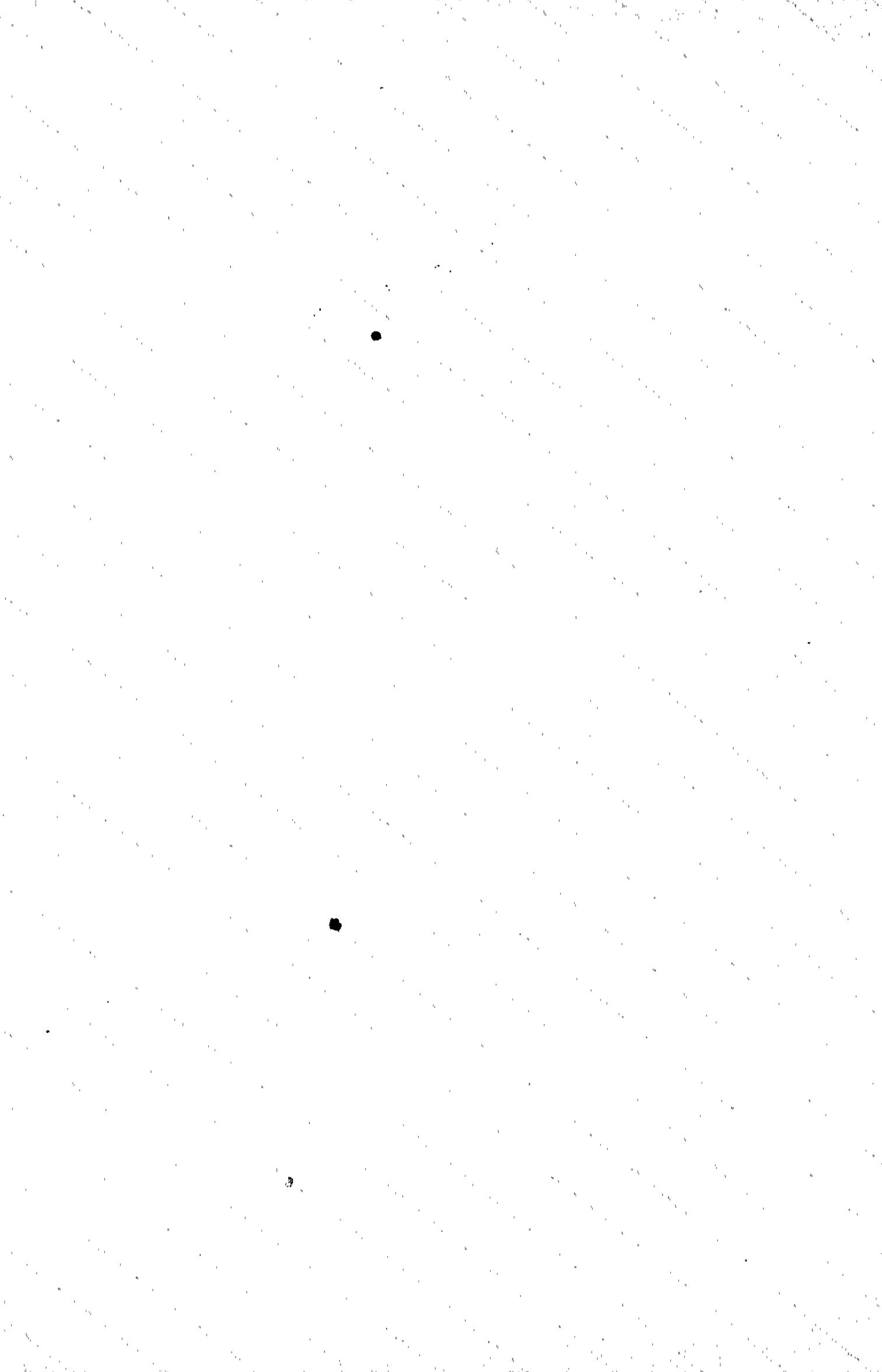




SIR JOHN MACDONALD

APPENDIX, No. 2,
TO THE
N I N T H V O L U M E.



APPENDIX TO THE NINTH VOLUME

OF THE

JOURNALS

OF THE

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

OF THE

PROVINCE OF CANADA.

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

BOTH DAYS INCLUSIVE,

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

QUEEN VICTORIA.

BEING THE THIRD SESSION OF THE THIRD PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT OF CANADA

SESSION, 1850.

Printed by the Order of the Legislative Assembly.

ROLLO CAMPBELL, PRINTER—SIMCOE STREET—TORONTO.

R E T U R N

To so much of an ADDRESS of the HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY to HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL, bearing date the 29th May, 1850, praying for Copies of all Accounts made and rendered by the Trustees of the Quebec Turnpike Roads, for the years 1848 and 1849; and also, for Copies of the proceedings of the said Trustees, and of their Correspondence with the proprietors of Dorchester Bridge, on the subject of the purchase of the said Bridge, in conformity with the Act passed in the last Session of the Parliament for that purpose.

By Command.

J. LESLIE,
Secretary.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Toronto, 8th July, 1850.

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- No. 1.—General Account of Moneys received and Disbursements made by the Trustees of the Quebec Turnpike Roads, from the 1st January, 1848, to the 12th January, 1849.
- No. 2.—Statement of Interest paid by the Trustees of the Quebec Turnpike Roads, on Road Loans authorized by the Ordinance 4th Vic. chap. 17, and Statute 8th Vic. chap. 55.
- No. 3.—General Account of Moneys received and Disbursements made by the Trustees of the Quebec Turnpike Roads, from the 1st January to the 31st December, 1848, inclusive; authorized by Ordinance 4 Vic. chap. 17.
- No. 4.—Outstanding Debts, by the Trustees of the Quebec Turnpike Roads, and Claims against the Trust, up the 31st day of December, 1848.
- No. 5.—General Account of Moneys received and Disbursements made by the Trustees of the Quebec Turnpike Roads, from 1st January, 1849, to 31st January, 1850.
- No. 6.—Statement of Interest paid by the Trustees of the Quebec Turnpike Roads, on Road Loans authorized by the Ordinance 4th Vic. chap. 17, and Statute 8th Vic. chap. 55.
- No. 7.—Statement of Moneys received and Disbursements made by the Trustees of the Quebec Turnpike Roads, from the 1st January to the 31st December, 1849, inclusive; authorized by the Ordinance 4th Vic. chap. 17.
- No. 8.—Statement of Outstanding Debts due by the Trustees of the Quebec Turnpike Roads, and Claims against the Trust, up to the 31st December, 1849.
- No. 9.—Copy of Letter; The Honorable Mr. Attorney General LaFontaine to the Honorable Mr. Secretary Leslie, dated Toronto, 16th March, 1850; enclosing a Letter and Pamphlet from the proprietors of Dorchester Bridge, relative to the adoption of legal proceedings to compel the Turnpike Trustees at Quebec "to the execution of the authority vested in them" by an Act of the last Session of the Provincial Legislature.
- No. 10.—Correspondence between the Honorable Mr. Secretary Leslie and J. Porter, Esq., Secretary to the Trustees, in reference to the above.
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No. 1.—GENERAL ACCOUNT of MONIES Received and DISBURSEMENTS made by the TRUSTEES of the QUEBEC TURNPIKE ROADS, from the 1st January, 1848, to the 12th January, 1849, inclusive.

Da.		Ca.		£		s.		d.	
By Balance of Old Account				2047		18		4	
By Amount of His Excellency the Governor General's Warrant				1016		9		2	
By do do				1016		9		2	
				£2047		18		4	

(Signed,) J. DOUGLAS,
" L. T. M'PHERSON,
" JAS. GIBB,
" A. C. BUCHANAN, } Trustees.

Examined and certified to be correct.

(Signed,) J. PORTER,

Secretary.

Quebec, 13th January, 1849.

No. 2.—STATEMENT of INTEREST Paid by the TRUSTEES of the QUEBEC TURNPIKE ROADS, on ROAD LOAN authorized by the Ordinance 4 Vict. Chap. 17, and Statute 8 Vict. Chap. 55.

DATE.	Number of Voucher.	TO WHOM PAID.	NUMBER OF CERTIFICATE.	Amount of Certificate.		Rate of Interest.	Time.	Amount of Interest.		Total Amount.	
				£	s. d.			£	s. d.	£	s. d.
July 5, 1848	202	Geo. Larouche	99	100	0	Six per Cent. do	Six Months do	3	0	0	
do do	203	Rev. Thos. McGuire	99, 40, 41	1500	0	do do	do do	45	0	0	
do do	204	Wm. Gunn	60 to 62, 75 to 77, 80, 81, 92, 107, 108, 113 to 116, 119 to 126, 129, 133, 111, 112, 117, 118, 100, 105, 109, 110	12900	0	do do	do do	387	0	0	
do do	205	N. Freer	144 to 147, 44, 45, 65 to 70, 78, 79, 95, 52	3200	0	do do	do do	96	0	0	
do do	206	Samuel Newton	55 to 58, 142, 143	2600	0	do do	do do	78	0	0	
do do	207	R. P. Barrett	11, 12	1000	0	do do	do do	30	0	0	
do do	208	C. Gathings	22, 51, 126, 27, 42, 49, 50, 127, 134, 131, 132	2880	0	do do	do do	86	14	0	
do do	209	W. H. A. Davis	54	100	0	do do	do do	3	0	0	
do do	210	J. O'Connell	46, 47, 148	232	0	do do	do do	6	19	2	
		Carried forward		£24522	0			735	13	2	

INTEREST PAID TO 30TH JUNE, 1848.

Carried forward

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STATEMENT of INTEREST Paid by the TRUSTEES of the QUEBEC TURNPIKE ROADS, on ROAD LOAN, &c.—(Continued.)

DATE.	Number of Voucher.	TO WHOM PAID.	NUMBER OF CERTIFICATE.	Amount of Certificate.			Rate of Interest.	Time.	Amount of Interest.			Total Amount.				
				£	s.	d.			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		
INTEREST PAID TO 30TH JUNE, 1848.—(Continued.)																
<i>Brought forward</i>																
July	5, 1848	C. H. Gates	4 to 9, 63, 64, 96, 97	24522	0	0	Six per Cent.	Six Months	735	13	2					
do	do	Jas. McKenzie	3, 185 to 141	3400	0	0	do	do	102	0	0					
do	do	Wm. Walker, jun.	43, 48, 59, 74	4000	0	0	do	do	120	0	0					
do	12, do	Wm. Gunn.	10, 98, 98, 94, 106	400	0	0	do	do	12	0	0					
do	do	Jno. French	38	860	0	0	do	do	25	16	0					
do	8, do	Jno. Craig	53	100	0	0	do	do	3	0	0					
August	1, do	C. Gethings	130	100	0	0	do	do	3	0	0					
do	3, do	do	130	500	0	0	do	do	15	0	0					
do	do	do	130	500	0	0	do	do	15	0	0					
				£33882	0	0				1031	9	2				
INTEREST PAID TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1848.																
January	3, 1849	Rev. Thomas M'Guire	39, 40, 41	1500	0	0	Six per Cent.	Six Months	45	0	0					
do	8, do	Geo. Larouche	39	100	0	0	do	do	3	0	0					
do	9, do	Sarah Craig	53	100	0	0	do	do	3	0	0					
do	12, do	Wm. Gunn.	60 to 62, 75 to 77, 80, 81, 92, 107, 108, 119 to 116, 119 to 126, 129, 133, 111, 112, 117, 118, 100 to 105, 109, 110, 10, 98, 93, 94, 106	13760	0	0	do	do	412	16	0					
do	do	N. Freer	144 to 147, 44, 45, 65 to 70, 78, 79, 95, 52	3200	0	0	do	do	96	0	0					
do	do	Samuel Newton	55 to 58, 142, 143	2600	0	0	do	do	78	0	0					
do	do	R. P. Barrett	11, 12	1000	0	0	do	do	30	0	0					
do	do	C. Gethings	22, 51, 126, 127, 27, 42, 49, 50, 134, 132, 131, 130	3390	0	0	do	do	101	14	0					
do	do	W. H. A. Davis	54	100	0	0	do	do	3	0	0					
do	do	J. O'Connell	46, 47, 148	232	0	0	do	do	6	19	2					
do	do	C. H. Gates	4 to 9, 63, 64, 96, 97	3400	0	0	do	do	102	0	0					
do	do	Jas. McKenzie	3, 185 to 141	4000	0	0	do	do	120	0	0					
do	do	Wm. Walker, jun.	43, 48, 59, 74	400	0	0	do	do	12	0	0					
do	do	Jno. French	38	100	0	0	do	do	3	0	0					
				£33882	0	0				1016	9	2				

(Signed,) J. DOUGLAS,
" L. T. M'PHERSON,
" A. C. BUCHANAN,
JAS. GIBB,
Trustees.

Certified.
(Signed,) J. PORTER,
Secretary

Quebec, 13th January, 1849.

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No. 3.—GENERAL ACCOUNT of MONIES received and DISBURSEMENTS made by the TRUSTEES of the QUEBEC TURNPIKE ROADS, from the 1st January to the 31st December, 1848, inclusive; authorized by Ordinance 4 Victoria, Chap. 17.

No.	Dr.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	Cr.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
No. 1	To paid Labourers' Wages on Cove Road, as per pay-lists No. 1 to 10.....	38	1	3	144	15	9	By Balance of old Account.....						
2	To paid J. French, maintaining Winter Road to Cove, and Killmarnock Road, 3 miles 64½ chains, at £10 per mile.....	7	10	0				By Cash deposited in the Bank of Montreal, per old Account.....	126	13	8			
	Less—Paid on account, per last Account.....							By Tolls collected at Cove Gate, from 1st January to 31st December, 1848.....						
	To paid J. French, for removing a land slip from Cove Road.....	£30	11	3				By Tolls collected at St. Lewis Gate, from 1st January to 31st December, 1848.....	468	19	2			
3	do J. B. Young's Account for Deals.....	1	2	6	31	13	9	Commutation from J. Hunt.....	2	10	0			
4	do W. Sheppard & Co., for Floats.....				43	15	0	do Geo. Bowen.....	2	10	0			
5	do H. LeMesurier, per account.....				1	2	6	do J. M. Lincolnt.....	1	5	0			
6	do LeMesurier, Tilstone & Co. on account, for Deals.....				8	4	9	do J. Telfer.....	2	10	0			
7	do Labourers' Wages on St. Lewis Road, as per pay-list No. 1 to 32.....				68	18	8	do E. Dalkin.....	0	16	8			
8	To paid J. Copeman, 1 year's rent of dépôt for stone, to 30th April last.....				545	4	5	do M. Stevenson.....	718	15	2			
9	To paid J. Munro, maintaining Winter Road to Carouge, in part, 4 miles 21½ chains, at £10.....	42	13	9	2	0	0	By Tolls Collected at St. Foy Gate, from 1st January, to 31st December, 1848.....	2	1	8			
	Less—Paid on account, as per last Account.....	8	10	0				Commutation from T. C. B. Thomson.....	2	18	4			
10	To paid W. Meek, for broken stone, as per Statement.....				84	3	9	do J. B. Hardy.....	4	3	4			
11	do M. Byrne, 1 year's rent of dépôt for stone, to 30th April last.....				114	11	7	do J. Charnard.....	4	2	0			
12	To paid B. Tremaine, for broken stone, as per Statement.....				2	0	0	do J. W. Leycraft.....	5	16	8			
13	do Labourers' Wages on St. Foy Road, as per pay-lists 1 to 9.....	4	0	0				do Jno. Thomson.....	2	10	0			
14	To paid D. Fleming, 2 years' rent of dépôt for stone, to 30th April last.....	0	16	3				do R. Cassels.....	788	15	2			
	To paid D. Fleming for repairing tools, as per Account.....				74	9	2	By Tolls Collected at St. Charles Gate, from 1st January to 31st December, 1848.....	575	7	8			
15	do A. Routier, 1 year's rent of dépôt for stone, to 30th April last.....				4	16	3	Commutation from J. Martelle.....	0	15	0			
16	To paid P. Potrais, 1 year's rent of dépôt for stone, 30th April last.....				2	0	0	do Hon. P. Panet.....	2	10	0			
17	To paid Labourers' Wages on St. Charles Road, North, as per pay-lists 1 to 4.....	2	0	0				do Hon. L. Panet.....	2	18	4			
18	To paid Felix DeBegur, 3 years' rent of dépôt for stone, to 30th April last.....	85	17	6				do P. Picaud.....	0	5	0			
19	To paid J. Delage, 1 year's rent of dépôt for stone, to 30th August last.....	4	10	0				do P. Vincent.....	0	5	0			
		1	10	0				do P. Langlois.....	5	8	4			
								do B. Chatrie.....	0	15	0			
								do J. Smith.....	2	10	0			
								do Jas. Bell.....	2	0	0			
								do W. Semple.....	0	15	0			
								do R. Lewis.....	0	15	0			
								do H. Paul.....	0	15	0			
								do X. Labere.....	0	15	0			
								By Tolls collected at Beauport Gate, from 1st January to 31st December, 1848.....	473	12	8			
								Carried forward.....	473	12	8			
					£1186	0	1					2410	12	5
														7

Carried forward.....

Carried forward.....

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GENERAL ACCOUNT of MONIES received, and DISBURSEMENTS made, by the TRUSTEES of the QUEBEC TURNPIKE ROADS, &c.—(Continued.)

Da.—(Continued.)		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
<i>Brought over</i>													
No. 35	To paid Forsyth & Stevenson, on account of Loan	2288	8	4									
36	do P. Lapointe, for repairs of Carouge Bridge	50	0	0									
37	do A. Côté's account for Advertizing	1	19	0									
38	do W. Neilson's Account for do	4	5	10									
39	do T. Cary & Co.'s do	1	18	8									
40	do L. Prevost's do	5	10	8									
41	do J. R. Shaw's do	18	11	9									
42	do F. X. Labrie's do	15	3	5									
43	do H. Atkinson, for Office rent, for 12 months, to 31st October last	5	14	0									
44	To paid Samuel Newton, $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., Brokerage, for procuring a loan of £2000	25	0	0									
45	To paid A. Miller, for removing snow from before the Office	10	0	0									
46	do Rent of a box at Post Office for 1 year, to 1st May next	0	15	0									
47	do Robert Reed, Toll Collector, Cove Gate, Salary from 1st January to 14th August, 1848	0	7	6									
48	To paid J. Wilson, Toll Collector, Cove Gate, salary from 15th August to 3rd September 1848	29	13	9									
49	To paid Thos. Ross, Toll Collector, Cove Gate, salary from 4th September to 31st December, 1848	2	12	2									
50	To paid Robert Cathcart, St. Lewis Gate, salary from 1st January to 31st December, 1848	15	4	1									
51	To paid Jas. Wilson, St. Foy Gate, salary from 1st January to 31st December, 1848	47	10	0									
	To paid Jas. Wilson, allowance for keeping Check Gate	20	0	0									
52	do Olivier Moffatt, Toll Collector, St. Charles Gate, salary from 1st January to 31st December, 1848	67	10	0									
	To paid Olivier Moffatt, allowance for repairing Check Gate												
53	do Wm. Henry, Toll Collector, Beauport Gate, salary, 1st January to 31st December, 1848	59	10	0									
54	To paid H. O'Neil, Toll Collector, Check Gate, Beauport, from 29th November, 1847, to 1st May, 1848	47	10	0									
55	To paid J. Murphy, Toll Collector, Check Gate, Beauport, from 29th November, 1848, to 31st December 1848	17	6	6									
56	To paid J. Ladore Pagé, Toll Collector at Carouge Bridge, from 1st January to 31st December, 1848	3	12	6									
57	To paid A. Hanel, attending Office from 1st January to 31st May, 1848	22	0	0									
58	To paid G. Manzel, attending Office, from 1st January to 31st May, 1848	3	17	6									
59	To paid J. Porter, Secretary, salary from 1st January to 31st May, 1848	5	5	0									
<i>Carried forward</i>											300	0	0
<i>Carried forward</i>											£3044	5	11
<i>Carried forward</i>											£3093	2	5

Cr.—(Continued.)

Brought over

Carried forward

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GENERAL ACCOUNT of MONIES received, and DISBURSEMENTS made, by the TRUSTEES of the QUEBEC TURNPIKE ROADS, &c.—(Continued.)

Dr.—(Continued.)		Cr.—(Continued.)	
£	s. d.	£	s. d.
<i>Brought forward</i>			
To paid sundry Contingent Expenses, from 1st January to 31st May, 1848	3044 5 11		
To Interest on Debentures unclaimed, as per old Account, since paid	13 6 5		
To Cash on hand	15 0 0		
	20 10 1		
	£3093 2 5		
		£3093	2 5

Examined and certified to be correct.

(Signed,) J. DOUGLAS,
" L. T. M'PHERSON,
" JAS. GIBB, } Trustees.
" A. C. BUCHANAN, }

(Signed,) J. PORTER,

QUEBEC, 31st-December, 1850.

Secretary.

No. 4.—OUTSTANDING DEBTS by the TRUSTEES of the QUEBEC TURNPIKE ROADS, and CLAIMS against the TRUST, up to the 31st day of December, 1848.

To LeMesurier, Tilstone and Co. for Deals, Balance		Brought up	
£	s. d.	£	s. d.
To D. Burnet, for Deals	90 3 3		
To Thomas Cary	25 15 6	367	10 3
To Messrs. J. B. Forsyth and M. Stevenson, to be repaid to them when convenient for an advance made to the Trustees as aid for completing Carouge Hill, in which they were much interested, Balance	1 11 6	230	0 0
	250 0 0		
	£367 10 3	£597	10 3

To Louis Lapointe, an action instituted by him against the Trustees, for Balance of Montee due to him on the construction of Scott's Bridge, he claims
(But the Trustees consider that Lapointe is indebted to the Trust, upon the Contract, for non-performance.)

(Signed,) J. PORTER,

Secretary.

QUEBEC, 31st December, 1848.

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STATEMENT of INTEREST Paid by the TRUSTEES of the QUEBEC TURNPIKE ROADS, on ROAD LOAN, &c.—(Continued.)

DATE	Number of Voucher	TO WHOM PAID.	NUMBER OF CERTIFICATE.	Amount of Certificate.		Rate of Interest.	Time.	Amount of Interest.		Total Amount.	
				£	s. d.			£	s. d.	£	s. d.
INTEREST PAID TO 30TH JUNE, 1849.—(Continued.)											
<i>Brought forward</i>											
July 30, 1849	241	J. O'Connell	46, 47, 148	25250	0 0	Six per Cent.	Six Months	757	10 0		
do do	242	C. H. Gates	4 to 9, 63, 64, 96, 97	232	0 0	do	do	6	19 2		
do do	243	Jas. McKenzie	3, 135, 141	3400	0 0	do	do	102	0 0		
do do	244	Wm. Walker, jun.	43, 48, 59, 74	4000	0 0	do	do	120	0 0		
do do	245	Jno. French	38	400	0 0	do	do	12	0 0		
August 3, do	246	Wm. Gunn	130	100	0 0	do	do	3	0 0		
				500	0 0	do	do	15	0 0		
				£33882	0 0					1016	9 2
INTEREST PAID TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1849.											
January 24, 1850	247	W. H. A. Davis	54	100	0 0	Six per Cent.	Six Months	3	0 0		
do do	248	Geo. Larouche	99	100	0 0	do	do	3	0 0		
do do	249	John Craig	53	100	0 0	do	do	3	0 0		
do do	250	Rev. T. Maguire	39, 40, 41	1500	0 0	do	do	45	0 0		
do do	251	Wm. Gunn	60 to 62, 75 to 77, 80, 81, 92, 107, 108, 113 to 116, 119 to 126, 129, 133, 111, 112, 117, 118, 100 to 105, 109, 110, 10, 98, 93, 94, 106	13760	0 0	do	do	412	16 0		
do do	252	N. Freer	144, 147, 44, 45, 65 to 70, 78, 79, 95, 52	3200	0 0	do	do	96	0 0		
do do	253	Samuel Newton	55 to 58, 142, 143	2600	0 0	do	do	78	0 0		
do do	254	R. P. Barrett	11, 12	1000	0 0	do	do	30	0 0		
do do	255	C. Gathings	131, 132, 51, 128, 184, 127, 27, 42, 49, 50, 130, 22	3390	0 0	do	do	101	14 0		
do do	256	J. O'Connell	46, 47, 148	232	0 0	do	do	6	19 2		
do do	257	R. Ellis	4 to 9, 63, 64, 96, 97	3400	0 0	do	do	102	0 0		
do do	258	Jas. McKenzie	3, 135 to 141	4000	0 0	do	do	120	0 0		
do do	259	Wm. Walker, jun.	43, 48, 59, 74	400	0 0	do	do	12	0 0		
do do	260	Jno. French	38	100	0 0	do	do	3	0 0		
				£33882	0 0					1016	9 2
										£2082	18 4

Examined and certified, and found to be correct.

(Signed)	JAS. GIBB,	Trustee.
"	L. T. M'PHERSON,	"
"	A. C. BUCHANAN,	"
"	EDWD. J. DEBLOIS,	"
"	DANL. M'CALLUM,	"
"	J. DOUGLAS,	"
"	JOHN ROWLEY,	"
"	W. H. LEMOINE,	"

(Signed) J. PORTER, Secretary.
QUEBEC, 31st January, 1850.

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No. 7.—STATEMENT of MONIES received, and DISBURSEMENTS made, by the TRUSTEES of the QUEBEC TURNPIKE ROADS, from the 1st January to the 31st December, 1849, inclusive; authorized by the Ordinance 4 Victoria, Chap. 17.

No.	Dr.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	Cr.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1	To paid Labourers' Wages on the Cove Road, as per pay-lists No. 1 to 9	129	17	0	129	17	0	By Balance of old Account	84	1	7	84	1	7	20	10	0
2	To paid A. Gilmour & Co., for maintaining 1 mile of Cove Road, last winter	159	1	11	8	5	0	By Tolls collected at the Cove Gate, from 1st January to 31st May, 1849	322	15	9	427	14	6			
3	To paid LeMesurier, Tiltone & Co.'s Account for Deals Less—Paid on account, as per old Account	68	18	8		3	3	By received from S. Wilson, on account of Lease, from 1st June to 31st December, 1849	2	10	0	2	10	0			
4	do D. Burnet's Account for Deals					15	6	By Tolls collected at St. Lewis Gate, from 1st January to 31st December, 1849	2	10	0	2	10	0			
5	do Labourers' Wages on the St. Lewis Road, as per pay-lists No. 1 to 7					39	1	Commutation from Weston Hunt	2	10	0	2	10	0			
6	To paid Michel Hamel, a year's rent of dépôt for stone, to 30th April, 1849					2	0	do do G. Bowen	3	6	8	3	6	8			
7	do J. Welch, for broken, for repairs					62	17	do do J. Boswell	0	16	8	0	16	8			
8	do J. Welch, maintaining part of St. Lewis Road last winter, 4 miles 18 chains 45 feet, at £7 per mile					29	12	do do M. Stevenson	622	8	5	622	8	5			
9	To paid C. Fagrie, maintaining part of St. Lewis Road last winter, 3 miles 14 chains 36 feet, at £8 5s.	26	4	11	2	32	16	do do J. Hetherington	2	10	0	2	10	0			
10	To paid C. Fagrie, maintaining the Belvidere Road, last winter	6	11	2		37	17	do do J. Thomson	6	13	4	6	13	4			
11	do Labourers' Wages on the St. Foy Road, as per pay-lists No. 1 to 7					2	0	do do J. Choinard	3	6	8	3	6	8			
12	To paid A. Roulier, a year's rent of dépôt for stone, to 30th April, 1849					2	0	do do J. Leycraft	174	17	9	174	17	9			
13	To paid P. Potrais, a year's rent of dépôt for stone, to 30th April, 1849					2	0	By Tolls collected at St. Charles Gate, from 1st January to 31st May, 1849	504	10	2	504	10	2			
14	To paid S. Hough, maintaining the St. Foy Road, last winter, 4 miles 37½ chains, at £12 10s.	55	17	2				By received from J. Fiche, on account of his Lease, from 1st June to 31st December, 1849	419	15	10	419	15	10			
15	To paid S. Hough, maintaining the Suede Road, 2 miles 44 chains, at £12 10s	31	17	6				Commutation from L. Richardson	2	16	8	2	16	8			
16	To paid S. Hough, maintaining the Champigny Road West, 1 mile 64 chains, at £12-10s.	22	10	0				do do F. X. Méthot	0	15	0	0	15	0			
17	Allowed for a snow-plough	1	10	0				do do T. Hopper	1	10	0	1	10	0			
18	To paid Labourers' Wages, on St. Charles Road North, as per pay-lists No. 1 to 5					111	14	do do E. Handerson	1	5	0	1	5	0			
19	To paid J. Delage, a year's rent of dépôt for stone, to 31st August, 1849					42	2	do do J. Musson	1	10	0	1	10	0			
20	To paid J. Gillespie, maintaining part of St. Charles Road North, last winter, 1 mile 14 chains, at £15					1	10	do do S. Bedard	2	0	0	2	0	0			
21	To paid J. Hinds, maintaining part of St. Charles Road North, last winter, 2 miles 35 chains 60 feet, at £10	24	9	9		17	12	do do W. Brown	0	10	0	0	10	0			
22	To paid J. Hinds, maintaining part of Champigny Road East, last winter, 60 chains 21 feet, £8 15s.	6	12	0				do do J. M. Bélanger	5	0	0	5	0	0			
	Carried forward	£31	1	9		635	4	By Tolls collected at Carouge Bridge, from 1st January to 31st December, 1849	2851	8	1	2851	8	1			
	Carried forward					635	4	By Cash received for rent of a vacant Toll-house	3	0	0	3	0	0			
								Carried forward	£2874			£2874					

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STATEMENT of MONIES received, and DISBURSEMENTS made, by the TRUSTEES of the QUEBEC TURNPIKE ROADS, &c.—(Continued.)

Dr.—(Continued.)		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	Ca.—(Continued.)			£	s.	d.
<i>Brought forward</i>													
19	To paid J. Hinds, maintaining part of Orniere Road, last winter, 17 chains 18 feet, at £8 15s.	31	1	9	635	4	4				2874	18	1
20	To paid J. Hinds, allowed for repair of roller.....												
20	do Labourers' Wages, St. Charles Road South, as per pay-lists 1 to 9.....				83	4	9						
20	To paid J. Drolet, a year's rent of dépôt for stone, to 30th April, 1849.....				73	14	7						
20	To paid Hein Desbarats, a year's rent of dépôt for stone, to 30th April, 1849.....				1	10	0						
21	To paid P. Connolly and J. Conder, maintaining St. Charles Road South, last winter, 4 miles 50 chains 6 feet, at £12 10s.....				2	0	0						
22	To paid Labourers' Wages on Beauport Road, as per pay-lists No. 1 to 12.....				57	16	6						
23	To paid J. Mailoux, for a roller.....				114	1	3						
24	do J. E. Doucet, for a copy of the new Turnpike Act.....				6	0	0						
25	do J. Beaud, two years' rent of dépôt for stone, to 30th April, 1849.....				0	15	0						
26	To paid J. Parant, on account of broken stone, for repairs.....				3	0	0						
27	do C. Hough, maintaining the Beauport Road, last winter, Section 1, 1 mile 63 chains 49 feet, at £18.....	32	6	10½	35	9	6						
	To paid C. Hough, maintaining the Beauport Road, last winter, Section 2, 1 mile 50 chains 49 feet, at £14.....	22	17	7½									
	To paid C. Hough, maintaining the Beauport Road, last winter, Section 3, 3 miles, 2 chains 41 feet, at £10.....	30	6	7									
	Allowed for a snow-plough.....	1	10	0									
28	To paid Labourers' Wages on Champigny Road East, as per pay-lists 1 to 29.....				87	1	1						
29	To paid A. DeVarennes, for land, to straighten the Champigny Road East.....				1032	5	1						
30	To paid A. DeVarennes, for land, to widen the Champigny Hill.....				4	0	0						
31	do J. J. Taschereau, costs in the case of Hamel against the Trustees.....				5	0	0						
32	To paid Labourers' Wages on Champigny Road West, as per pay-list.....				2	0	6						
33	To paid Labourers' Wages on Suede Road, as per pay-lists No. 1 to 5.....				8	0	11						
34	To paid J. West, for broken stone for the Suede Road.....				44	3	6						
35	do W. Meek, for do.....				50	0	0						
36	do J. West, a year's rent of dépôt for stone, to 30th April, 1849.....				9	6	0						
37	do Labourers' Wages on the Klamaroock Road, as per pay-list.....				2	0	0						
38	do Labourers' Wages on Carouga Bridge, as per pay-list.....				5	14	0						
39	do Everill, six months' rent of Toll-house, Carouge Bridge, to 30th November, 1849.....				5	18	0						
	<i>Carried over</i>				4	0	0				£2874	18	1
					£2922	5	0						

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STATEMENT OF MONIES received, and DISBURSEMENTS made, by the TRUSTEES of the QUEBEC TURNPIKE ROADS, &c.—(Continued.)

Dr.—(Continued.)		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	Cr.—(Continued.)	£	s.	d.						
<i>Brought over</i>												2874	18	1				2874	18	1
No. 40	To paid H. Atkinson, a year's rent of Office, to 31st October, 1849				22	5	0													
41	do J. Sewell, a year's rent of box at Post Office, to 30th April, 1850				25	0	0													
42	To paid W. B. Magee, Commission on the sales of Toll Gates				0	7	6													
43	do L. Prevost, Notarial Account				3	10	0													
44	do J. Normand and E. Stavelly, for report on Dorchester Bridge				16	17	6													
45	To paid E. Frechette & Co., Account for Advertizing				10	0	0													
46	do A. Coté's do				7	10	2													
47	do T. Cary's do				2	13	6													
48	do Louis Lero, on Account for Building a Bridge on Cham-pigny Road				1	11	6													
49	To paid T. Ross, Toll Collector at Cove Gate, Salary from 1st January to 31st May, 1849				69	0	0													
50	To paid O. Moffat, Toll Collector at St. Charles Gate, Salary from 1st January to 31st May, 1849				19	15	10													
51	To paid R. Cathcart, Toll Collector at St. Lewis Gate, on account of Salary				22	15	10													
52	To paid J. Wilson, Toll Collector at St. Foy Gate, on account of Salary				35	12	6													
53	To paid W. Henry, Toll Collector at Beauport Gate, on account of Salary				50	12	6													
54	To paid J. Murphy, Toll Collector at Beauport Check Gate, from 1st January to 30th April, 1849				35	12	6													
55	To paid P. M'Crossin, Toll Collector at Beauport Check Gate, on account of Salary				12	17	6													
56	To paid J. Pagé, Toll Collector, Carouge Bridge, on account of Salary				1	13	0													
57	To paid M. Guerin, for attending Office from 1st January, to 31st December, 1849				16	10	0													
58	To paid A. Miller, for clearing from before the Office				9	15	0													
59	To paid J. Porter, the Secretary, from 1st January to 31st December, 1849				0	15	0													
60	To paid sundry Contingent Expenses, from 1st January to 31st December, 1849				300	0	0													
	To Cash in hand				8	0	0													
					2	3	3													
												£2874	18	1				£2874	18	1

Examined and certified to be correct.

(Signed,) JAS. GIBB, Trustee.
 " L. T. M'PHERSON, "
 " A. C. BUCHANAN, "
 " EDWD. J. DEBLOIS, "
 " J. DOUGLAS, "
 " JNO. ROWLEY, "
 " W. H. LEMOINE, "
 " DANL. M'CALLUM, "

(Signed,) J. PORTER, Secretary.
 QUEBEC, 31st December, 1849.

No. 8.—STATEMENT of OUTSTANDING DEBTS due by the TRUSTEES of the QUEBEC TURNPIKE ROADS, and CLAIMS against the TRUST, up to the 31st December, 1849.

	£	s.	d.
To Louis Lero, Balance of Contract	89	2	6
To L. Prevost	5	0	0
To T. Cary & Co.	4	3	5
To S. J. Shaw	6	9	3
To R. J. Shaw	4	13	7
To Anderson & Paradis ..	14	3	2
To G. Garneau	14	15	11
To LeMesurier, Tilstone & Co.	77	10	4
To D. Burnet.....	70	15	1
To H. LeMesurier, junr.	4	6	5
To broken Stone, laid down on the Champigny Road, East, still unpaid for, say 6710 boxes, at 2s. per box	671	0	0
To J. B. Forsyth and M. Stevenson, to be repaid to them when convenient, for an advance made to the Trustees, as aid for completing Carouge Hill, in which they were much interested—Balance...	250	0	0
To Louis Lapointe, an action instituted by him against the Trustees, for balance of monies due to him on the construction of Scott's Bridge,—he claims	230	0	0
(But the Trustees consider that Lapointe is indebted to the Trust, upon the Contract, for non-performance.)			
	£1985	19	8

(Signed,) J. PORTER,

Secretary.

QUEBEC, 31st December, 1849.

No. 9.

QUEBEC, 8th March, 1850.

Copy of a Letter; The Honourable Mr. Attorney General LaFontaine to the Honourable Mr. Secretary Leslie, with Letter and Pamphlet, from proprietors of Dorchester Bridge.

(Copy.)

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE FOR LOWER CANADA,
Toronto, 16th March, 1850.

Sir,

I have the honour to enclose to you a Letter and Pamphlet I received yesterday from Messrs. T. B. Smith and H. S. Anderson, on behalf of the Proprietors of Dorchester Bridge, relative to the adoption of legal proceedings, to compel the Turnpike Trustees at Quebec, "to the execution of the authority vested in them" by an Act of the last Session of the Provincial Legislature.

As it appears to me that, apart from any legal questions, the matter involves considerations of an administrative character and of expediency, I think it is desirable that the Government should communicate with the Trustees on the subject, in order to afford them an opportunity of stating their reasons for not having, as yet, carried out the intentions of the Legislature; and further to ascertain their views on the course which it would be most advisable to pursue in the case, consistently with the rights of the parties under the Law, and the interests of the public.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) L. H. LAFONTAINE,
Attorney General.

The Honourable
JAMES LESLIE,
Secretary,
&c. &c. &c.

SIR,

We have the honour to inclose a printed Copy of the Correspondence which has taken place between the Trustees of the Quebec Turnpike Roads and the Proprietors of Dorchester Bridge, in relation to the assumption of that Bridge under the authority of the Act of last Session, 12 Vic. cap. 115, of which we respectfully solicit your perusal.

You will observe by the correspondence that the Trustees have declined proceeding any further in the matter.

Under these circumstances, the proprietors have taken the opinion of the Honourable Henry Black, as to their right to compel the Trustees to proceed by a writ of mandamus; but entertaining some doubts as to our being entitled to the writ at this stage, he has recommended our making application to you, in your public capacity, to request you to apply for the writ, the Attorney General having an undoubted right in the interests of the public—(who might long before this have been in possession of the Bridge as a free Bridge, had the Trustees carried out the intentions of the Legislature)—to compel the Trustees to the execution of the authority vested in them by the said Statute, the proprietors undertaking to pay whatever costs may be incurred in the proceeding.

We feel assured, that in perusing the correspondence, you will come to the conclusion that we have done every thing in our power to bring this matter to a speedy termination, consistently with a due regard to our own interests and those of the public.

We would further add, as a reason why we are desirous of an early determination on this subject, that there are certain necessary repairs to be made to the Draw-Bridge, before the season of navigation opens, which must necessarily incommode the public during the time that they are being made, unless they are commenced and finished while there is a good road upon the ice; and we shall certainly become ob-

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noxious to the public if there be any delay or supposed negligence on our part, in this particular.

We would therefore respectfully request that you would favour us with an answer at your earliest convenience.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) T. B. SMITH,
H. S. ANDERSON,
On behalf of Proprietors of
Dorchester Bridge.

The Honourable
L. H. LA FONTAINE,
Attorney General, L. C.,
Toronto.

DORCHESTER BRIDGE.

Extracts from the Ordinance, 4 Vict., Cap. xvii.,
intituled:—

“An Ordinance to provide for the improvement of
“certain Roads in the neighbourhood of, and
“leading to the City of Quebec, and to
“raise a fund for that purpose.”

IV. And be it further Ordained and Enacted, that the said Trustees, before acquiring any land for the purposes of the said Trust (except in the case provided in the seventh section of this Ordinance) shall pay to the proprietor or proprietors thereof, the just and reasonable value of such land, and they shall make reasonable satisfaction to each and every person, body politic or corporate, who shall have suffered damage by reason of any thing done by them in carrying this Ordinance into effect, beyond the amount of such damage as the party might have been bound to suffer without compensation, before the passing of this Ordinance, by the laws of this Province; and if the party entitled to such value or compensation shall not be satisfied with the sum offered by the said Trustees, the same shall be decided by a Jury to be empannelled and sworn for that purpose, at any sitting of the Court of Quarter Sessions for the present District of Quebec, or for the District in which the City of Quebec shall be situate, at the suit of the party sustaining such damage, and if the damages awarded by the verdict of such Jury shall exceed the compensation offered, the Trustees shall pay the costs of suit, which shall otherwise be paid by the party who shall have brought the same: Provided always, that the said Trustees shall in no case be bound to make or maintain any fence between any part of the roads they are hereby authorised to make, and the lands through which the same shall pass; but if any proprietor of any land shall by reason of this enactment sustain any loss, or become subject to any expense which he would not have been bound by the laws now in force to bear without compensation, if the said Roads had been directed to be made by any *Procès Verbal* of the Grand Voyer, duly homologated, then compensation shall be made to such proprietor by the said Trustees, for such loss or expense, and the amount thereof shall be ascertained in the manner herein provided with regard to other damages sustained by any party, by reason of any thing done under the authority of this Ordinance.

V. And to prevent delay in the formation and perfecting the Roads mentioned in this Ordinance, be it further Ordained and Enacted, that in case any party entitled to receive value or compensation for land required for the purposes of the said Trust, shall not be satisfied with, and shall refuse to receive the sum or sums of money offered therefor by the said Trustees, it shall be lawful for the said Trustees to appoint an Appraiser or *Expert*, and to require the party dissatisfied to appoint another Appraiser or *Expert*, and to notify to the said Trustees or their Secretary in writing of such appointment; and the two Appraisers or *Experts* so appointed, shall estimate and report to the said Trustees the value or compensation to be paid to the said dissatisfied party; and in case of disagreement between the said Appraisers or *Experts*, or in case the party dissatisfied shall refuse or neglect to appoint an Appraiser or *Expert* within twenty-four hours after written notice, from the said Trustees or their Secretary, shall have been left at the domicile or at the usual place of business of the said dissatisfied party, or in case the Appraiser or *Expert* of the said dissatisfied party shall refuse or neglect to act within three days after such appointment shall have been notified to him, any one of the Justices of any one of Her Majesty's Courts of Law, having superior jurisdiction in the said District of Quebec, or in the District in which the City of Quebec shall be situate, shall, upon the summary petition of the Trustees, and proof upon the oath of one credible witness, of either of the refusals or neglects aforesaid, forthwith appoint an Appraiser or *Expert* to act on behalf of the said dissatisfied party; and the Appraisers or *Experts* appointed as aforesaid, shall estimate the value or compensation to be paid by the Trustees, and shall report the same to them in writing; and in case of disagreement between the Appraisers or *Experts*, they the said Appraisers or *Experts* shall appoint an Umpire, or if they cannot agree on the appointment of an Umpire, one of the Justices aforesaid shall, without loss of time, on the summary petition of the said Appraisers or *Experts* or of the Trustees, appoint an Umpire; and the report of any two of the said Appraisers or *Experts* and Umpire, shall have equal effect, as if the same had been or were made by the two Appraisers or *Experts* concurrently, and upon the amount of such estimated and reported value or compensation being duly tendered by the Trustees to the dissatisfied party, either personally or at his domicile, or at his usual place of business, it shall be lawful for the said Trustees, whether such tender be refused or accepted, immediately to enter into and upon the land required for the purposes of the said Trust, the value or compensation whereof shall have been tendered as aforesaid, without awaiting the impannelling, swearing in, and decision of jury, as is required by the fourth section of this Ordinance; any thing in this Ordinance to the contrary notwithstanding: Provided always, that nothing herein contained, shall be construed to prevent any proprietor of land required for the purposes of the said Trust, the value or compensation whereof shall have been estimated and tendered as aforesaid, or to prevent the Trustees, if they the said Trustees shall be dissatisfied with the estimated and reported value, from requiring the impannelling, swearing in, and decision of a jury, for the purposes and in the manner specified in the said fourth section of this Ordinance, saving always the right of the said Trustees to enter into and use the land from and after the time of such tender as aforesaid.

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Extract from the Provincial Statute, 12 Vict., cap. cxv, intituled:—

“ An Act to authorize and enable the Trustees of
“ Quebec Turnpike Roads to acquire and
“ assume the possession and property of the
“ Bridge called Dorchester Bridge, and for
“ other purposes.”

II. And be it enacted, That it shall be lawful for the said Trustees, and they are hereby expressly authorized and required, as soon as possible after the passing of this Act, to acquire and assume the possession and property of the said Draw-bridge, now called Dorchester Bridge, with the Toll-house, Turnpike and dependencies which may thereunto appertain and belong, and the ascents and approaches thereto as aforesaid, first paying to the proprietors thereof the full and entire value which the same shall bear, and be worth at the time of such assumption, to be offered, decided, or estimated and paid, or lodged and distributed, as the case may require, according to the terms and provisions of the said last mentioned Ordinance.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE TRUSTEES OF THE
QUEBEC TURNPIKE ROADS AND THE PROPRIETORS OF DORCHESTER BRIDGE, IN RELATION TO THE ACQUISITION AND ASSUMPTION OF THAT BRIDGE.

I.

QUEBEC, 16th June, 1849.

SIR,

I am directed by the Trustees of the Quebec Turnpike Roads to inform you, that by an Act passed during the last session of Provincial Parliament, they have been empowered to negotiate for the purchase of Dorchester Bridge, and have deputed two of their members, James Douglas and J. E. Deblois, Esquires, to confer with you and the other proprietors upon the subject, and to ascertain the terms upon which you would be disposed to conclude a sale of the property in question,

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed,) J. PORTER,
Secretary.

W. H. ANDERSON, Esquire,
in behalf of the proprietors of
Dorchester Bridge.

(Received 18th June 1849.)

II.

QUEBEC, 19th June, 1849.

SIR,

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 16th June instant, received yesterday, requesting, on the part of the Trustees of the Quebec Turnpike Roads, to ascertain the terms which the proprietors of Dorchester Bridge would be disposed to conclude a sale of the property in question, I beg leave to say that as a number of the co-proprietors

reside at a distance, I shall take the earliest opportunity to confer with them on the object.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient Servant,

(Signed,) W. H. ANDERSON.

JOHN PORTER, Esquire,
Secretary,
Quebec Turnpike Roads.

III.

QUEBEC, 3rd August, 1849.

SIR,

The Trustees of the Quebec Turnpike Roads have directed me to invite your attention to the subject of the sale of the Dorchester Bridge, and to express the anxiety they feel that as early a day may be named by the proprietors of the Bridge as will suit their convenience, to meet Messrs. Douglas and Deblois for the purpose of discussing the matter.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed,) J. PORTER,
Secretary.

W. H. ANDERSON, Esquire,
on behalf of the Proprietors of
Dorchester Bridge.

IV.

QUEBEC, 6th August, 1849.

SIR,

In answer to your letter of the 3rd instant, requesting, on the part of the Trustees of the Quebec Turnpike Roads, that the proprietors of Dorchester Bridge name an early day to meet Messrs. Douglas and Deblois, on the subject of the sale of the Bridge; I beg leave to say that Messrs. T. R. Smith and H. S. Anderson have been named to meet Messrs. Douglas and Deblois, and that they are prepared to meet those gentlemen at any time and place they may name for the purpose of discussing the matter.

I am,
Sir,
Your obedient Servant,

(Signed,) W. H. ANDERSON.

J. PORTER, Esquire,
Secretary to the Trustees,
Quebec Turnpike Roads,
Quebec.

V.

QUEBEC, 10th August, 1849.

GENTLEMEN,

W. H. Anderson, Esquire, having informed the Trustees of the Quebec Turnpike Roads, that you

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have been appointed by the proprietors of Dorchester Bridge to meet Messrs. Douglas and Deblois, who have been named on the part of the Trustees, for the purpose of discussing the subject of the said Bridge, I am directed to invite you to a conference, to-morrow, at 12 o'clock, at the office of the Turnpike Trust.

I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,
Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed,) J. PORTER,
Secretary.

To T. R. SMITH and
H. S. ANDERSON, Esquires.

MEMORANDUM.

T. R. Smith and H. S. Anderson met Messrs. Douglas and Deblois at the time and place named in the foregoing letter, and after some conversation, it was requested that the price for the Bridge, &c., should be put in writing in the course of the following week, and sent to those Gentlemen.

VI.

QUEBEC, 13th August, 1849.

GENTLEMEN,

In compliance with your request made at the meeting on the 11th instant, that the proprietors of Dorchester Bridge should state in writing the amount which they claim for the same, we beg leave to state, as we then did verbally, that the proprietors value the Bridge at Fifteen thousand pounds, and therefore claim that amount for the transfer of their rights to the Quebec Turnpike Trust. The property to be transferred includes the Roads leading to Beauport and Charlesbourg, through the property of the heirs of the late Anthony Anderson, Esq., as also the Toll-house, wharf, and appurtenances on the south side of the River St. Charles.

We have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servants,

(Signed,) T. R. SMITH,
" H. S. ANDERSON.

JAMES DOUGLAS and
J. C. DEBLOIS, Esquires.

VII.

QUEBEC, 12th September, 1849.

GENTLEMEN,

I am directed to inform you that the Trustees of the Quebec Turnpike Roads will meet to-morrow, the 13th instant, for the purpose of considering the offer made by you on the part of the Proprietors of Dorchester Bridge, and they will be happy to see any of the proprietors of the Bridge, should they wish to make any further communication, at a quar-

ter before three o'clock, as the meeting takes place at two in the afternoon.

I am,
Gentlemen,
Your most obedient Servant,
(Signed,) J. PORTER,
Secretary.

To T. R. SMITH and
H. S. ANDERSON, Esquires.

VIII.

QUEBEC, 26th October, 1849.

SIR,

The Trustees of the Quebec Turnpike Roads request that they may be allowed to cause Dorchester Bridge to be thoroughly inspected as to its condition, but without causing any inconvenience or damage to the Proprietors.

The Trustees also desire me to request that the Proprietors will permit them to have communication of their titles to the approaches of the Bridge at both ends.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed,) J. PORTER,
Secretary,

To W. H. ANDERSON, Esquire,
on behalf of the Proprietors of
Dorchester Bridge.

IX.

QUEBEC, 29th October, 1849.

SIR,

I have to acknowledge the receipt, on the 27th instant, of your letter of the 26th, in which you state that the Trustees of the Quebec Turnpike Roads request that they may be allowed to cause Dorchester Bridge to be thoroughly inspected as to its condition, but without causing any inconvenience or damage to the Proprietors, and that the Trustees also request to have communication of the titles to the approaches of the Bridge at both ends.

In answer, I beg to state on the part of the proprietors of the Bridge, that the Trustees have full authority to cause the Bridge to be thoroughly inspected whenever they deem proper; with reference to the titles I send herewith that, relating to the approach on the south side of the Bridge; as the approaches on the north side of the Bridge from the Beauport and Charlesbourg Roads altogether intersect the property of the late Anthony Anderson, Esq., who was and whose heirs are now joint-proprietors of the Bridge, no formal transfer was ever made by him to the proprietors: I have to state on the part of the heirs of the late Anthony Anderson, Esq., that they and their immediate ancestor have been in quiet and uninterrupted possession of the property in question for upwards of 40 years as proprietors, and are prepared to secure the same to the Quebec Turnpike Trust as part and portion of Dorchester

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Bridge. The title, which it is hoped will be sufficient to the same is herewith sent for the information of the Quebec Turnpike Trustees.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient Servant,

(Signed,) W. H. ANDERSON.

To J. PORTER, Esquire,
Secretary, Q.T.T.

X.

QUEBEC, 23rd November, 1849.

GENTLEMEN,

I am directed by the Trustees of the Quebec Turnpike Roads to communicate to you the result of their deliberations upon the matter of the purchase of Dorchester Bridge.

The Trustees desire me to offer you for Dorchester Bridge, with the Toll-house, Turnpike and dependencies which may thereunto appertain, and the ascents and approaches thereto, dependencies and appurtenances, the sum of Seven thousand pounds currency, payable in Debentures, under the Statute 12 Victoria chapter 115, to mature in ten years from the first day of May next, the interest to run from the latter day, and the Trustees to take possession of the Bridge and dependencies on the first day of January next.

I am desired further to add, that the Trustees will be glad to receive your answer at as early a period as convenient.

I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,
Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed,) J. PORTER,
Secretary.

To T. R. SMITH and
H. S. ANDERSON, Esquires,
on behalf of the Proprietors of
Dorchester Bridge.

XI.

QUEBEC, 26th November, 1849.

SIR,

We have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 23rd instant, communicating to us the result of the deliberations of the Trustees of the Quebec Turnpike Roads upon the matter of the purchase of Dorchester Bridge, Toll-house, &c., and offering us therefor the sum of £7,000, currency, payable in debentures, under the Statute 12 Victoria cap. 115, to mature in ten years from 1st May next, the interest to run from the latter day.

In answer, we beg to say that we decline the above offer; and further, that we are ready to name an Appraiser or *Expert* to meet one to be named on behalf of the said Trustees, in order that the value or compensation to be paid to the Proprietors for the

said Bridge and its appurtenances, be estimated and reported upon in manner by law required.

We have the honour to be,
Your most obedient Servants,

(Signed,) T. R. SMITH,
" H. S. ANDERSON.

To JOHN PORTER, Esquire,
Secretary to the Trustees,
Quebec Turnpike Roads.

XII.

QUEBEC, 7th December, 1849.

GENTLEMEN,

The Trustees of the Quebec Turnpike Roads desire me to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 26th ultimo, declining their offer for Dorchester Bridge, and expressing your readiness to name an Appraiser or *Expert* to meet one to be named on behalf of the Trustees, in order that the value or compensation to be paid to the Proprietors for the Bridge and its appurtenances, be estimated and reported upon.

I am further desired to inform you that your proposal is receiving their earnest attention.

I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,
Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed,) J. PORTER,
Secretary.

To T. SMITH and
H. S. ANDERSON, Esquires,
on behalf of the Proprietors of
Dorchester Bridge.

XIII.

QUEBEC, 13th December, 1849

GENTLEMEN,

The Trustees of the Quebec Turnpike Roads desire me to invite you to a conference with them, upon the subject of Dorchester Bridge, on Tuesday next the eighteenth instant, at 10 o'clock, A.M.

I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,
Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed,) J. PORTER,
Secretary.

To T. R. SMITH and
H. S. ANDERSON, Esquires,
on behalf of the Proprietors of
Dorchester Bridge.

MEMORANDUM.

At the request of the Trustees of the Quebec Turnpike Roads, contained in the letter of their Secretary, dated the 13th Dec. 1849; T. R. Smith and H. S. Anderson, on behalf of the Proprietors of

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Dorchester Bridge, met the Trustees at their office on the 18th Dec. 1849. Present:—James Gibb, James Douglas, Daniel McCallum, W. H. Lemoine, John Rowley, J. C. Deblois, and A. C. Buchanan, Esquires.

Mr. McCallum stated that the Trustees wished to know, what extent of ground the proprietors claimed on the north side of the Bridge. And after some conversation, it was agreed that the Proprietors were entitled to claim as part of the approaches to the Bridge, the road from the present Turnpike gate leading from Beauport, and the road from the old Bridge passing in front of the House now occupied by H. S. Anderson, to the present Bridge, deducting the superficial contents of the road from the Toll-house on the Beauport road towards the old Dorchester Bridge, which has been and is in the possession of the late Anthony Anderson, Esquire, and his representatives.

It was requested by the Trustees, whether the Proprietors of the Bridge would take in payment for the price of the Bridge, Turnpike Debentures; it was agreed to take the Debentures at par, upon the express condition that in the event of the matter being submitted to arbitration or a jury, the Proprietors reserved the right of showing the market value of the debentures as part of their case.

It was then stated, that the Trustees were of opinion that the value of the Bridge must be determined under the 4th section of the Ordinance 4 Vic. cap. 17. It was contended on behalf of the Proprietors that the 5th section was the one applicable to this case; and after some discussion, it was distinctly agreed that the opinion of the Honourable H. Black should be obtained by the Proprietors of the Bridge, and communicated to the Trustees, and that the same should be conclusive upon the law point, which section of the Ordinance should be proceeded upon.

XIV.

QUEBEC, 18th December, 1849.

SIR,

We beg leave to submit to you the following case for your opinion:—

During the last session of the Provincial Parliament an Act (12 Vict. cap. CXV) was passed to authorise the Trustees of the Quebec Turnpike Roads to acquire Dorchester Bridge, by paying therefor the full value at the time of such acquisition, to be estimated under the terms of the Turnpike Ordinance (4 Vict. cap. 17.)

Under this Act the Trustees have offered a sum which the proprietors have declined to accept; and they have in answer stated their readiness to have the value ascertained in the manner provided by the fifth section of the Ordinance.

In a conference had with the Trustees, they have intimated that in their opinion, the next proceeding to be adopted in the case must be had under the 4th section; the 5th section, as they think, not being applicable to this case.

We beg therefore to solicit your opinion as to which Section of the Ordinance ought to be proceed-

ed upon, in order to estimate the amount to be paid to the Proprietors of the Bridge.

We have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient Servants,

(Signed,) T. R. SMITH,
“ H. S. ANDERSON,

On behalf of the proprietors of
Dorchester Bridge.

To the Honourable
H. BLACK, Esquire, Q. C.

It seems to me quite clear that the fifth section must govern the parties in their proceedings to ascertain the value of the Bridge, and the compensation to be paid to the proprietors.

(Signed,) H. BLACK.

Quebec, 22nd December 1849.

XV.

QUEBEC, 22nd December, 1849.

SIR,

We beg leave to transmit, for the information of the Trustees of the Quebec Turnpike Trust, the Honourable H. Black's opinion upon the subject of Dorchester Bridge.

We have the honour to be,
Your obedient Servants,

(Signed,) T. R. SMITH,
“ H. S. ANDERSON.

To JOHN PORTER, Esquire,
Secretary,
Trustees Quebec Turnpike Roads.

XVI.

QUEBEC, 8th January, 1850.

SIR,

We had the honor to address you on the 26th November last, in answer to yours of the 23rd of the same month, intimating that we were ready to name an Appraiser or *Expert* to meet one to be named on behalf of the Trustees, in order that the value or compensation to be paid to the Proprietors of Dorchester Bridge, be estimated and reported upon in the manner by law required.

On the 18th December last, at the request of the Trustees communicated to us in writing on the 13th of the same month, we had a conference with them at their office on the subject of the Bridge, of which we beg leave to subjoin a memorandum for their examination, in which, amongst other things, it will be observed, that the Trustees were of opinion that the value of the Bridge must be determined under the provisions of the 4th section of the Turnpike Ordinance; the proprietors of the Bridge contending that recourse must be had to the 5th section and that after some discussion upon this point, it was distinctly agreed that the opinion of the Honourable H. Black should be

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obtained by the proprietors of the Bridge, and communicated to the Trustees, and that the same should be conclusive on the difference of opinion between us as to which section of the Ordinance should be proceeded upon.

On the 24th December last, we had the honour to transmit to you the opinion of Mr. Black in favour of the 5th section as governing the point in question. We have not been favoured with any communication from the Trustees since that period.

As we are extremely anxious to bring this matter to a conclusion, we beg respectfully that the Trustees will inform us when they will be ready to name an Appraiser or *Expert*, as the Proprietors are now prepared to name theirs, and in order to remove all difficulty in carrying out the provisions of the 5th section, we beg leave to state again, that we are willing to accept Debentures at par in payment of any sum which may be settled as the amount of compensation.

We have the honour to be,
Your obedient humble Servants,

(Signed,) T. R. SMITH,
“ H. S. ANDERSON,

On behalf of the Proprietors of
Dorchester Bridge.

To JOHN PORTER, Esquire,
Secretary,
Trustees Quebec Turnpike Roads.

XVII.

QUEBEC, 15th January, 1850.

GENTLEMEN,

I am directed by the Trustees of the Quebec Turnpike Roads to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 8th instant, with the subjoined memorandum, and to inform you that they cannot admit the same to be correct in all particulars, more especially that part which states that in the event of the matter (of the purchase of Dorchester Bridge) being submitted to arbitration or a jury, the Proprietors reserve the right of showing the market value of the Debentures, as part of their case.

I am desired to add, that before deciding to take further action, the Trustees require to be furnished with a statement of the matters which the Proprietors desire to have submitted for appraisalment.

I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,
Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed,) J. PORTER,
Secretary.

To T. R. SMITH and
H. S. ANDERSON, Esquires,
on behalf of the Proprietors of
Dorchester Bridge.

XVIII.

QUEBEC, 16th January, 1850.

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SIR,

We beg leave to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 15th January instant, in which you state that you are directed by the Trustees of the Quebec Turnpike Roads to inform us that they cannot admit the memorandum subjoined to our letter of the 8th instant, and more especially that part which states it to be an express condition “that in the event of “the matter (of the purchase of Dorchester Bridge) “being submitted to arbitration or a jury, the Proprietors reserve the right of showing the market “value of the Debentures, as part of their case.”

In answer, we must still adhere to this, as the substance of the agreement or understanding between us.

You say that you are desired to add that before deciding to take further action, the Trustees require to be furnished with a statement of the matters which the Proprietors desire to have submitted for appraisalment. In answer to this portion of your letter, we have to state that the matters which the Proprietors desire to submit to Appraisers or *Experts* are the estimation of “the full and entire value of the Draw- “Bridge, now called Dorchester Bridge, with the “Toll-house, Turnpike, and the dependencies which “may thereunto appertain and belong, and the ascent “and approaches thereto,” in conformity to the terms of the 2nd section of the Act 12 Vict. cap. 115, by which the Trustees of the Quebec Turnpike Roads are “expressly authorised and required, as soon as possible after the passing of that act, to acquire and assume the possession and property of the said Bridge,” &c., valued by the Proprietors, in our letter of the 13th August last, at £15,000, and for which the Trustees by their letter of the 23rd November last, have offered Seven thousand pounds.

We beg to assure the Trustees that in furtherance of this object every facility will be offered them by the Proprietors of the Bridge.

We have the honour to be,
Your obedient Servants,

(Signed,) T. R. SMITH,
“ H. S. ANDERSON,

On behalf of the Proprietors of
Dorchester Bridge.

To JOHN PORTER, Esquire,
Secretary, Q.T.R.

XIX.

QUEBEC, 25th January, 1850.

GENTLEMEN,

Your letter of the 16th instant has been this day laid before the Trustees of the Quebec Turnpike Roads, and in reference thereto they desire me to request you to inform them what you understand to be comprised in the terms “Turnpike and dependencies.” I have moreover to observe that the Trustees still persist in their previous objections to the under-

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standing of the proprietors of Dorchester Bridge, of any agreement as to the value of the Debentures.

I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,
Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed,) J. PORTER,
Secretary.

T. R. SMITH and
H. S. ANDERSON, Esquires,
on behalf of the Proprietors of
Dorchester Bridge.

XX.

QUEBEC, 30th January, 1850.

SIR,

We have to acknowledge the receipt, on the 26th, of your letter of the 25th instant, in which you say that the Trustees of the Quebec Turnpike Roads desire you to request us to inform them what we understand to be comprised in the Terms "Turnpike and dependencies."

In answer, we have to say that these words are used in the Statute of the 59th Geo. III. cap. 28, and transcribed in the 2nd section of the Act 12 Vict., cap. 115, by which the Trustees are authorised to purchase Dorchester Bridge, and form part of the subject matter now under negotiation between the Trustees and the Proprietors of the Bridge.

And we would further submit that the import of these terms is a proper subject for the deliberation and decision of the Appraisers and *Experts*.

We have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient Servants,

(Signed,) T. R. SMITH,
" H. S. ANDERSON,
On behalf of the Proprietors of
Dorchester Bridge.

JOHN PORTER, Esquire,
Secretary to the Trustees
Quebec Turnpike Roads.

XXI.

QUEBEC, 12th February, 1850.

GENTLEMEN,

I am directed by the Trustees of the Quebec Turnpike Roads, to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 30th ultimo, and to inform you in answer thereto, that they do not feel justified in taking any further action in the matter of the purchase of Dorchester Bridge, until the Proprietors abandon their pretensions of exacting Tolls for ever, as forming part of the premises to be valued by experts, and sold by the Proprietors to the Trustees, or until such pretensions are decided upon by competent authority, and further they do not consider it competent to the Proprietors to show before *Experts* or a Jury, that the

Debentures to be issued by the Trustees, are worth less than twenty shillings in the pound.

I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,
Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed,) J. PORTER,
Secretary.

T. R. SMITH and
H. S. ANDERSON, Esquires,
on behalf of the Proprietors of
Dorchester Bridge.

XXII.

QUEBEC, 14th February, 1850.

SIR,

We have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 12th instant, informing us that in answer to our letter of the 30th January last, the Trustees of the Quebec Turnpike Roads do not feel justified in taking any further action in the matter of the purchase of Dorchester Bridge, until the proprietors abandon their pretensions of exacting tolls for ever, as forming part of the premises to be valued by *Experts* and sold by the Proprietors to the Trustees, or until such pretensions are decided upon by competent authority; and further, that the Trustees do not consider it competent to the proprietors to shew before *Experts* or a Jury, that the Debentures to be issued by the Trustees are worth less than twenty shillings in the pound.

In answer we beg to say, that after having given this letter our most serious and deliberate consideration, we are of opinion that it calls for something more than an ordinary acknowledgment.

Being desirous of preventing any new difficulty being superadded to the main objection first raised by the Trustees, we would reply, first, to that part of your letter which states "that the Trustees do not consider it competent to the Proprietors to show before *Experts* or a Jury, that the Debentures to be issued by the Trustees are worth less than twenty shillings in the pound." As regards the allusion to a trial by Jury, it will be observed that the right set up by the Proprietors to show the value of debentures before a Jury, only occurs in that part of the minutes of conference in which the Trustees do not acquiesce, (without, by-the-bye, tendering any minute of their own). At this stage of the case, the difficulty in question is premature, the only point being the reference to Appraisers or *Experts*; and we refer the Trustees to the concluding paragraph of our Letter to them of the 8th January last, by which we expressed our desire to bring this matter to a conclusion by the nomination of Appraisers or *Experts*, and in which we distinctly informed them "that we were willing to accept debentures at par in payment of any sum which might be settled as the amount of compensation." This was surely calculated to remove all difficulty on this head, and we cannot refrain from expressing our surprise that it is again mooted.

In regard to the principal objection raised by the Trustees to a reference to Appraisers or *Experts*, we would recall their attention to our letter of the 18th August valuing the Bridge and all its appurtenances at £15,000, and more particularly to their own letter of the 23rd November last, by which they offer the Proprietors "for Dorchester Bridge, with the Toll-

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"house, Turnpike and dependencies which may thereunto appertain, and the ascents and approaches thereto, dependencies and appurtenances, the sum of £7,000 payable in debentures," thus constituting the amount—that is, the just valuation of the property in question between the sum of £15,000 by them deemed too high on their part, and the sum of £7,000 by us deemed too low on our part—the sole difficulty between us.

By our letter of the 26th November, being the third day after the receipt of the letter of the Trustees, the sum tendered by them was declined, and an offer made to proceed to determine the valuation by Appraisers or *Experts*. It will be seen by that part of the minute of conference in which the Trustees acquiesce, that the only point then mooted between them and the proprietors, related to the particular section of the Turnpike Ordinance (4th or 5th) to be proceeded upon, and with respect to this, the opinion of the Honourable Henry Black was to be deemed conclusive. This opinion was procured determining the point of difference in favour of the 5th section, and it was transmitted to the Trustees on the 24th December. It was only on the 15th January, after a lapse of nearly two months from the period of our declining the offer of the Trustees, and expressing our readiness to proceed to an appraisal, that the Trustees require us to furnish them with a statement of the matters which the Proprietors desired to be submitted for appraisal, after having made an offer of £7,000 as an equivalent for that very claim, and without even then making any admission that they would submit to appraisal at all, although they had distinctly pledged themselves to it, subject to the opinion of Mr. Black, as already stated.

In answer to that portion of your letter which speaks of the "pretensions of the proprietors to exact tolls for ever," we must say that these expressions are to be found no where in the communications either of the Proprietors or of the Trustees, until they are inserted in the letter in question; and that whatever may be their import, the proprietors deny any right in the Trustees to transform, by the use of new and arbitrary terms, the plain statement of the claim of the proprietors drawn from the statutes which form the basis of that claim, and of the authority of the Trustees to act in the matter.

The proprietors, as already stated in their letter of the 30th January, contend that the import and the extent of the terms used by the Legislature is a proper subject for the deliberation and decision of the Appraisers or *Experts*. Had a difficulty of this nature arisen only with the Appraisers, after a regular submission to them by both parties, the proprietors would have been more convinced of the desire of the Trustees to accelerate the settlement of this matter, and they would have afforded every facility in procuring the decision of the point by a competent authority. The proprietors, in justice to themselves, are bound to say, that throughout the whole of this negotiation, they have shown every disposition and readiness to bring the matter at issue to a speedy and equitable adjustment, according to the letter and spirit, and the true intent and meaning of the statutes in question, but that they have not been met in the same spirit by the Trustees. After the removal of each successive objection raised by the Trustees, another has invariably been resorted to, and the question in dispute has been made to assume a variety of phases during its protracted discussion; and the proprietors regret that a candid perusal of the correspondence, between them and the Trustees, will afford

no evidence of a desire on the part of the latter to carry out the just intentions of the Legislature, with a due and impartial regard to the rights either of the public or the proprietors.

We have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servants,

(Signed,) T. R. SMITH,
" H. S. ANDERSON,
On behalf of the Proprietors of
Dorchester Bridge.

(1st March, 1850. No answer has been received to this letter.)

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No. 10.

Correspondence between the Honourable Mr. Secretary Leslie and J. Porter, Esquire, Secretary to the Trustees, in reference to the above.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Toronto, 16th March, 1850.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to inform you, that a copy of your communication of the 8th inst., addressed to the Honourable the Attorney General for Lower Canada, has been, by command of the Governor General, transmitted to the Trustees of the Quebec Turnpike Roads for their observations, previously to any action being taken by the Executive Government in the matter.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) J. LESLIE,
Secretary.

T. R. SMITH and
H. S. ANDERSON, Esquires,
Quebec.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Toronto, 16th March, 1850.

SIR,

I have the honour, by command of the Governor General, to transmit you the enclosed copy of a communication, addressed to the Honourable the Attorney General for Lower Canada, by Messrs. Smith and Anderson, on behalf of the proprietors of Dorchester Bridge, and to request that you will lay the same before the Trustees of the Quebec Turnpike Roads, in order to afford them an opportunity of stating their reasons for not having, as yet, carried out the intentions of the Legislature; and further, to ascertain their views on the course which it would be most advisable to pursue in the case, consistently with the rights of the parties under the law, and the interests of the public.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) J. LESLIE,
Secretary.

JOHN PORTER, Esquire,
Secretary Quebec Turnpike Trustees,
Quebec.

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SIR,

QUEBEC, 6th April, 1850.

I have the honour, by direction of the Trustees of the Quebec Turnpike Roads, to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 16th ultimo, transmitting an enclosed copy of a communication addressed to the Honourable the Attorney General for Lower Canada, by Messrs. Smith and Anderson, on behalf of the proprietors of Dorchester Bridge, and requesting that the same might be laid before the Trustees, in order to afford them an opportunity of stating their reasons for not having, as yet, carried out the intentions of the Legislature.

The Trustees beg leave to say, in answer, that on their part no obstacle has been thrown in the way, to retard carrying out the intentions of the Legislature, with regard to the purchase of Dorchester Bridge; on the contrary, they have done all in their power to hasten the matter to a conclusion.

The delay which has hitherto occurred, was occasioned by the proprietors having set up a right to a perpetual toll, which the Trustees did not feel themselves justified in admitting, and also, by an objection made by them to receiving debentures in pay-

ment of the price of the Bridge, at twenty shillings in the pound; it is true they offered to receive debentures at par, but explained to the Trustees verbally, in a personal interview, that in so doing they would use the right of showing, before *Experts* or a Jury, the depressed value they bore (if any); and a main difficulty which always presented itself was the inability of the Trustees to raise money in debentures, at twenty shillings in the pound.

Having latterly come to an agreement upon all the points in difficulty, the Trustees and the proprietors are now proceeding to carry out the law, and the Trustees expect that the affair will soon be terminated by the purchase of Dorchester Bridge, according to the intentions of the Legislature.

I have &c.,

(Signed,) J. PORTER,
Secretary to the Trustees.The Honourable
JAMES LESLIE,
Secretary, &c. &c. &c.,
Toronto.Appendix
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SUPPLEMENTARY RETURN

12th July.

TO AN ADDRESS FROM THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL, dated 29th May last; praying, among other things, His Excellency to cause to be laid before the House, Copies of all Documents and Correspondence between the Executive Government and the Trustees of the Quebec Turnpike Roads, on the subject of the management of the said Roads.

12th July.

By Command.

J. LESLIE,

Secretary.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

Toronto, 11th July, 1850.

[Translation.]

To His Excellency the Right Honourable JAMES Earl of ELGIN and KINCARDINE, K.T., Governor General of British North America, and Captain General and Governor in Chief in and over the Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and the Island of Prince Edward, and Vice Admiral of the same, &c., &c., &c.

The petition of the undersigned inhabitants of the Parish of Beauport, and other places,

Most respectfully sheweth:

That ever since the first settlements in Lower Canada, there has always been a Winter Road on the ice of the Basin formed by the Rivers St. Charles and St. Lawrence, which has always been marked out by *balises* and kept in repair; and the most frequented route, as being the shortest and most advan-

tageous one for persons travelling between Quebec and the North Shore, and that the said road has never at any time ceased to exist.

That latterly, in the course of the winter, the Turnpike Road Trustees interrupted this communication by means of a number of hired persons whom they stationed on the public road to guard the different avenues leading to the said ice road, and by placing ropes and other barriers to close the passages leading to the ice, with the sole view of obliging persons travelling in that direction to pass through the Toll-gate erected by them on the public road; and notwithstanding all this, no profit or advantage whatsoever results to the Trustees, on account of the great expense they have to incur for that purpose.

That in thus obliging persons journeying between Quebec and the North Shore to use the high road, the Turnpike Road Trustees force them to go over

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a distance of several miles more than when they use the ice road, and make them pay tolls on a road which they do not by any means require; placing them, moreover, in the necessity of passing over Dorchester Bridge, thus increasing their disbursements while they deprive them of a convenient, serviceable, short and easy road, and one which they have always used in winter.

That your petitioners venture to hope that such acts and proceedings on the part of the Turnpike Road Trustees, while they are anything but fair and reasonable in the opinion of Your Excellency's petitioners, do not even appear to them justifiable in the eyes of the law, inasmuch as the powers of the Trustees are limited to the right of erecting Toll-gates on the roads, or parts or sections of roads under their control, in order to levy funds for keeping up and improving the said roads; and that they have no right to close winter roads which have always existed, and without which the public would be exposed to the greatest inconvenience: Wherefore, Your petitioners respectfully pray Your Excellency to be pleased to take their petition into consideration, and direct that they may be permitted, as heretofore, to cross over the ice on the Basin of the Rivers St. Charles and St. Lawrence.

And, as in duty bound, Your petitioners will ever pray.

Beauport, 18th February, 1848.

(Signed,) JOSEPH BEDARD,
G. H. RYLAND,
GEO. L. LEMOINE, Ptre., Curé.
FELIX PARENT,
FRANCOIS PARENT,
AMABLE LANGEVIN,
F. X. METHOT, and 79 others.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Montreal, 3rd March, 1848.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour, by command of the Governor General, to transmit to you, for any remarks which you may desire to offer on the subject to which it relates, the accompanying memorial, received by His Excellency from certain inhabitants of Beauport.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) D. DALY, Sec'y.

The Trustees of the
Quebec Turnpike Roads,
Quebec.

QUEBEC, 10th March, 1848,

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 3rd instant, transmitting a memorial from certain inhabitants of Beauport to His Excellency the Governor General, complaining of the conduct of the Trustees of the Quebec Turnpike Roads, for having obstructed the usual winter passages from different points in the highway of Beauport to the ice bridge across the bay of the River St. Charles, leading to the City of Quebec, and having exacted toll to permit the memorialists to pass the temporary barriers erected by the Trustees across the passages in question.

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Having submitted your letter and the memorial accompanying it to the Trustees, I have been directed by them to submit for his Excellency's consideration the following observations upon it:—

It is very true that the inhabitants of Beauport have been in the constant habit of using the ice bridge in winter in coming to Quebec, that route being unquestionably much shorter than the one offered by the regular highway; it is also true that the latter route is more expensive by reason of the additional toll to which travellers are liable on passing over Dorchester Bridge; but the objections arising from this accumulation of tolls are applicable as well to the summer as to the winter season, and with more force in the former, inasmuch as travellers have no choice left them, but are compelled to avail themselves of the only route which is open to them, and to pay the double toll, the one at the Toll-bar of the Turnpike Road, and the other at the gate of the Bridge: in the latter season, on the contrary, by the payment of the small winter-toll of one penny, for a vehicle loaded or unloaded, they have the option either of taking the ice and thereby shortening their journey, even though the hazards of delay and wear and tear should be greater in consequence of the usually bad state of that road, which nobody repairs, or of taking the highway to any distance within its limits and then turning off towards the river without passing the Toll-bridge.

The inhabitants of Beauport have it also in their power to secure the double advantage of a good road on the one hand and a short one on the other, by commuting their winter tolls, which can be done for a trifling amount according to the scale of commutation as established by law; but their invariable practice has hitherto been to travel on the Turnpike Road, a distance of from one to four miles or more, and then to turn off at the first convenient opening towards the river, without payment of toll; the proprietors on the river side affording them every facility to evade such payment.

It is under these circumstances, alone, that the Trustees have adopted the measures referred to, in order to prevent a road, under their control, from being used by parties who are unwilling to contribute their share towards its maintenance.

With regard to the legal right of the Trustees to place the barriers or chains complained of by the memorialists, they beg respectfully to observe, that that question has been litigated in the Court of Justice at Quebec, and decided in favor of the Trustees, by the imposition of the usual fine for an evasion of toll, upon those parties who had passed the barriers in question without paying; of the legal right, therefore, of the Trustees to place those barriers there can now be no question until the decision in their favor shall have been reversed by a superior tribunal.

The temptation to evade the payment of toll, which is constantly presented to the inhabitants of Beauport by the presence of an ice bridge within a few yards of the highway, coupled with a very natural inclination on their part to shorten their route, arising as much from habit as from any great advantage to be derived from the use of it; but of which, nevertheless, the Trustees are free to admit they, the memorialists, are the best judges, have been the occasion of considerable loss to the revenue of the Beauport Road, the income in winter having been hitherto altogether inadequate to its mere maintenance in good order during that season; and the Trustees have been subjected to considerable inconvenience and loss, in their frequent and very often vain

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endeavours to secure from all the inhabitants of that parish, the small return they owed for advantages of communication none ought more to appreciate than themselves.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) J. PORTER,
Secretary.The Honourable D. DALY,
Secretary, Montreal.

QUEBEC, 31st July, 1849.

SIR,

I am directed by the Trustees of the Quebec Turnpike Roads, to represent, that the Debentures they were authorized to issue under the Ordinance 4th Vic., cap. 17, and the Statute 8th Vic., cap. 55, have all become due, and that two parties who were holders of a portion of them, namely: the President of the Quebec Savings Bank, who holds £2,000, and Wm. Workman, Esquire, of Montreal, who holds £500, are very urgent for payment, and the former has instructed his Attorney to proceed at law for the recovery of the amount due to him.

Under these circumstances the Trustees having made every exertion to borrow the sum required to pay off the parties in question at six per cent, without effect, owing to the depressed state of the money market, respectfully suggest a means of meeting the difficulty in which they find themselves, by recourse to the 23rd section of the Ordinance 4 Vic., cap. 17, whereby it is enacted, that such Debentures shall respectively bear interest at the rate therein mentioned, and such interest shall be made payable semi-annually, and may, at the discretion of the Trustees, and with the express approval of the Governor of this Province, and not otherwise, exceed the rate of six per centum per annum, any law to the contrary notwithstanding, and shall be the lowest at which the said sum or sums to be loaned on any such Debentures shall be offered, or can be obtained by the said Trustees.

The Trustees therefore pray, that His Excellency the Governor General will be pleased to authorize them to borrow the sum of Two thousand five hundred pounds, currency, at an interest not to exceed eight per cent per annum, that being the rate they consider it likely they will have to give to obtain the loan required.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) J. PORTER,
Secretary, T.Q.T.R.To the Honourable JAMES LESLIE,
Secretary, Montreal.SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Montreal, 25th August, 1850.

SIR,

The Governor General having had under consideration in Council, your communication of the 21st ultimo, requesting that the Commissioners of the Quebec Turnpike Roads may be authorized to borrow £2,500, at an interest of eight per cent, to enable them to pay the Debentures issued by them

and now become due, I am commanded by his Excellency to inform you that he does not deem it expedient to give the authority you request.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) J. LESLIE,
Secretary.J. PORTER, Esquire, Secretary,
Trustees Quebec Turnpike Roads,
Quebec.To His Excellency the Governor General, &c.,
&c., &c.

The petition of the undersigned, humbly represents :

That by an Ordinance passed in the fourth year of Her Majesty's Reign, cap. 17, intituled "An Ordinance to provide for the improvement of certain roads in the neighbourhood of, and leading to the City of Quebec, and to raise a fund for that purpose;" the Trustees named under the said Ordinance were authorized to borrow certain sums of money, payable at such periods as might be agreed upon between the said Trustees and parties disposed to loan the same, the Government of the Province guaranteeing the payment of the interest semi-annually at such rates as might be agreed upon, not exceeding six per centum.

That by the 28th clause of the said Ordinance, provision is made for the repayment of such loans as they may become due, by the said Trustees, being authorized by the Governor in Council to borrow sums at such rates as may be agreed upon.

That the undersigned, trusting to the provisions of the said Ordinance for the repayment of such sums as they might loan to the Trustees appointed under such Ordinance, invested certain sums for which they obtained bonds payable at certain dates with interest.

That these bonds have long since become due and payable, that application has been made to the Trustees for payment of the same, but without effect, the Trustees replying that they had applied to Your Excellency in Council for authority to borrow as provided under the above-mentioned clause, but without receiving such authority.

That your petitioners are suffering great loss and injury from the want of their capital.

That your petitioners hope they did not place their trust in vain upon the public faith; this, like the engagements of individuals, has to be kept at all hazards.

Your petitioners would therefore respectfully draw the attention of the Government to the fact, that hereafter no individual will be found to invest his funds in such securities, if he have not an assurance, grounded upon the prompt payment previously of such bonds at maturity, that the advance he is about to make, will be repaid him when it becomes due, should he require the same; the one party, the lender, has fulfilled his part of the contract; it remains with the Government to fulfil the other part, by granting such authority to the Trustees under said Ordinance, as may be sufficient to enable them to borrow such sums as may be required to pay the bonds of the said Trustees as above issued and now overdue

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in the hands of your petitioners, who, as in duty bound will ever pray, &c.

Montreal, 19th December, 1849.

For the City Bank,
(Signed,) F. MACCULLOCH, Cashier.
" GEORGE DESBARATS.
" WILLIAM WORKMAN.
" WILLIAM LYMAN.
" S. GERRARD.
" W. WORKMAN, President,
City and District Savings Bank.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Toronto, 16th January, 1850.

Sir,

I have received the commands of the Governor General to inform you, that His Excellency has had under consideration in Council the memorial of certain holders of Quebec Turnpike bonds, praying that such authority might, under the Ordinance 4 Vic., cap. 17, be granted to the Trustees of the Quebec Turnpike Roads as would enable them to borrow the amount required to pay off the bonds now over-due in the hands of the Petitioners.

In reply, His Excellency commands me to inform you that a proposition was, some time since, made by the Trustees of the said roads for authority to enable them to borrow the amount of the bonds in question at 8 per cent, with a view to the payment of the sums secured thereon, but that he was advised not to comply with their application; and His Excellency sees no reason to depart from the decision which he then arrived at, as the Government does not consider itself pledged to the redemption of the bonds, but only to the payment of the interest accruing thereon.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) J. LESLIE,
Secretary.

FERDINAND MACCULLOCH, Esquire,
Cashier, City Bank, Montreal.

(Copy.)

To His Excellency the Right Honourable JAMES, Earl of ELGIN AND KINCARDINE, K.T.; Governor General of British North America, and Captain General and Governor in Chief in and over the Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and the Island of Prince Edward, and Vice Admiral of the same, &c., &c., &c.

The Petition of the undersigned, humbly sheweth:

That by a certain Ordinance passed in the fourth year of Her Majesty's Reign, cap. 17, intituled, "An Ordinance to provide for the improvement of certain roads in the neighbourhood of, and leading to the City of Quebec, and to raise a fund for that purpose:" The Trustees named under such Ordinance were authorized to borrow certain sums of money, payable at such periods as might be agreed upon between the said Trustees and parties disposed to loan the same, the Government of the Province guaranteeing the payment of the interest semi-annually at such rates as might be agreed upon, not exceeding six per cent.

That your petitioners, fully trusting to the provisions of the said Ordinance, and confidently relying on the justice of the head of the Government,

invested certain sums, by loan to the Trustees appointed under such Ordinance, for which they obtained bonds payable at certain dates with interest.

That by the twenty-eighth clause of the said Ordinance provision is made for the re-payment of such loans as they may become due, by the said Trustees being authorized by the Governor of this Province to borrow such sum, at such rates as may be agreed upon; there being no rate of interest limited in the said last mentioned clause of the said Ordinance. That these bonds have long since become due and payable, and are still unpaid. That your petitioners made frequent applications to the said Trustees for payment of these bonds but without effect; the Trustees alleging that they had applied to your Excellency in Council for authority to borrow as provided under the said 28th clause of the Statute, but without receiving such authority.

That Your petitioners, after the bonds aforesaid became due, and after they had received the above reply from the said Trustees, to wit: on the — day of December last, believing that some misapprehension of their case existed and that they had only to place a plain statement of the facts before Your Excellency to obtain prompt justice, humbly petitioned Your Excellency, setting forth the above facts, and praying that the Government would grant authority to the said Trustees under the said Ordinance to borrow such sums as might be required to pay the bonds of the said Trustees so held by your petitioners, and now long over-due, in the hands of your petitioners.

That in answer to their petition, your petitioners received a communication from the Provincial Secretary, dated Toronto, 16th January, 1850, wherein he stated that he had Your Excellency's commands to inform your petitioners that a proposition had been made some time before by the Trustees aforesaid, for authority to enable them to borrow the amount of the bonds in question at eight per cent, with a view to the payment of the sums received thereon, but that Your Excellency was advised not to comply with their application, and that Your Excellency had no reason to depart from the decision Your Excellency then arrived at, as the Government did not consider itself pledged to the redemption of the bonds, but only to the payment of the interest accruing thereon.

Your petitioners would humbly set forth: That they are still persuaded from the tenor of the above reply to their petition that misapprehension still exists, both with regard to the original application from the Trustees, and the prayer of your petitioners. The Trustees prayed "that Your Excellency would be pleased to authorize them to borrow the sum of Two thousand five hundred pounds, currency, at an interest not to exceed eight per cent. per annum, that being the rate they considered it likely they would have to give to obtain the loan required;" that the allusion here made to the rate of interest, is not "a proposition to borrow money at eight per cent.," but a mere expression of opinion, that the Trustees would have to pay that rate for the required loan. That it is only by advertising for the required amount that the lowest tender can be ascertained; and that the present condition of the money market is not such as to leave just grounds for supposing that exorbitant rates of interest would be paid on good securities. That if, as seems to have been inferred, the opinion of the Trustees as to the rate of interest is correct, and they could not get the new Debentures taken up at a less rate of interest than eight per cent, then your petitioners would humbly represent the increased injustice of their case, in being

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compelled to keep their capital at six per cent in an investment which cannot be renewed under eight.

Wherefore, your petitioners would again humbly but earnestly urge upon the consideration of Your Excellency, that they lent and invested the various sums of money represented by the aforesaid over-due bonds, upon the faith and in full confidence, that when they would become due, the same would be paid according to the tenor and effect thereof; and if not, that the special powers conferred upon Your Excellency to authorize the Trustees to borrow money at a higher rate than six per cent, if necessary, would be exercised if invoked by the said Trustees; and that Your Excellency would graciously approve of such loan at a higher rate of interest than six per cent, if necessary, as contemplated and provided by the said Ordinance, should an emergency requiring such higher rate arrive.

That your petitioners cannot believe that they have placed a vain or unfounded confidence on the public faith of the Legislature, and in the wisdom and the justice of Your Excellency, and your petitioners would further respectfully submit for the consideration of Your Excellency, that if Your Excellency, upon the principle and for the causes laid down by the Secretary in his answer to your petitioners, withholds Your approval of such loans at the lowest rate of interest to be found by public tender, even should that rate exceed six per cent, when Your Excellency is specially authorized by law to give it, and when the Legislature has affixed no limits as to the rate which may be contracted to be paid on an emergency such as the present, it becomes perfectly obvious that hereafter, no individual will be found to invest his funds in such securities.

That your petitioners require their capital so invested, and that they are suffering loss and injury by being deprived of it, as above represented to Your Excellency.

That your petitioners are likely to remain for a very long period without the use of their capital so invested, and to continue to suffer heavy loss and injury, unless Your Excellency be pleased to exercise your power and undoubted prerogative to authorize the said Trustees to borrow money at a higher rate of interest than six per cent, if necessary, for the causes mentioned in the 28th section of the said Ordinance, and to meet the case of your petitioners.

That every day's delay in granting permission to the Trustees to comply with the law in obtaining a fresh loan to pay your petitioners, adds to the great hardship and injustice of their case, inasmuch as if it is known that such demur or delay occurs now,

capitalists will reason, it may occur again; and thus be deterred from tendering for the loan required to repay your petitioners the amounts already so long unjustly withheld from them.

Your petitioners respectfully submit, that the tolls and commutation thereof on the said Turnpike Road, may be fully adequate to the payment of the interest, even at a higher rate than six per cent, although the capital represented by bonds may not be paid or satisfied for years out of the proceeds thereof.

And your petitioners, therefore, again humbly but earnestly pray that Your Excellency would be graciously pleased to take the premises into your consideration, and that Your Excellency do authorize and sanction the loan so sought to be made by the said Trustees for the causes aforesaid, thereby Your Excellency will do justice.

And your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

Montreal, March 27th, 1850.

(Signed,) WILLIAM WORKMAN.
" WILLIAM LYMAN.
" F. MACCULLOCH, Cashier.
" S. GERRARD.
" GEORGE DESBARATS,

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Toronto, 15th April, 1850.

SIR,

The Governor General having had under his consideration in Council, the renewed memorial of yourself and certain other holders of Quebec Turnpike bonds, praying that authority might be given to the Trustees of the Quebec Turnpike Roads to effect a new loan on the terms therein proposed, I am commanded in reply, to inform you that His Excellency sees no sufficient reason in the allegations of the petitioners, to induce him to depart from his former decision on the subject, as communicated to Mr. Macculloch, in my letter to that gentleman of the 16th January, ultimo.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) J. LESLIE,
Secretary.

W. WORKMAN, Esquire,
Montreal.

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FIRST AND SECOND REPORTS

OF

THE SELECT COMMITTEE

OF

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY,

APPOINTED TO ENQUIRE INTO

THE PUBLIC INCOME AND EXPENDITURE OF THE PROVINCE.

THIRD SESSION, THIRD PARLIAMENT, 1850.



Toronto:

PRINTED BY LOVELL AND GIBSON, FRONT STREET.

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ORDERS OF REFERENCE.

Legislative Assembly, Friday, 31st May, 1850.

Resolved,—THAT a Select Committee be appointed to inquire into the state of the Public Income and Expenditure of the Province, and to consider and report to the House, what further Regulations and Checks it may be proper in their opinion to adopt for establishing an effective control upon all charges incurred in the receipt, custody and application of the Public Money, and what measures can be adopted for reducing any part of the Public Expenditure, without detriment to the Public Service.

Committee nominated:

Hon. Mr. Hincks,	Colonel Gagy,
Hon. Mr. Merritt,	Mr. Boutillier,
Hon. Mr. Sherwood,	Mr. Christie,
Hon. Mr. Cayley,	Mr. Holmes,
Hon. Mr. Badgley,	Mr. Hopkins,
Hon. Mr. Viger,	Mr. Polette,
Hon. Mr. Cameron, (Kent,)	Mr. Richards,
Hon. Mr. Boulton,	Mr. Cartier,
Hon. Mr. Papineau,	Mr. Morrison, and
Mr. Sol. Gen. Macdonald,	Mr. Cauchon.
Mr. Wilson,	

Ordered,—THAT Seven be the quorum of the said Committee.

Ordered,—THAT the said Committee have power to send for Persons, Papers and Records, and to report from time to time to the House.

Wednesday, 5th June, 1850.

Ordered,—THAT the Petition of *Samuel Bowman*, Esquire, and one thousand five hundred and ninety others, of the County of Halton, be referred to the said Committee.

Tuesday, 11th June, 1850.

Ordered,—THAT the Petition of *John Kinney* and five hundred and seventy-three others, of the County of Halton, be referred to the said Committee.

Wednesday, 26th June, 1850.

Ordered,—THAT the Petitions of *James Delany* and others, of *Simon James* and others, of *E. A. Hodgkinson* and others, and of *Barnaby Gregory* and others, all of the County of Lincoln, be referred to the said Committee.

FIRST REPORT.

THE SELECT COMMITTEE appointed to inquire into the state of the PUBLIC INCOME and EXPENDITURE of the PROVINCE, and to consider and report what further Regulations and Checks it may be proper in their opinion to make for establishing an effective control upon all charges incurred in the receipt, custody and application of the Public Money, and what measures can be adopted for reducing any part of the Public Expenditure, without detriment to the Public Service;—
BEG leave to make a FIRST REPORT:

YOUR Committee impressed with the conviction that a thorough and searching system of Retrenchment was alike demanded by the exigencies of the Province, and the wishes of its people; have deemed it to be their duty to commence their labours by a careful review of the several duties assigned to the Chief Functionaries of the State, their position and emoluments. In conducting their investigation, Your Committee have not been unmindful of the obligation of maintaining unimpaired the efficiency of the Public Service;—aware that no reduction of a purely pecuniary character could compensate for duties neglected or imperfectly discharged; at the same time they have scrupulously kept in view the wants and resources of the Province, avoiding, on the one hand, an indiscriminate parsimony, while striving, on the other, to adapt the expenditure of public moneys to the dependent and modest condition of a Colony.

Before entering upon the discussion of the Civil List, Your Committee, not unnaturally directed their attention to the Act of last Session, providing for an indemnity to Members—the first and all but universally expressed desire was, to materially qualify, if not entirely repeal an enactment, which, at first sight appeared unnecessarily to burden the public expenditure;—but mature reflection prompted the abandonment of a course which, while it undoubtedly effected a pecuniary reduction, threatened to restrict the choice of the people, and to place beyond the reach of the intelligent yeomanry of the country, a compliance with the call of their fellow-citizens to take part in the Councils of the Nation.

Your Committee, in considering the charge upon the Civil List for the Salary of Her Majesty's Representative in this Province, have duly weighed the circumstances under which it was originally established. They find that the salary of the Governor-in-Chief in Lower Canada, prior to the Union, was £4,500 sterling, equal to £5,000 currency, per annum,—in addition to which, the incumbent was entitled to certain perquisites attached to the office, and often producing a considerable sum yearly. The offices of Governor and Lieutenant Governor were, generally speaking, conferred, both in Upper and Lower Canada, as they are still in some other Colonies, on Officers of high Military rank, whose pay and other allowances formed such an addition to their income as to enable them to maintain their elevated position without pecuniary sacrifice on their part. Your Committee are of opinion that the change of Imperial policy which has prevailed for some years, and which has led to the appointment of Noblemen and Gentlemen of high rank in the Civil service of the Crown to the office of Governor General of Canada, has given great satisfaction to Her Majesty's subjects in this Province, and Your

Committee entertain no doubt that it would be a source of deep regret to the public at large, if the Crown should be again compelled, in selecting its Representative for this great Province, to confine its choice to Military or Naval Officers, or to gentlemen of inferior rank in the Civil Service. Your Committee are well aware that the salary of £7,000 sterling, per annum, at present attached to the office of Governor General, is very generally considered excessive; but they are equally well assured that any reduction that would result in the appointment of men having no political character to sustain, would only cause future disappointment, considering that the responsibility of selecting the individual to fill the high office of Governor General of this Province, must continue to devolve upon Her Majesty, and that Her constitutional Advisers must be the best judges as to the amount of salary requisite to command the services of individuals of high standing in the Civil Service of the Crown, and which salary must, in a great degree, be determined on, with reference to the salaries of other officers in that service, and not with reference to salaries either in this Province or in the neighbouring States of the American Union. Your Committee are of opinion that an Address to Her Majesty should be adopted, praying Her Majesty to direct Her Ministers to reconsider the subject of the salary of Her Representative in this Province, with the view of recommending any reduction which, in their opinion, may be made, without impairing the efficiency of this important branch of the Public Service.

Your Committee have considered the salaries allowed to the Speakers of the Honourable the Legislative Council and of Your Honourable House, and have resolved to recommend that after the present Parliament, the salary of the Speaker of Your Honourable House should be £500 per annum, and that the Speaker of the Legislative Council should be a member of the Government and Head of a Department without any salary as Speaker.

Your Committee further recommend that the annual salary of the Clerks of the Honourable the Legislative Council and of Your Honourable House, be £600, and the Assistant Clerks £400, without any extra allowance; and in order to prevent any kind of importunity which may be made to members of either House on the subject of salaries and allowances, Your Committee recommend that, hereafter, no permanent salary shall be increased, except by Legislative enactment.

Your Committee further recommend that the Law Clerk of Your Honourable House do also hold the office of Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, and perform the duties of that office without additional salary.

In determining upon the official salaries of the Honourable the Judges of both sections of the Pro-

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vince, Your Committee have been deeply impressed with the absolute necessity of recommending such salaries as will command the services of professional men of the highest character. Your Committee therefore recommend that hereafter, the salaries of the Chief Justices in the Province—Chancellor, Puisné Judges and Vice Chancellors, be fixed at the uniform rate of £1000 currency per annum, without travelling allowances.

Your Committee have considered the salaries and allowances enjoyed by the several Judges of Circuit Courts in Lower Canada, and of County Courts in Upper Canada, and are of opinion that they cannot be reduced without impairing the efficiency of the Public Service.

In considering the official salaries of the members of the Administration, various opinions have been found to prevail among the members of Your Committee. It is held by some that the salaries of these officers should be regulated with a view of bringing into the Public Service men of high character and ability with a large stake in the country, rather than men of ability with less character and less personal interest in public affairs. Those who hold these opinions deem it not improbable that the natural working of Responsible Government, if accompanied by high salaries and great public patronage, will induce needy politicians to aspire to office, less from motives of patriotism, than to become the recipients of the emoluments of office, and the dispensers of the patronage in the gift of the Government. Your Committee are, however, of opinion that no apprehension need be entertained by the public, either that the persons of the character described would be selected by the Representative of the Crown in this Province as his confidential Advisers, or that they could obtain the support of a majority of the Representatives of the people of this Province, without which, their continuance in office would be impossible. Your Committee are not pre-

pared to recommend such a regulation of salaries as would confine the choice of the Crown to men with a large stake in the country, and exclude men of great ability from filling the highest offices in the country, unless they should be possessed of private fortunes sufficiently ample to defray the expenses to which the incumbents of such offices are necessarily subject. The uncertain tenure of the offices in question, the great labour imposed upon their incumbents, and the sacrifices of all kinds which they are called upon to make, render it expedient, in the opinion of Your Committee, that the salaries attached to them should be of the highest grade. At the present stage of their inquiries, Your Committee are not prepared to define the specific salaries which should be attached to the offices held by the confidential officers of the Crown. It would, in their opinion, be premature to come to a conclusion on this subject, until they have concluded their inquiries into other branches of the Public Expenditure, as well as into the general average of the income and expenditure of other classes of the community not in the public employment.

Your Committee, conceiving that much inconvenience has arisen to persons from the country having business to transact at the public offices, as well as much delay in the actual business of the Public Departments from the present limited number of office hours, and considering also the inexpediency and inconvenience of there being in many instances an intermission in the middle of the day allowed to, or taken by, the Clerks of the different offices of the Government; recommend that the office hours in the several Public Offices, be from Nine o'clock in the morning till Four in the afternoon, without any intermission, and as much longer as the business of the Department may require the attendance of all or any of the Officers or Clerks therein employed.

[Presented to the House on Tuesday,
the 9th July, 1850.]

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PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE.

Tuesday, June 4th, 1850.

In Committee on the annexed Order of Reference :

Present :

Hon. Mr. BADGLEY,	Mr. HOLMES,
Hon. Mr. BOULTON,	Mr. HOPKINS,
Hon. Mr. CAMERON,	Mr. Sol. Gen. MACDONALD,
Mr. BOUTILLIER,	Hon. Mr. MERRITT,
Mr. CARTIER,	Mr. MORRISON,
Mr. CAUCHON,	Hon. Mr. PAPINEAU,
Mr. CHRISTIE,	Hon. Mr. SHERWOOD,
Colonel GUGY,	Hon. Mr. VIGER,
Hon. Mr. HINCKS,	Mr. WILSON.

Read the Order of Reference.

JOHN WILSON, Esquire, called to the Chair.

The Committee deliberated as to the course of their proceedings.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. *Hincks*, seconded by Mr. *Christie*, it was,—

Resolved,—That it is expedient that this Committee should commence its enquiries by investigating the various sources of the Public Revenue, and all charges defrayed out of the said Revenue, before it reaches the Receiver General; and that it should then proceed to consider the Expenditure, under its various heads.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. *Hincks*, seconded by Mr. *Christie*, it was,—

Resolved,—That the Committee will proceed, in the first place, to consider the Revenue and Expenditure of the Crown Lands Department.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. *Boulton*, seconded by Mr. *Christie*, it was,—

Resolved—That the Head of each Department be called upon to prepare and lay before the Committee a Return, in Tabular form, of the names of the several persons employed in his Department, as well in his Office as throughout the country; the salary or other emolument awarded to each; the authority under which such Office, and amount of emolument, has been established; the duties required from each; the Office hours or other attendance required; whether in the opinion of the Head of the Department the services of any of the persons so employed can be dispensed with; if so, why? and if not, why not? whether or not the duties of each Office be satisfactorily performed; whether any of the duties of any Officer might or might not be advantageously transferred to some other Office or Department; the moneys received by his Department; distinguishing each source, the expenditure, if any, of any portion made at the discretion of the Department; whether any reduction may or may not be made in the salaries or other emoluments of any such Officer; whether there are any Pensioners who have been in the Department or not; and whether such Pensioners might not be advantageously called in and employed; and the amount of the Contingencies of each of such Departments, specified in detail under distinct heads.

[Adjourned till To-morrow at Ten.

Wednesday, June 5th, 1850.

Present :

JOHN WILSON, Esq., in the Chair,

Hon. Mr. BADGLEY,	Colonel GUGY,
Hon. Mr. BOULTON,	Mr. HOLMES,
Mr. BOUTILLIER,	Mr. HOPKINS,
Hon. Mr. CAMERON,	Mr. Sol. Gen. MACDONALD,
Mr. CARTIER,	Mr. MORRISON,
Mr. CAUCHON,	Hon. Mr. PAPINEAU,
Hon. Mr. CAYLEY,	Hon. Mr. SHERWOOD,
Mr. CHRISTIE,	Hon. Mr. VIGER.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. *Cameron*, seconded by Mr. *Christie*,

Ordered—That the Clerk of the House be sent for, and enquiry made whether the recommendation made in the Report of the Committee on Contingencies, last Session, on the subject of the employment of Extra Writers, has been adhered to.

Mr. *Lindsay*, Clerk of the House, attended accordingly.

The above order of the Committee was read to him—in reply to which he stated that the recommendation of the Committee of the last Session, as adopted by the House in reference to Extra Writers, had been attended to; and laid before the Committee the following List of the names of such Extra Writers as are at present employed in his Office, with the dates at which they were called in.

EXTRA WRITERS at present employed in the Clerk's Office, and the time each was called in, during the present Session :

Mr. Burrage,	} May 14, 1850.
" De LaChevroitière,	
" Blanchet,	
" Ross,	} May 16, 1850.
" Fanning,	
" LeMoine,	} May 29, 1850.
" Leprohon,	
" Belle,	} May 31, 1850.
" McCoy,	
" McCallum,	} June 4, 1850.
" Chagnon,	
" Smith,	
" D'Ery,	
" Tanguay,	
" Langevin,	
" Plamondon,	

1. *Chairman*.] On whose requisition were those Clerks called in?—The first four at my own instance, at the opening of the Session. Mr. Fanning at the request of the French Translator, to assist in his Department.—On the 29th May, I called in Messrs. LeMoine, Leprohon, and Popham; the last gave up on the 31st, and Mr. Belle was taken in his place—these last three are employed to prepare copies of the Journals in French and English, in order to commence their Printing—all these were taken on with the approval of Mr. Speaker. The last eight, employed on the 4th instant, were taken with the approval of Mr. Speaker, and, as I understood, with the approbation of the Committee on Contingencies. They are nearly all thoroughly acquainted with the

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French language, and were all employed during last Session, and came up, expecting to be again employed. After remaining three weeks, they thought of going home—I brought this under the notice of the Committee, and stated, if we lost their services we might possibly be at a loss to find French assistants at Toronto—and they were taken on.

2. Hon. Mr. *Boulton*.] Are the permanent Clerks sufficient in number, and competent to perform the ordinary business of the House?—The permanent Clerks have their different departments to attend to, in preparing for a press of business, and are generally not of that class of persons accustomed to prepare for the printer, or do hurried work; they consist of Clerks of Committees, Clerks of Journals, Clerks of Printed Papers, Clerks of Votes and Proceedings, and Translators.

3. Have the permanent and extra Clerks had full and regular employment, during each day, since the commencement of the Session?—The permanent and extra Clerks, taken up to 31st May, have all been regularly employed.

4. What particular duties were the four extra Clerks, firstly taken on, required for?—Mr. Burrage is the senior extra writer; he acted as Deputy Serjeant-at-Arms the last month of last Session; he came to Toronto at the same time I did, in charge of the Mace of the House, which had been left at Montreal to be repaired; for the purpose of transferring it to the Serjeant-at-Arms; and as he came on public duty, I took it upon myself to take him upon the establishment from the commencement, mentioning it to Mr. Speaker. Mr. De LaChevrotière was taken for the purpose of preparing the votes and proceedings and engrossing in the French language. Mr. Blanchet was taken as the Speaker's private Clerk—and Mr. Ross is employed by myself to make fair copies of the daily votes and proceedings for His Excellency the Governor General, and is attached to my own office.

5. Could not any of the foregoing duties have been performed by any of the permanent clerks without interfering with their ordinary duties?—It might have been done, but as these gentlemen were in the habit of doing it, and the work always being of a pressing nature, I thought it best to continue it in their hands.

6. Could not a large portion of the work done by the copying extra clerks, be performed by the salaried clerks during the recess?—Part of it could be done, but it would be taking them from their ordinary routine business.

7. Have the salaried clerks permanent duties during the recess, and what are such duties?—The permanent clerks are occupied during the recess till the whole of the Printing of the Journals and Appendices in both languages is complete. After that I indulge such as have nothing to do, and grant them leave of absence, till the following Session, reserving however, a sufficient number to do any extraordinary work that may be required.

8. Would any advantage accrue to the public by discontinuing any number of the permanent clerks, and employing only such as were from time to time actually required?—Nearly all the permanent clerks have been on the establishment a great many years, and I consider it would be doing them an injustice to discharge them. No doubt it would diminish the expense of the House very considerably, if there were fewer permanent clerks, and extra ones taken only when actually required, and without impairing the efficiency of the establishment; it being left to me to judge of the necessity.

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9. Mr. *Cauchon*.] Could the number be reduced having reference to the average work required during a number of Sessions taken together?—It is impossible to judge of work required to be done by way of average. The quantity of work required, depends upon the length of the Session, and the amount of actual business done, and of this, on an average, I can form no definite opinion.

10. Mr. *Hopkins*.] Could you suggest any plan by which the Contingent Expenses of the House could be diminished without impairing the efficiency of the service?—[This question is handed to Mr. *Lindsay*, and at his request, the answer is deferred till the next meeting of the Committee.]

[And then he withdrew.]

[Adjourned till To-morrow at half-past Ten.]

Thursday, 6th June, 1850.

Present:

JOHN WILSON, Esq., in the Chair.

HON. MR. BADGLEY,
HON. MR. BOULTON,
MR. BOUTILLIER,
HON. MR. CAMERON,
MR. CARTIER,MR. CAUCHON,
MR. HOLMES,
MR. HOPKINS,
HON. MR. PAPINEAU.

Mr. *Lindsay* handed in his answer to question 10; postponed from the last sitting.

Could you suggest any plan by which the Contingent Expenses of the House could be diminished?—I think the expenses of the House could be very considerably diminished in the two items of Printing and Postages; but I cannot take upon myself to state what should or should not, be printed, nor what ought to be exempted from being charged to the Postage account; it being for the Members of the House to decide those matters.

11. Mr. *Holmes*.] You say that the expenses of the House could be very considerably reduced in the item of Printing; will you be kind enough to explain in what way you would effect such reduction?—It is very difficult for me to answer this question; I might recommend the dispensing with the printing of some Documents, in which the Members of the House might disagree in opinion with me. It would perhaps be advantageous that the Committee on Printing, or some other Committee, should decide during the Session what papers should, or should not, be afterwards printed in the Appendices to the Journals.

12. Hon. Mr. *Boulton*.] The duties of each Clerk, and the amount of work assigned to each of the permanent Clerks?—It will take me some time to prepare a statement of the duties to be performed, and the work assigned to the different Officers of the House. I will, however, do so, with all possible speed.

[And then he withdrew.]

[Adjourned till Monday, at half-past Ten.]

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Monday, 10th June, 1850.

A Quorum not being present at the hour of meeting, the Chairman declared the Committee adjourned till To-morrow at half-past Ten.

Tuesday, 11th June, 1850.

At half-past Eleven o'clock, a Quorum not being present, the Chairman declared the Committee adjourned till To-morrow at half-past Ten.

Wednesday, 12th June, 1850.

Present:

JOHN WILSON, Esq., in the Chair,

Hon. Mr. BADGLEY,
Hon. Mr. BOULTON,
Mr. BOUTILLIER,
Hon. Mr. CAMERON,
Mr. CARTIER,
Mr. CAUCHON,
Mr. CHRISTIE,
Hon. Mr. HINCKS,

Mr. HOLMES,
Mr. HOPKINS,
Hon. Mr. PAPINEAU,
Mr. POLETTE,
Mr. RICHARDS,
Hon. Mr. SHERWOOD,
Hon. Mr. VIGER.

The Hon. Inspector General laid upon the table a Return as called for by the Resolution of the Committee of the 4th inst.

(For the said Return see Appendix to this Report, A.)

The Petitions of *Samuel Bowman*, Esq. and 1,591 others, and of *John Kinny*, Esq. and 573 others—all of the County of Halton, praying for the adoption of such Measures as may secure an extensive Retrenchment in the Public Expenditure of the Province—being referred by the House to the Committee—were laid upon the Table.

Mr. *Holmes*, seconded by Mr. *Cartier*, proposed,—

That it is, in the opinion of this Committee, expedient to reduce the indemnity to Members of the Assembly to *Ten Shillings per diem*—in lieu of the present allowance.

In amendment Mr. *Boutillier*, seconded by the Hon. Mr. *Cameron*, proposed,—

That the following be added, viz. "And that those members who reside at the Seat of the Legislature, whether they hold office or not, shall receive no indemnity."

Question of amendment put.

The Committee divided:

Ayes, 2.
Hon. Mr. Cameron,
Mr. Boutillier.

Noes, 10.
Hon. Mr. Badgley,
Hon. Mr. Boulton,
Mr. Cartier,
Hon. Mr. Hincks,
Mr. Holmes,
Mr. Hopkins,
Hon. Mr. Papineau,
Mr. Polette,
Mr. Richards,
Hon. Mr. Viger.

So it passed in the negative.

The original Question put.

The Committee divided:

Ayes, 6.
Hon. Mr. Cameron,
Mr. Cartier,
Mr. Holmes,
Mr. Hopkins,
Hon. Mr. Papineau,
Hon. Mr. Viger.

Noes, 6.
Hon. Mr. Badgley,
Hon. Mr. Boulton,
Mr. Boutillier,
Hon. Mr. Hincks,
Mr. Polette,
Mr. Richards.

The votes being equal, Mr. Chairman gave a casting vote with the Ayes—and so it was carried in the affirmative.

Mr. *Holmes*, seconded by Mr. *Cartier*, proposed,—

That the said allowance be limited, and shall in no case exceed three months.

Question put.

The Committee divided:

Ayes, 5.
Hon. Mr. Cameron,
Mr. Cartier,
Mr. Holmes,
Mr. Hopkins,
Mr. Richards.

Noes, 7.
Hon. Mr. Badgley,
Hon. Mr. Boulton,
Mr. Boutillier,
Hon. Mr. Hincks,
Hon. Mr. Papineau,
Mr. Polette,
Hon. Mr. Viger.

So it passed in the negative.

On motion of Mr. *Holmes*, seconded by the Hon. Mr. *Badgley*, it was,—

Resolved,—That the allowance to the Speakers of the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly, be reduced to £ each.

In amendment, the Hon. Mr. *Hincks*, seconded by Mr. *Boutillier*, proposed,—

That the words "after the present Parliament," be added to the Resolution.

Question put.

The Committee divided:

Ayes, 8.
Mr. Boutillier,
Mr. Cameron,
Mr. Cauchon,
Hon. Mr. Hincks,
Hon. Mr. Papineau,
Mr. Polette,
Mr. Richards,
Hon. Mr. Viger.

Noes, 5.
Hon. Mr. Badgley,
Hon. Mr. Boulton,
Mr. Cartier,
Mr. Holmes,
Mr. Hopkins.

So it was carried in the affirmative, and,—

Resolved,—That the allowance to the Speakers of the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly, be reduced to £ each, after the present Parliament.

The Hon. Mr. *Boulton*, seconded by the Hon. Mr. *Cameron*, proposed,—

That the Speakers, respectively, shall be entitled to three times the indemnity of each Member of the Assembly.

Question put.

The Committee divided:

Ayes, 3.
Hon. Mr. Boulton,
Mr. Hopkins,
Hon. Mr. Papineau.

Noes, 9.
Hon. Mr. Badgley,
Mr. Boutillier,
Mr. Cartier,
Mr. Cauchon,
Hon. Mr. Hincks,
Mr. Holmes,
Mr. Polette,
Mr. Richards,
Hon. Mr. Viger.

So it passed in the negative.

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The Hon. Mr. *Boulton*, seconded by Mr. *Hopkins*, proposed,—

That the blank be filled up with £200.

Question put.

The Committee divided:

<p>Ayes, 5.</p> <p>The Chairman, Hon. Mr. Boulton, Hon. Mr. Cameron, Mr. Hopkins, Hon. Mr. Papineau.</p>	<p>Noes, 9.</p> <p>Hon. Mr. Badgley, Mr. Boutillier, Mr. Cartier, Mr. Cauchon, Mr. Holmes, Hon. Mr. Hincks, Mr. Polette, Mr. Richards, Hon. Mr. Viger.</p>
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So it passed in the negative.

Mr. *Polette* proposed,—

That the blank be filled up with £500.

Question put.

The Committee divided:

<p>Ayes, 9.</p> <p>Hon. Mr. Badgley, Mr. Boutillier, Mr. Cartier, Mr. Cauchon, Hon. Mr. Hincks, Mr. Holmes, Mr. Polette, Mr. Richards, Hon. Mr. Viger.</p>	<p>Noes, 5.</p> <p>The Chairman, Hon. Mr. Boulton, Hon. Mr. Cameron, Mr. Hopkins, Hon. Mr. Papineau.</p>
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So it was carried in the affirmative.

The Hon. Mr. *Boulton*, seconded by Mr. *Hopkins*, proposed that it be,—

Resolved,—That, in the opinion of this Committee, every salary or allowance of a permanent character should be regulated by an Act of the Legislature, and that no addition to any allowance so established, should be increased by a vote of either House.

Carried *nem. con.*

The Hon. Mr. *Hincks*, seconded by Mr. *Holmes*, proposed,—

That the salary of the Clerk of the Legislative Assembly be fixed at the sum of £500 currency per annum, without any contingent allowance.

Question put.

The Committee divided:

<p>Ayes, 10.</p> <p>Hon. Mr. Badgley, Hon. Mr. Boulton, Mr. Boutillier, Mr. Cartier, Mr. Christie, Hon. Mr. Hincks, Mr. Holmes, Mr. Hopkins, Hon. Mr. Papineau, Mr. Richards.</p>	<p>Noes, 3.</p> <p>Mr. Cauchon, Mr. Polette, Hon. Mr. Viger.</p>
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So it was carried in the affirmative.

Mr. *Cauchon*, seconded by Mr. *Boutillier*, proposed,—

That the salary of the present incumbent, Mr. *Lindsay*, be £750, conformably to a Resolution of the House in 1846.

This proposition was postponed.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. *Boulton*, seconded by Mr. *Hopkins*, it was,—

Resolved,—That the salary of the Assistant Clerk be £ per annum, without any contingencies.

Mr. *Hopkins* proposed,—

That the blank be filled up with £350.

<p>Ayes, 5.</p> <p>Hon. Mr. Badgley, Hon. Mr. Boulton, Mr. Christie, Mr. Holmes, Mr. Hopkins.</p>	<p>Noes, 8.</p> <p>Mr. Boutillier, Mr. Cartier, Mr. Cauchon, Hon. Mr. Hincks, Hon. Mr. Papineau, Mr. Polette, Mr. Richards, Hon. Mr. Viger.</p>
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So it passed in the negative.

Mr. *Polette* proposed,—

That the blank be filled up with £400.

Question put.

The Committee divided:

<p>Ayes, 8.</p> <p>Mr. Boutillier, Mr. Cartier, Mr. Cauchon, Hon. Mr. Hincks, Hon. Mr. Papineau, Mr. Polette, Mr. Richards, Hon. Mr. Viger.</p>	<p>Noes, 5.</p> <p>Hon. Mr. Badgley, Hon. Mr. Boulton, Mr. Christie, Mr. Holmes, Mr. Hopkins.</p>
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So it was carried in the affirmative.

[Adjourned till To-morrow at half-past Ten.

Thursday, 13th June, 1850.

Present:

JOHN WILSON, Esq., in the Chair.

<p>HON. MR. BADGLEY, HON. MR. BOULTON, MR. BOUTILLIER, HON. MR. CAMERON, MR. CARTIER, MR. CAUCHON, HON. MR. CAYLEY, MR. CHRISTIE, Colonel GUY, HON. MR. HINCKS,</p>	<p>MR. HOLMES, MR. HOPKINS, MR. SOL. GEN. MACDONALD, HON. MR. MERRITT, MR. MORRISON, HON. MR. PAPINEAU, MR. POLETTE, HON. MR. SHERWOOD, HON. MR. VIGER.</p>
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Mr. *Lindsay* handed to the Committee his Answer to Question No. 12.

12. *Hon. Mr. Boulton*.] The Duties of each Clerk, and the amount of work assigned to each of the Permanent Clerks?—The duties of each Clerk, and the amount of work assigned to each of the permanent Clerks, are as follows:—

William B. Lindsay, Clerk—Keeps scroll minutes of proceedings of the House,—signs all engrossed Bills and Official Documents, and is responsible for the due performance by his assistants and under clerks, of the duties and work assigned to each, in Session or out of Session.

G. B. Faribault, Assistant Clerk—Attends at the Clerks' table during the whole of the sittings; keeps minutes of all Committees of the whole, and draws up all the Reports relating thereto; prepares all

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amendments, in both languages, to Bills, preparatory to their being engrossed; reads and translates *voix* all such papers and documents laid before the House, the reading of which in French is called for, and has the custody of all Bills introduced during the Session.

G. W. Wicksteed, Law Clerk and English Translator—Drafts Public and Private Bills introduced in the House, makes breviats, prepares riders and amendments to Bills, superintends and corrects the printing of Bills, examines and certifies all engrossed Bills prior to the third reading; translates all papers and documents whatever, brought before the House in French, and superintends the printing of the same in or out of the Session; prepares Lists of Expiring Laws, &c.

William B. Lindsay, Junior, Assistant Law Clerk and English Translator—Assists Mr. *Wicksteed* in the performance of all the work required by the Law Clerk and English Translator's Department.

William Ross, Chief Clerk of Committees—Prepares the Votes and Proceedings, and rough report for the Governor General; keeps the Committee Book, and makes out the Orders of Reference; keeps also a Bill Book, entering therein the proceedings on each Bill; makes notes to the printer's copy of the Journals, and corrects the proofs of the Journals; makes the List of Appendix, and occasionally corrects Proofs of the Appendix—and attends to the general detail business of the House.

Alfred Patrick, Clerk of Committees—Has charge of all Orders of Reference to Select Committees, and attends the sittings of as many as possible; examines such Proofs of Appendix as are printed during the Session; checks the payments to be made to witnesses before Committees; examines proofs of Appendix during the Recess, until they are completed. As Clerk of the Standing Committee on Printing, examines and measures mechanically, all the Printing performed, as a check for the Clerk of the House, to authorize payments.

Alfred Todd, Clerk of Committees—Attends the sittings of as many Committees as possible; prepares the Orders of the Day, and List of the Petitions to be received daily; corrects proofs, and performs any work that may be assigned to him.

L. F. Berthelot and *P. J. Leprohon*, Clerks of Committees—Summon and attend Committees; keep their proceedings, copy reports, and perform such work as may be required by the Chairman and Members of Committees, and also such work as may be required in the offices of the House.

William P. Patrick, Chief Office Clerk—Superintends the Junior Clerks and Extra Writers, distributes the work to be done by them either in engrossing or copying, and examines the same; corrects proofs, and has also the charge and distribution of the Stationery.

Thos. Vaux, Second Office Clerk and Accountant—Keeps the accounts of the Contingent Expenses of the House, and of the Members' Sessional allowance; prepares abstracts of the Notices of Motions for the Governor General, and performs any other work that may be assigned to him.

H. Voyer, Chief French Translator.

G. Levesque, *D. P. Myrand*, and *J. Huston*, Assistant French Translators—Perform all the French Translations required, such as Bills, Reports of Committees, Messages, Despatches, Votes and Proceedings, Notices of Motions, and correct the French proofs of the Journal, Appendix, &c.

P. E. Gagnon, Clerk of French Journals, *G. M. Muir*, Clerk of the English Journals—Extend the Journals of the House in both languages from the scroll minutes.

The Librarians—Attend in the Library, and are under the control of Mr. Speaker, from whom they receive such directions as may relate to that Department.

Serjeant at Arms—Attends the House while in Session.

Henry Hartney, Engrossing Clerk—Engrosses Addresses and Bills, corrects proofs, and performs any work required of him.

Thaddeus Patrick, Junior Clerk—Engrosses Bills, attends Committees when required, and performs any work required of him.

King Barton—Assists in the Journal Office, endorses and makes summaries of all Petitions, keeps books of reference of the proceedings of the House, and performs any other duty required of him.

W. H. Lemoine—Assists in the Journal Office, keeps the French Journal of this Session, Mr. *Gagnon*, the Clerk of the French Journal, being absent from severe illness.

William Spink—Keeps the Notice Books, and prepares Notices of Motions for the press; has charge of all Printed Papers, Bills, &c. and the distribution of the same, and performs any other duties required of him.

H. B. Stuart—Engrosses, attends Committees when required, copies and prepares other work assigned to him.

E. Denechand—Attends Committees when required, copies and engrosses, and performs any work assigned to him.

Extra Clerks—Engross Bills, copy Addresses, Bills, or other documents required either for the House or to be prepared for the printers, and generally perform any other work required of them.

13. Is the present system of employing Permanent and Extra Clerks now in use in the House, the most efficient and economical that could be adopted; and if not, what improvement can you suggest?—I do not know of any improvement that could be made in the system now in use of employing Permanent and Extra Clerks, or of any mode that could be adopted to make it more efficient and economical.

14. Is the present staff as personally efficient as you think they might be?—Considering the variety and nature of the duties to be performed by the different Officers of the House, I think the present staff is personally efficient.

[And then he withdrew.]

The Hon. Mr. *Cayley*, seconded by Mr. Sol. Gen. *Macdonald*, proposed,—

That in order to give every Member of the Committee an opportunity of recording his vote on each matter brought before the Committee and to prevent surprise—every vote carried by a majority of less than a majority of the whole Committee, shall be brought under review on two days in each week, and notice thereof in writing be given by the Clerk of the Committee to each Member, the day before—and that the days of review be Wednesday and Saturday in each week.

Carried *nem. con.*—Present:—Hon. Mr. *Badgley*, Hon. Mr. *Boulton*, Mr. *Boutillier*, Mr. *Cartier*, Mr. *Cauchon*, Hon. Mr. *Cayley*, Mr. *Christie*, Mr. *Holmes*,

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Mr. Hopkins, Mr. Sol. Gen. Macdonald, Mr. Morrison, Mr. Polette, Hon. Mr. Sherwood, and Hon. Mr. Viger.

Ordered,—That Mr. Patrick, the Chief Office Clerk, be called.

15. *Chairman.*] Is the present system of employing Permanent and Extra Clerks, now in use in the Offices of the House, the most efficient and economical that could be adopted, and if not, what improvement can you suggest; and is the present staff as personally efficient as you think it might be?—I think the present system to be, in some degree deficient, both as it relates to efficiency and economy, and especially when jointly considered. The business to be transacted in the Clerk's Office during the Session of the Legislature is of a nature not properly admitting of that division of the whole into specific departments which is found necessary and convenient in the more stable routine in the Public Offices of the Government; although it is indispensable that certain persons should be nominally at the head and have the direction of certain services to be performed, such as that pertaining to the Committees of the House, and keeping the Journals in both languages,—beyond that, the supervision should be in the Chief Office Clerk, and he should be the responsible person for furnishing that assistance to the several Officers in the Clerk's Office which would enable them to perform their duties in a manner satisfactory to the Clerk of the House. That such a number of Clerks on salaries should be employed as is required to complete the work of each Session (with such assistance by extra writers as the Chief Office Clerk may judge absolutely necessary,) and during the Recess be employed in finishing such work as can, consistent with the orders of the House, be postponed until after the Session is closed. It would greatly diminish the expenses of the Office if the printing of the Journals was postponed till after the Session,—when they might be printed at much less expense,—and as the Votes and Proceedings (which are an epitome of the whole action of the House,) are printed daily, no doubt it will be considered by that Honourable Body, if entertained by the Committee, as a thing desirable, that the expenses may be so diminished. In such case, there would in general be but little time, during the Recess of Parliament, that would not be fully employed by the Salaried Clerks, and should there happen to be two, or even three months of a vacancy after the work is completed, their hours of attendance during the Session are quite equal to double those of the Clerks in the Public Offices, which would fully make up for the time of cessation from labour which might happen during the Recess. As it is quite impossible for any one to assign an exact number of clerks and writers as sufficient and no more, for the work at any given time, it necessarily involves the necessity of some one in the establishment having that controul, which will enable him to obtain the supply of aid, and resist the excess of numbers, as well as to judge of the efficiency of those Extra Writers who may be sent into the office upon his requisition. The number of Clerks receiving Salaries, at present on the establishment, cannot be in constant employ during the entire year, and it might possibly be desirable to alter the position of some of them by allowing them pay *per diem* in lieu. The Extra Writers, and indeed the Salaried Clerks, with the exception of those who are chief in the Departments, should be held as ready, at all times, to execute the work put into their hands, or to attend to the duties required of them, whether in the Office or the Committee Rooms, as Assistant Clerks of Committees,—reading proofs, or comparing copies, without respect to peculiar services,—this is the only method which can be pursued to render them efficient

in their places. I do not perceive it, by any means, to be derogatory to the standing of the Clerk of the House, that one in subordination to him should be vested with the power of Chief Office Clerk as herein delineated; as the duties of the Clerk, in the House, press upon him so constantly, and are of so arduous and responsible a character, as to preclude him entirely from entering into the details and direction of the duties of what may be styled "The out-door or Office Clerks." I beg to observe that the responsibility of the Law Clerk and English Translator's Office, and the French Translator's Office, should rest severally with the principals in those Offices, under the Clerk of the House, as they must be considered distinct from the others.

In as far as the latter part of this question has reference to Extra Writers only, I think they are not.

[And then he withdrew.]

On motion of Mr. Solicitor General Macdonald, it was,—

Ordered,—That the Clerk of the Legislative Assembly be instructed to furnish to the Committee the exact number of days that each of the Permanent Clerks under his charge (commencing with the Assistant Clerk of the House,) has been in actual attendance in his office, both during the Session and the Vacation, for the years 1847, 1848 and 1849, explaining the cause of absence, if upon leave or otherwise.

[Adjourned till To-morrow at half past Ten.]

Friday, 14th June, 1850.

Present:

JOHN WILSON, Esq., in the Chair.

Hon. Mr. BADGLEY,	Hon. Mr. HINCKS,
Hon. Mr. BOULTON,	Mr. HOLMES,
Mr. BOUTILLIER,	Mr. HOPKINS,
Hon. Mr. CAMERON,	Mr. Sol. Gen. MACDONALD,
Mr. CARTIER,	Hon. Mr. PAPINEAU,
Mr. CAUCHON,	Mr. POLETTE,
Mr. CHRISTIE,	Mr. RICHARDS,
Colonel GUGY,	Hon. Mr. VIGER.

Colonel Gogy, seconded by the Hon. Mr. Cameron, proposed—

That the Clerk of the Legislative Assembly shall be ex-officio Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, excepting that the duties hitherto performed by that Officer in the Legislative Council shall be performed by the Clerk or Deputy Clerk of that Honourable House—and that the services of the present incumbent be dispensed with—and that no additional allowance be made to the respective officers performing his duty.

Question put.

The Committee divided:

Ayes, 11.
The Chairman,
Hon. Mr. Badgley,
Mr. Boutillier,
Hon. Mr. Cameron,
Mr. Christie,
Colonel Gogy,
Hon. Mr. Hincks,
Mr. Holmes,
Mr. Hopkins,
Hon. Mr. Papineau,
Mr. Polette.

No. 1.
Hon. Mr. Viger.

So it was carried in the affirmative.

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On motion of Mr. *Holmes*, seconded by Mr. *Christie*, it was,—

Ordered,—That Mr. *Patrick* supply the Committee with a list of the names of all the Permanent Employees of the House, showing their respective salaries and duties as now employed, with remarks upon the efficiency of the incumbents, and the capability of extra work being performed by such officers.—Also, whether it be advisable that each office be continued as a permanent office, with a fixed annual salary,—and whether any of such permanent officers might not be continued on the Establishment, but upon a *per diem* allowance when employed.

The Committee resumed the consideration of the Salaries of the Officers of the House.

That of the Law Clerk was then considered.

Mr. *Wicksteed*, Law Clerk and English Translator, was called.

16. *Chairman*.] Will you state the time you are employed in your duties as Law Clerk of this House, and what your whole emoluments are?—As Law Clerk to the House, I have always been, and must necessarily be, employed during every day of the Session, from morning till night, and for as many hours as will just leave me sufficient time to be ready and fit for the next day's work. Holidays there must be none, and Sundays must not be always or altogether excepted. The work is sometimes of absolute necessity,—Bills ordered to be engrossed or read a second time on Monday, must be ready if it be possible to have them so. It is my duty, even when I have nothing to do with the drafting of a Bill, to see that it is in the proper form—to make the marginal notes to it—to see that it is correctly printed and ready in time, examining the proofs,—to see that all amendments made to it are properly brought into their places, and that there is nothing in them inconsistent with any provisions which may have been left in the Bill; to examine the Bill again after it is engrossed, reading it once, and, if possible, twice over, and with the French translation to see that the two versions agree,—and then to certify it as so examined and read. This routine business, which cannot be too carefully performed, is, for a very large portion of the Session, sufficient to keep me fully employed. But in addition to this, I actually draft a considerable number of Bills and amendments to Bills during the Session, and sometimes on matters of great importance. There are some, also, which being drafted in French, I have to translate: and there are sometimes documents other than Bills, the translation of which cannot be postponed until after the Session. I must also give the best advice and assistance in my power to any Member who asks it. And, however little work each Member may individually give me to do, the quantity becomes considerable when multiplied by the number of Members. If each gave me on the average only five minutes' work in the day, they would still occupy me seven hours.

As Law Clerk, ten days before the Session and ten days after it, would suffice to prepare for the Session, and to put things in order after it; apart, of course, from the reading or study which might be necessary to fit me for my coming duty. The whole emoluments I receive from the House amount to £350 per annum.

17. What part of your time has been employed in preparing Bills for the Government?—The time I have been so employed has varied. For the last year I have been employed by the Government in preparing Bills, or in other duties, during very nearly the whole time left from my duties as an officer of the House. I may have had from two to three months left me, but I should not have had so much if I had not worked more than ordinary office hours, while

so employed. In other years the work has been less; perhaps three months on the average, except in 1841,—when it must have been more. I have kept no account.

18. What other duties, independent of these, do you perform for the House or Government?—For the House—I am English Translator as well as Law Clerk, and as such I am liable to have, and have often had, a considerable quantity of work to perform during the Recess, in translating documents for the Appendix, which have not been translated during the Session. This work varies; it may take me one month, or it may go to three or more; I mean for myself and my Assistant, Mr. William Lindsay, Junior, for alone I could not get it done in time for the printer, and attend to my other duties. As Law Clerk to the Government,—I have also a general superintendence of the printing of the Acts; classifying and arranging them, making the marginal notes, &c. I do not correct the proofs, that being done by the Officers of the Legislative Council, who have the custody of the originals. With reference to this work, I suggested the Act of last Session, which, I believe, has effected a very considerable saving in the cost of printing the Laws. I have also always made the abstract of the Acts which is sent to England. This is sometimes heavy; last year it cost me £20 for having the fair copy made, at sixpence per hundred words; in other years from one-fourth to one-half that sum, except in 1841, when it was nearly, but not quite so voluminous, as last year. The allowance for my services as Law Clerk to the Government has never been fixed. I have every year made an application for such sum as His Excellency might think proper to allow me. Lord Sydenham allowed me £200 for 1841. The next year the Session was a comparatively light one, and the allowance made me was £100; which has been the sum allowed me every year since. For last year I thought I ought to have had more: nor have I been formally told that I should not; but what I have actually received is £100. When I speak of my duties as an officer of the House, it is of course to be understood that my Assistant shares them with me; and he does his part well. He is not bound to help me in my work as Law Clerk to the Government; it would often be a great relief to me if he was.

[And then he withdrew.]

The Hon. Mr. *Hincks*, seconded by Mr. *Boutillier*, proposed,—

That the salary of the Law Clerk be £500 per annum—and that, in consideration of this salary, his services shall be at the disposal of the Government or of the Members of the House, to prepare Public Bills during the Recess.

The Hon. Mr. *Cameron* proposed,—

That the salary of the Law Clerk of this House be fixed at £400, in lieu of all duties either for this House or the Executive Government.

Mr. *Holmes* proposed,—

That this Committee deem it advisable the salary of all Public Officers should be drawn from one source—and, understanding the Law Clerk is paid £100 by the Executive Government, in addition to his salary from the Legislative Assembly, of £350,

Resolved,—That the duties of the Law Clerk being of the highest importance, and necessary during the Recess as well as during the Sitting of the Legislature, his salary be in future fixed at £500, in consideration of his services being necessary to draft Public and Local Bills during the Recess.

These several propositions were postponed.

[Adjourned till To-morrow, at half-past Ten.]

Appendix
(B. B.)

9th July.

Appendix
(B. B.)

Saturday, 15th June, 1850.

9th July.

Present:

JOHN WILSON, Esq., in the Chair,

Hon. Mr. Badgley,	Mr. Holmes,
Hon. Mr. Boulton,	Mr. Hopkins,
Mr. Boutillier,	Mr. Sol. Gen. Macdonald,
Hon. Mr. Cameron,	Hon. Mr. Merritt,
Mr. Cartier,	Mr. Morrison,
Mr. Cauchon,	Hon. Mr. Papineau,
Hon. Mr. Cayley,	Hon. Mr. Sherwood,
Mr. Christie,	Hon. Mr. Viger.
Hon. Mr. Hincks,	

Pursuant to the Order of the Committee of Thursday last, the Resolutions passed by less than a majority of the whole Committee, were severally reviewed.

1st. "That it is expedient to reduce the indemnity to Members of the Assembly to ten shillings per diem."

Shall this Resolution be confirmed?

Question put.

The Committee divided:

Ayes, 7.	Noes, 6.
Hon. Mr. Badgley,	Mr. Boutillier,
Mr. Christie,	Mr. Cauchon,
Mr. Holmes,	Hon. Mr. Cayley,
Mr. Hopkins,	Colonel Gngy,
Hon. Mr. Merritt,	Mr. Sol. Gen. Macdonald,
Hon. Mr. Papineau,	Hon. Mr. Sherwood.
Hon. Mr. Viger.	

Confirmed accordingly.

2nd. "That the allowance to the Speakers of the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly be reduced to £ each."

Amendment, That the words "after the present Parliament," be added."

Shall this amendment be confirmed?

Question put.

The Committee divided:

Ayes, 7.	Noes, 5.
Mr. Boutillier,	Hon. Mr. Badgley,
Hon. Mr. Cameron,	Mr. Christie,
Mr. Cauchon,	Mr. Holmes,
Hon. Mr. Cayley,	Mr. Hopkins,
Hon. Mr. Papineau,	Hon. Mr. Merritt.
Hon. Mr. Sherwood,	
Hon. Mr. Viger.	

Confirmed accordingly.

"That the blank be filled up with £500."

Shall this be confirmed?

Question put.

The Committee divided:

Ayes, 9.	Noes, 5.
Hon. Mr. Badgley,	Hon. Mr. Cameron,
Mr. Boutillier,	Hon. Mr. Cayley,
Mr. Cartier,	Mr. Christie,
Mr. Cauchon,	Mr. Hopkins,
Hon. Mr. Hincks,	Hon. Mr. Papineau.
Mr. Holmes,	
Hon. Mr. Merritt,	
Hon. Mr. Sherwood,	
Hon. Mr. Viger.	

Confirmed accordingly.

4th, "That the Salary of the Assistant Clerk be £400 per annum without allowances."

Shall this be confirmed?

Question put.

The Committee divided:

Ayes, 8.	Noes, 3.
Mr. Boutillier,	Mr. Christie,
Hon. Mr. Cameron,	Mr. Holmes,
Hon. Mr. Cayley,	Mr. Hopkins.
Hon. Mr. Hincks,	
Hon. Mr. Merritt,	
Hon. Mr. Papineau,	
Hon. Mr. Sherwood,	
Hon. Mr. Viger.	

Confirmed accordingly.

The review of the former votes having been concluded, the Committee proceeded with ordinary business.

On motion of Mr. *Holmes*, seconded by the Hon. Mr. *Cameron*,—

Ordered,—That the Resolution providing for reviewing twice a week, all decisions of the Committee previously arrived at, be rescinded.

The Hon. Mr. *Sherwood*, seconded by Mr. *Holmes*, proposed,—

That the further enquiry into the expenses of the Legislature be suspended for the present, and that this Committee do immediately proceed to a consideration of the Civil List, with a view of ascertaining whether any deductions can advantageously be made therefrom, before proceeding further.

Question put.

The Committee divided:

Ayes, 9.	Noes, 8.
Hon. Mr. Badgley,	The Chairman,
Hon. Mr. Boulton,	Mr. Boutillier,
Hon. Mr. Cameron,	Mr. Cartier,
Hon. Mr. Cayley,	Mr. Cauchon,
Mr. Christie,	Hon. Mr. Hincks,
Mr. Holmes,	Hon. Mr. Merritt,
Mr. Hopkins,	Mr. Morrison,
Hon. Mr. Papineau,	Hon. Mr. Viger.
Hon. Mr. Sherwood.	

So it was carried in the affirmative.

The Hon. Mr. *Cayley*, seconded by Mr. *Hopkins*, proposed that it be,—

Resolved,—That it is expedient that the salary of the Governor General, if defrayed out of the Provincial Chest, should be reduced to the resources, population, and financial condition of the Province.

Question put.

The Committee divided:

Ayes, 12.	No, 1.
Hon. Mr. Badgley,	Mr. Cauchon.
Hon. Mr. Boulton,	
Hon. Mr. Cameron,	
Mr. Cartier,	
Hon. Mr. Cayley,	
Mr. Christie,	
Mr. Holmes,	
Mr. Hopkins,	
Hon. Mr. Merritt,	
Hon. Mr. Papineau,	
Hon. Mr. Sherwood,	
Hon. Mr. Viger.	

So it was carried in the affirmative.

Appendix
(B. B.)

9th July.

Appendix
(B. B.)

9th July.

The Hon. Mr. *Boulton*, seconded by Mr. *Christie*, proposed,—

That the salary of the Governor General be limited to £3000, currency, per annum.

The Hon. Mr. *Papineau*, seconded by Mr. *Hopkins*, proposed,—

That £2500 be substituted for £3000.

Question put on the last proposition.

Committee divided:

Ayes, 3.
Mr. Christie,
Mr. Hopkins,
Hon. Mr. Papineau.

Noes, 9.
Hon. Mr. Badgley,
Hon. Mr. Boulton,
Hon. Mr. Cameron,
Mr. Cartier,
Mr. Cauchon,
Hon. Mr. Cayley,
Mr. Holmes,
Hon. Mr. Sherwood,
Hon. Mr. Viger.

So it passed in the negative.

Question put on the Hon. Mr. *Boulton's* proposition.

Committee divided:

Ayes, 4.
Hon. Mr. Boulton,
Mr. Christie,
Mr. Hopkins,
Hon. Mr. Papineau.

Noes, 9.
Hon. Mr. Badgley,
Hon. Mr. Cameron,
Mr. Cartier,
Mr. Cauchon,
Hon. Mr. Cayley,
Mr. Holmes,
Hon. Mr. Merritt,
Hon. Mr. Sherwood,
Hon. Mr. Viger.

So it passed in the negative.

The Hon. Mr. *Sherwood* proposed,—

That the Salary of the Governor General be fixed at £3500, currency, per annum.

Question put.

The Committee divided:

Ayes, 8.
Hon. Mr. Boulton,
Hon. Mr. Cameron,
Mr. Cartier,
Mr. Christie,
Mr. Holmes,
Mr. Hopkins,
Hon. Mr. Papineau,
Hon. Mr. Sherwood.

Noes, 6.
The Chairman,
Hon. Mr. Badgley,
Mr. Cauchon,
Hon. Mr. Cayley,
Hon. Mr. Merritt,
Hon. Mr. Viger.

So it was carried in the affirmative.

The Clerk laid before the Committee a Return from the Hon. Commissioner of Crown Lands, furnished in compliance with its order of the 4th inst.

[For this Return see Appendix to this Report, B.]

Mr. *Lindsay*, the Clerk of the House, laid before the Committee a Return in compliance with the Resolution of the Committee of yesterday.

[For this Return see Appendix to this Report, C.]

[Adjourned till Monday next, at half-past Ten.]

Monday, 17th June, 1850.

Present:

JOHN WILSON, Esq., in the Chair.

Hon. Mr. BADGLEY,
Hon. Mr. BOULTON,
Mr. BOUTILLIER,
Hon. Mr. CAMERON,
Mr. CARTIER,
Mr. CAUCHON,
Hon. Mr. CAYLEY,
Mr. CHRISTIE,
Colonel GUGY,

Mr. HOLMES,
Mr. HOPKINS,
Mr. Sol. Gen. MACDONALD,
Hon. Mr. MERRITT,
Mr. MORRISON,
Hon. Mr. PAPINEAU,
Mr. RICHARDS,
Hon. Mr. SHERWOOD,
Hon. Mr. VIGER.

The Hon. Mr. *Boulton*, seconded by Mr. *Christie*, proposed that it be,—

Resolved,—That in the opinion of this Committee £1000 per annum is the highest rate of Salary or Emolument that the circumstances and condition of the country will warrant for the discharge of any public duty, except that of the Queen's Representative.

Question put.

The Committee divided:

Ayes, 6.
Hon. Mr. Boulton,
Hon. Mr. Cameron,
Mr. Christie,
Mr. Hopkins,
Hon. Mr. Merritt,
Hon. Mr. Papineau.

Noes, 12.
Hon. Mr. Badgley,
Mr. Boutillier,
Mr. Cartier,
Mr. Cauchon,
Hon. Mr. Cayley,
Colonel Gugy,
Mr. Holmes,
Mr. Sol. Gen. Macdonald,
Mr. Morrison,
Mr. Richards,
Hon. Mr. Sherwood,
Hon. Mr. Viger.

So it passed in the negative.

The Hon. Mr. *Boulton* proposed,—

That the efficient discharge of the duties of the Law Officers of the Crown is best secured and most efficiently performed, when they receive Fees for each service performed.

Question put.

The Committee divided:

Ayes, 2.
Hon. Mr. Boulton,
Mr. Christie.

Noes, 15.
Hon. Mr. Badgley,
Mr. Boutillier,
Hon. Mr. Cameron,
Mr. Cartier,
Mr. Cauchon,
Hon. Mr. Cayley,
Colonel Gugy,
Mr. Holmes,
Mr. Hopkins,
Mr. Sol. Gen. Macdonald,
Hon. Mr. Merritt,
Mr. Morrison,
Hon. Mr. Papineau,
Mr. Richards,
Hon. Mr. Viger.

So it passed in the negative.

The Hon. Mr. *Boulton*, seconded by Mr. *Christie*, proposed that it be,—

Resolved,—That the Salary of the Chief Justice of the Court of Queen's Bench of Upper Canada be £1000 per annum.

Appendix
(B. B.)

9th July.

Appendix
(B. B.)

9th July.

Question put.

The Committee divided:

Ayes, 9.	Noes, 7.
Hon. Mr. Boulton,	Hon. Mr. Badgley,
Mr. Boutillier,	Mr. Cartier,
Hon. Mr. Cameron,	Hon. Mr. Cayley,
Mr. Cauchon,	Mr. Sol. Gen. Macdonald,
Mr. Christie,	Mr. Morrison,
Mr. Holmes,	Mr. Richards,
Mr. Hopkins,	Hon. Mr. Viger.
Hon. Mr. Merritt,	
Hon. Mr. Papineau.	

So it was carried in the affirmative.

The Hon. Mr. Cayley proposed that it be,—

Resolved,—That the Salaries of the Puisné Judges of the Province be fixed at £1000 per annum.

Question put.

The Committee divided:

Ayes, 7.	Noes, 9.
Hon. Mr. Badgley,	Hon. Mr. Boulton,
Mr. Cartier,	Mr. Boutillier,
Hon. Mr. Cayley,	Hon. Mr. Cameron,
Mr. Sol. Gen. Macdonald,	Mr. Cauchon,
Mr. Morrison,	Mr. Christie,
Mr. Richards,	Mr. Holmes,
Hon. Mr. Viger.	Mr. Hopkins,
	Hon. Mr. Merritt,
	Hon. Mr. Papineau.

So it passed in the negative.

The Hon. Mr. Cayley proposed that it be,—

Resolved,—That the Salaries of the Puisné Judges of the Province be fixed at £900.

Question put.

The Committee divided:

Ayes, 3.	Noes, 13.
Hon. Mr. Badgley,	Hon. Mr. Boulton,
Hon. Mr. Cayley,	Mr. Boutillier,
Mr. Sol. Gen. Macdonald.	Hon. Mr. Cameron,
	Mr. Cartier,
	Mr. Cauchon,
	Mr. Christie,
	Mr. Holmes,
	Mr. Hopkins,
	Hon. Mr. Merritt,
	Mr. Morrison,
	Hon. Mr. Papineau,
	Mr. Richards,
	Hon. Mr. Viger.

So it passed in the negative.

The Hon. Mr. Cayley proposed that it be,—

Resolved,—That the Salaries of the Puisné Judges of the Province be fixed at £850.

Question put.

The Committee divided:

Ayes, 3. | Noes, 13.

(Same division as the last.)

So it passed in the negative.

The Hon. Mr. Cayley proposed that it be,—

Resolved,—That the Salaries of the Puisné Judges of the Province be fixed at £800.

Question put.

The Committee divided:

Ayes, 5.

Hon. Mr. Badgley,
Mr. Boutillier,
Hon. Mr. Cayley,
Mr. Sol. Gen. Macdonald.
Mr. Morrison.

Noes, 11.

Hon. Mr. Boulton,
Hon. Mr. Cameron,
Mr. Cartier,
Mr. Cauchon,
Mr. Christie,
Mr. Holmes,
Mr. Hopkins,
Hon. Mr. Merritt,
Hon. Mr. Papineau,
Mr. Richards,
Hon. Mr. Viger.

So it passed in the negative.

Mr. Hopkins proposed that it be,—

Resolved,—That, in the opinion of this Committee, the Salaries of the Puisné Judges of the Province should be reduced to £750 per annum.

Question put.

The Committee divided:

Ayes, 9.	Noes, 7.
Hon. Mr. Boulton,	Hon. Mr. Badgley,
Mr. Boutillier,	Mr. Cartier,
Hon. Mr. Cameron,	Hon. Mr. Cayley,
Mr. Cauchon,	Mr. Sol. Gen. Macdonald,
Mr. Christie,	Mr. Morrison,
Mr. Holmes,	Mr. Richards,
Mr. Hopkins,	Hon. Mr. Viger.
Hon. Mr. Merritt,	
Hon. Mr. Papineau.	

So it was carried in the affirmative.

The Hon. Mr. Cayley proposed that it be,—

Resolved,—That the Salary of the Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas be £1000 per annum.

Question put.

The Committee divided:

Ayes, 7.	Noes, 9.
Hon. Mr. Badgley,	Hon. Mr. Boulton,
Mr. Boutillier,	Hon. Mr. Cameron,
Mr. Cauchon,	Mr. Cartier,
Hon. Mr. Cayley,	Mr. Christie,
Mr. Sol. Gen. Macdonald,	Mr. Holmes,
Hon. Mr. Merritt,	Mr. Hopkins,
Mr. Richards.	Mr. Morrison,
	Hon. Mr. Papineau,
	Hon. Mr. Viger.

So it passed in the negative.

Mr. Christie proposed that it be,—

Resolved,—That the Salary of the Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas be £900 per annum.

Question put.

The Committee divided:

Ayes, 7.	Noes, 9.
Hon. Mr. Badgley,	Hon. Mr. Boulton,
Mr. Boutillier,	Mr. Cartier,
Hon. Mr. Cameron,	Mr. Cauchon,
Mr. Christie,	Hon. Mr. Cayley,
Mr. Holmes,	Mr. Hopkins,
Mr. Sol. Gen. Macdonald,	Mr. Morrison,
Hon. Mr. Merritt.	Hon. Mr. Papineau,
	Mr. Richards,
	Hon. Mr. Viger.

So it passed in the negative.

[Adjourned till To-morrow at half-past Ten.]

Appendix
(B. B.)

9th July.

Appendix
(B. B.)

9th July.

Tuesday, 18th June, 1850.

Present:

JOHN WILSON, Esq., in the Chair.

Hon. Mr. BADGLEY,	Mr. HOLMES,
Hon. Mr. BOULTON,	Mr. HOPKINS,
Mr. BOUTILLIER,	Mr. Sol. Gen. MACDONALD,
Hon. Mr. CAMERON,	Hon. Mr. PAPINEAU,
Mr. CARTIER,	Mr. MORRISON,
Mr. CAUCHON,	Mr. POLETTE,
Hon. Mr. CAYLEY,	Mr. RICHARDS,
Mr. CHRISTIE,	Hon. Mr. SHERWOOD,
Hon. Mr. HINCKS,	Hon. Mr. VIGER.

Mr. *Hopkins*, seconded by the Hon. Mr. *Boulton*, proposed that it be,—

Resolved,—That the Salary of the Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas be fixed at £875 per annum.

Question put.

The Committee divided:

Ayes, 7.	Noes, 5.
Hon. Mr. Boulton,	Hon. Mr. Badgley,
Mr. Boutillier,	Mr. Sol. Gen. Macdonald,
Hon. Mr. Cameron,	Mr. Morrison,
Mr. Christie,	Hon. Mr. Papineau,
Mr. Holmes,	Hon. Mr. Viger.
Mr. Hopkins,	
Mr. Polette.	

So it was carried in the affirmative.

Mr. *Christie*, seconded by Mr. *Holmes*, proposed that it be,—

Resolved,—That the Salaries of the Chief Justice of the Court of Queen's Bench in Lower Canada and the three Judges thereof, be the same as the Chief Justice and Judges of the Court of Queen's Bench in Upper Canada.

Question put.

The Committee divided:

Ayes, 7.	Noes, 4.
Hon. Mr. Cameron,	Hon. Mr. Badgley,
Mr. Cauchon,	Mr. Morrison,
Mr. Christie,	Mr. Polette,
Mr. Holmes,	Hon. Mr. Viger.
Mr. Hopkins,	
Mr. Sol. Gen. Macdonald,	
Hon. Mr. Papineau.	

So it was carried in the affirmative.

Mr. *Christie*, seconded by Mr. *Holmes*, proposed that it be,—

Resolved,—That the Salaries of the Chief Justice, and of the Puisné Judges of the Superior Court of Lower Canada, be the same as of the Chief Justice and Judges of the Court of Common Pleas in Upper Canada, the Judges residing in St. Francis and Three Rivers not included.

Question put.

The Committee divided:

Ayes, 7.	Noes, 8.
Hon. Mr. Boulton,	Hon. Mr. Badgley,
Hon. Mr. Cameron,	Mr. Cartier,
Mr. Christie,	Mr. Cauchon,
Mr. Holmes,	Mr. Morrison,
Mr. Hopkins,	Mr. Polette,
Mr. Sol. Gen. Macdonald,	Mr. Richards,
Hon. Mr. Papineau.	Hon. Mr. Sherwood,
	Hon. Mr. Viger.

So it passed in the negative.

Mr. *Christie*, seconded by Mr. *Holmes*, proposed that it be,—

Resolved,—That the Salaries of the Chief Justice and Judges of the Superior Court in Lower Canada (the Judge resident in St. Francis excepted) be the same as those of the Chief Justice and Judges of the Court of Common Pleas in Upper Canada.

Question put.

The Committee divided:

Ayes, 8.	Noes, 10.
Hon. Mr. Boulton,	Hon. Mr. Badgley,
Mr. Boutillier,	Mr. Cartier,
Hon. Mr. Cameron,	Mr. Cauchon,
Mr. Christie,	Hon. Mr. Cayley,
Mr. Holmes,	Hon. Mr. Hincks,
Mr. Hopkins,	Mr. Morrison,
Mr. Sol. Gen. Macdonald,	Mr. Polette,
Hon. Mr. Papineau.	Mr. Richards,
	Hon. Mr. Sherwood,
	Hon. Mr. Viger.

So it passed in the negative.

The Hon. Mr. *Cayley*, seconded by the Hon. Mr. *Sherwood*, proposed that it be,—

Resolved,—That the Salary of the Chief Justice of the Superior Court of Lower Canada be £1000 per annum.

Question put.

The Committee divided:

Ayes, 10.	Noes, 8.
Mr. Boutillier,	Hon. Mr. Badgley,
Mr. Cauchon,	Hon. Mr. Boulton,
Hon. Mr. Cayley,	Hon. Mr. Cameron,
Hon. Mr. Hincks,	Mr. Cartier,
Mr. Holmes,	Mr. Christie,
Mr. Sol. Gen. Macdonald,	Mr. Hopkins,
Mr. Morrison,	Hon. Mr. Papineau,
Mr. Polette,	Hon. Mr. Viger.
Mr. Richards,	
Hon. Mr. Sherwood.	

So it was carried in the affirmative.

Mr. *Cauchon*, proposed that it be,—

Resolved,—That the Salary of the Chancellor of Upper Canada, and the Salaries of the Vice Chancellors be the same as the Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench and Puisné Judges respectively.

Question put.

The Committee divided:

Ayes, 10.	Noes, 6.
Hon. Mr. Badgley,	Hon. Mr. Boulton,
Mr. Boutillier,	Mr. Cartier,
Mr. Cauchon,	Mr. Christie,
Hon. Mr. Cayley,	Mr. Hopkins,
Hon. Mr. Hincks,	Hon. M. Papineau,
Mr. Holmes,	Hon. Mr. Viger.
Mr. Sol. Gen. Macdonald,	
Mr. Morrison,	
Mr. Polette,	
Mr. Richards.	

So it was carried in the affirmative.

Mr. *Richards* proposed,—

That the Committee hereafter shall meet only on every Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday.

Question put.

The Committee divided:

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9th July.

<p>Ayes, 6.</p> <p>Mr. Cauchon, Mr. Sol. Gen. Macdonald, Mr. Morrison, Mr. Polette, Mr. Richards, Hon. Mr. Viger.</p>	<p>Noes, 10.</p> <p>Hon. Mr. Badgley, Hon. Mr. Boulton, Mr. Boutillier, Mr. Cartier, Hon. Mr. Cayley, Mr. Christie, Hon. Mr. Hincks, Mr. Holmes, Mr. Hopkins, Hon. Mr. Papineau.</p>
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So it passed in the negative.

[Adjourned till To-morrow at half-past Ten.]

Wednesday, 19th June, 1850.

Present:

JOHN WILSON, Esq., in the Chair.

<p>Hon. Mr. BADGLEY, Hon. Mr. BOULTON, Hon. Mr. CAMERON, Mr. CARTIER, Mr. CAUCHON, Mr. CHRISTIE, Mr. HOLMES,</p>	<p>Mr. HOPKINS, Mr. Sol. Gen. MACDONALD, Mr. MORRISON, Hon. Mr. PAPINEAU, Mr. POLETTE, Hon. Mr. SHERWOOD, Hon. Mr. VIGER.</p>
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Mr. Cauchon proposed that it be,—

Resolved,—That the Salary of the Judge of St. Francis be the same as that received by the present incumbent.

Question put.

The Committee divided:

<p>Ayes, 7.</p> <p>Hon. Mr. Badgley, Mr. Boutillier, Mr. Cartier, Mr. Cauchon, Mr. Sol. Gen. Macdonald, Mr. Polette, Hon. Mr. Viger.</p>	<p>Noes, 5.</p> <p>Hon. Mr. Boulton, Hon. Mr. Cameron, Mr. Holmes, Mr. Hopkins, Hon. Mr. Papineau.</p>
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So it was carried in the affirmative.

Mr. Holmes proposed that it be,—

Resolved,—That the Salaries of the two Judges of the District of Gaspé, and the Circuit Judges of Lower Canada, be fixed at £500, including allowances.

Question put.

The Committee divided:

<p>Ayes, 6.</p> <p>Hon. Mr. Boulton, Hon. Mr. Cameron, Mr. Sol. Gen. Macdonald, Mr. Holmes, Mr. Hopkins, Hon. Mr. Papineau.</p>	<p>Noes, 6.</p> <p>Hon. Mr. Badgley, Mr. Boutillier, Mr. Cartier, Mr. Cauchon, Mr. Polette, Hon. Mr. Viger.</p>
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The votes being equal, Mr. Chairman gave a casting vote with the Ayes;

So it was carried in the affirmative.

The Hon. Mr. Boulton, seconded by Mr. Hopkins, proposed that it be,—

Resolved,—That the Salary of each Attorney General be limited to £750 per annum.

Question put.

The Committee divided:

<p>Ayes, 6.</p> <p>Hon. Mr. Boulton, Hon. Mr. Cameron, Mr. Christie, Mr. Holmes, Mr. Hopkins, Hon. Mr. Papineau.</p>	<p>Noes, 6.</p> <p>Hon. Mr. Badgley, Mr. Boutillier, Mr. Cartier, Mr. Cauchon, Mr. Polette, Hon. Mr. Viger.</p>
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The votes being equal, Mr. Chairman gave a casting vote with the Noes;

So it passed in the negative.

[Adjourned till To-morrow at half-past Ten.]

Thursday, 20th June, 1850.

Present:

JOHN WILSON, Esq., in the Chair.

<p>Hon. Mr. BOULTON, Mr. BOUTILLIER, Mr. CARTIER, Hon. Mr. CAYLEY, Mr. CHRISTIE, Colonel GUGY, Mr. HOLMES,</p>	<p>Mr. HOPKINS, Mr. Sol. Gen. MACDONALD, Hon. Mr. PAPINEAU, Hon. Mr. CAMERON, Mr. RICHARDS, Hon. Mr. SHERWOOD.</p>
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The Hon. Mr. Cayley, seconded by the Hon. Mr. Cameron, proposed that it be,—

Resolved,—That the Salary of the Members of the Administration be the same in amount with those of the Puisné Judges of the Province.

Question put.

The Committee divided:

<p>Ayes, 4.</p> <p>Hon. Mr. Cameron, Hon. Mr. Cayley, Hon. Mr. Papineau, Mr. Richards.</p>	<p>Noes, 7.</p> <p>Hon. Mr. Badgley, Hon. Mr. Boulton, Mr. Boutillier, Mr. Christie, Mr. Holmes, Mr. Hopkins, Mr. Polette.</p>
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So it passed in the negative.

The Hon. Mr. Boulton, seconded by Mr. Hopkins, proposed that it be,—

Resolved,—That £750 be fixed as the Salary of the Members of the Administration.

Question put.

The Committee divided:

<p>Ayes, 7.</p> <p>Hon. Mr. Badgley, Hon. Mr. Boulton, Hon. Mr. Cameron, Mr. Christie, Mr. Holmes, Mr. Hopkins, Hon. Mr. Papineau.</p>	<p>Noes, 5.</p> <p>Mr. Boutillier, Hon. Mr. Cayley, Mr. Sol. Gen. Macdonald, Mr. Polette, Mr. Richards.</p>
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So it was carried in the affirmative.

Mr. Boutillier, seconded by Mr. Polette, proposed,—

That the Attorneys General be sent for to give evidence on the propriety of abolishing, or not, the Offices of Solicitors General.

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Question put.

The Committee divided :

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Ayes, 3.
Mr. Boutillier,
Mr. Polette,
Mr. Richards.Noes, 8.
Hon. Mr. Badgley,
Hon. Mr. Boulton,
Hon. Mr. Cameron,
Mr. Cartier,
Mr. Christie,
Mr. Holmes,
Mr. Hopkins,
Hon. Mr. Papineau.

So it passed in the negative.

The Hon. Mr. Boulton, seconded by the Hon. Mr. Cameron, proposed that it be,—

Resolved,—That in the opinion of this Committee the Office of Solicitor General in either section of the Province, may be advantageously dispensed with, and without detriment to the Public Service.

Question put.

The Committee divided :

Ayes, 7.
Hon. Mr. Boulton,
Hon. Mr. Cameron,
Hon. Mr. Cayley,
Mr. Christie,
Mr. Holmes,
Mr. Hopkins,
Hon. Mr. Papineau.Noes, 5.
Hon. Mr. Badgley,
Mr. Boutillier,
Mr. Cartier,
Mr. Polette,
Mr. Richards.

So it was carried in the affirmative.

Ordered,—That the Honourable the Chief Commissioner of Public Works be summoned to attend the Committee on To-morrow.

[Adjourned till To-morrow, at half-past Ten.]

Friday, 21st June, 1850.

Present :

JOHN WILSON, Esq., in the Chair.

Hon. Mr. BADGLEY,
Hon. Mr. BOULTON,
Mr. BOUTILLIER,
Hon. Mr. CAMERON,
Mr. CARTIER,
Hon. Mr. CAYLEY,
Mr. CHRISTIE,
Colonel GUGY,
Hon. Mr. HINCKS,
Mr. HOLMES,Mr. HOPKINS,
Mr. Sol. Gen. MACDONALD,
Hon. Mr. MERRITT,
Mr. MORRISON,
Hon. Mr. PAPINEAU,
Mr. POLETTE,
Mr. RICHARDS,
Hon. Mr. SHERWOOD,
Hon. Mr. VIGER.

The Hon. Mr. Boulton, seconded by Mr. Hopkins, proposed that it be,—

Resolved,—That a Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor General be allowed £500 per annum.

Question put.

The Committee divided :

Ayes, 9.
Hon. Mr. Boulton,
Mr. Boutillier,
Mr. Christie,
Mr. Holmes,
Mr. Hopkins,
Hon. Mr. Merritt,
Hon. Mr. Papineau,
Mr. Richards,
Hon. Mr. Sherwood.Noes, 8.
Hon. Mr. Badgley,
Mr. Cartier,
Colonel Gagy,
Hon. Mr. Hincks,
Mr. Sol. Gen. Macdonald,
Mr. Morrison,
Mr. Polette,
Hon. Mr. Viger.

So it was carried in the affirmative.

Ordered,—That the Private Secretary to the Governor General be summoned to attend the Committee on Monday, at half-past Ten o'clock, A. M.

The Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Public Works attended the Committee, in obedience to its order of yesterday.

The examination of this Officer was deferred for the present.

Mr. Holmes, seconded by Mr. Badgley, proposed that it be,—

Resolved,—That the Salaries of the two Assistant Secretaries be fixed at £400 per annum, each.

Question put.

The Committee divided :

Ayes, 8.
Hon. Mr. Badgley,
Hon. Mr. Boulton,
Hon. Mr. Cameron,
Hon. Mr. Cayley,
Mr. Christie,
Mr. Holmes,
Mr. Hopkins,
Hon. Mr. Papineau.Noes, 5.
Mr. Boutillier,
Mr. Cartier,
Colonel Gagy,
Mr. Polette,
Hon. Mr. Sherwood.

So it was carried in the affirmative.

[Adjourned till Monday next, at half-past Ten.]

Monday, 24th June, 1850.

Present :

Hon. Mr. CAYLEY, called to the Chair *pro tem*.Hon. Mr. BOULTON,
Mr. CHRISTIE,
Hon. Mr. CAMERON,
Mr. HOLMES,Hon. Mr. HINCKS,
Mr. Sol. Gen. MACDONALD,
Hon. Mr. SHERWOOD.

The Hon. Colonel Bruce, Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor General, attended the Committee in conformity with its order of Friday last.

The Examination of Col. Bruce was deferred until To-morrow.

[Adjourned till To-morrow, at half-past Ten.]

Tuesday, 25th June, 1850.

Present :

JOHN WILSON, Esq., in the Chair.

Hon. Mr. BADGLEY,
Hon. Mr. BOULTON,
Mr. BOUTILLIER,
Hon. Mr. CAMERON,
Mr. CARTIER,
Mr. CAUCHON,
Hon. Mr. CAYLEY,
Mr. CHRISTIE,Mr. HOLMES,
Mr. HOPKINS,
Mr. Sol. Gen. MACDONALD,
Hon. Mr. PAPINEAU,
Mr. POLETTE,
Mr. RICHARDS,
Hon. Mr. SHERWOOD,
Hon. Mr. VIGER.

The Clerk laid before the Committee a Return received from the Honourable the Secretary of the Province, prepared in pursuance of the Resolution of the Committee of the 4th instant.

[For the said Return see Appendix to this Report, D.]

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Also, a like Return from the Honourable the Inspector General.

[For the said Return see Appendix to this Report, E.]

Mr. *Christie*, seconded by the Hon. Mr. *Papineau*, proposed,—

That the Office hours of the several Public Departments of the Government, be from *Nine* in the forenoon to *Four* in the afternoon, without any intermission; and as much longer as the business of the Department may require the attendance of any or all of the Officers or Clerks therein employed.

Carried *nem. con.*—Members Present:—Mr. *Boutillier*, Hon. Mr. *Badgley*, Hon. Mr. *Cameron*, Mr. *Cartier*, Mr. *Cauchon*, Hon. Mr. *Cayley*, Mr. *Christie*, Mr. *Holmes*, Mr. *Hopkins*, Mr. Sol. Genl. *Macdonald*, Hon. Mr. *Papineau*, Mr. *Polette*, Mr. *Richards*, and Hon. Mr. *Viger*.

The Hon. Mr. *Cayley* submitted, for the consideration of the Committee, Statement exhibiting a Classification of the Clerks employed in the Public Departments, viz:

Confidential and Senior First Class.
First Class.
Second Class.
Third Class.
Fourth Class.

After considerable discussion,

The Hon. Mr. *Viger*, seconded by Mr. *Cartier*, proposed,—

That each member of the Committee be notified, that on to-morrow will be taken up;—The question of the Classification of the Clerks and their Salaries;—The examination of the Civil Secretary;—And the question of furnishing to Members of the Committee a copy of its proceedings.

Question put.

The Committee divided:

Ayes, 4. Mr. <i>Cartier</i> , Mr. <i>Cauchon</i> , Mr. <i>Polette</i> , Hon. Mr. <i>Viger</i> .	Noes, 5. Hon. Mr. <i>Boulton</i> , Mr. <i>Boutillier</i> , Mr. <i>Christie</i> , Mr. <i>Hopkins</i> , Hon. Mr. <i>Papineau</i> .
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So it passed in the negative.

Mr. *Boutillier*, seconded by the Hon. Mr. *Boulton*, proposed,—

That the Hon. Mr. *Merritt* be examined before the Committee on To-morrow.

Question put.

The Committee divided:

Ayes, 7. Hon. Mr. <i>Boulton</i> , Mr. <i>Boutillier</i> , Mr. <i>Christie</i> , Mr. <i>Hopkins</i> , Hon. Mr. <i>Papineau</i> , Mr. <i>Polette</i> , Hon. Mr. <i>Viger</i> .	Noes, 2. Mr. <i>Cartier</i> , Mr. <i>Cauchon</i> .
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Ordered,—That the Hon. Colonel *Bruce*, Civil Secretary to His Excellency the Governor General, be again summoned to attend the Committee on To-morrow.

[Adjourned till To-morrow, at half-past Ten.]

Wednesday, 26th June, 1850.

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Present:

JOHN WILSON, Esq., in the Chair.

Hon. Mr. <i>BADGLEY</i> ,	Mr. <i>HOLMES</i> ,
Hon. Mr. <i>BOULTON</i> ,	Mr. <i>HOPKINS</i> ,
Mr. <i>BOUTILLIER</i> ,	Mr. Sol. Gen. <i>MACDONALD</i> ,
Mr. <i>CHRISTIE</i> ,	Hon. Mr. <i>MERRITT</i> ,
Hon. Mr. <i>CAMERON</i> ,	Hon. Mr. <i>PAPINEAU</i> ,
Mr. <i>CARTIER</i> ,	Mr. <i>POLETTE</i> ,
Hon. Mr. <i>CAYLEY</i> ,	Mr. <i>RICHARDS</i> ,
Colonel <i>GUGY</i> ,	Hon. Mr. <i>SHERWOOD</i> ,
Hon. Mr. <i>HINCKS</i> ,	Hon. Mr. <i>VIGER</i> .

The Hon. Colonel *Bruce* attended the Committee, in conformity to its order of yesterday.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. *Cayley*, it was,—

Ordered—That Colonel *Bruce* be relieved from his attendance for this day—that the Committee proceed to consider what questions shall be put to Col. *Bruce* as Governor's Secretary, and that those questions be proposed in writing, and placed in his hands twenty-four hours before he be called upon to answer them.

The following question was proposed by Mr. *Holmes*, and agreed to by the Committee:

19. What are the duties performed by you, in your position of Governor's Secretary—will you please describe the same, and state also what number of Clerks are required efficiently to discharge the duties of that office: What are their office hours, what peculiar duties are respectively assigned to each; and what salaries in your opinion should be awarded to each, having due regard to economy and efficiency? Are any of the Clerks of the Department of the Governor's Secretary employed in the Indian Department, or in any other employment?

The Honourable *William Hamilton Merritt*, a Member of the Committee, Examined:—

Questions 20 to 24 inclusive were severally put to Mr. *Merritt*.

[For this Evidence, with Tables and Documents appended thereto, see End of the Proceedings of the Committee.]

[Adjourned till To-morrow, at half-past Ten.]

Thursday, 27th June, 1850.

At Five minutes to Eleven o'clock, Mr. Chairman declared the Committee adjourned, for want of a Quorum, till To-morrow, at half-past Ten.

Friday, 28th June, 1850.

Present:

JOHN WILSON, Esq., in the Chair.

Hon. Mr. BADGLEY,
Hon. Mr. BOULTON,
Mr. BOUTILLIER,
Hon. Mr. CAMERON,
Mr. CARTIER,
Mr. CAUCHON,
Hon. Mr. CAYLEY,
Mr. CHRISTIE,
Colonel GUGY,
Hon. Mr. HINCKS,

Mr. HOLMES,
Mr. HOPKINS,
Mr. Sol. Gen. MACDONALD,
Hon. Mr. MERRITT,
Hon. Mr. PAPINEAU,
Mr. POLETTE,
Mr. RICHARDS,
Hon. Mr. SHERWOOD,
Hon. Mr. VIGER.

The Clerk laid before the Committee a Return received from the Hon. the Receiver General, furnished in pursuance of an order of the Committee of the 4th instant.

[For the said Return see Appendix to this Report, F.]

Also a similar Return from the Hon. the Attorney General for Lower Canada.

[For the said Return see Appendix to this Report, G.]

The Hon. Mr. Boulton proposed,—

That the Chairman do prepare the Draft of a First Report to the House, to be considered on Monday next.

Question put.

The Committee divided:

Ayes, 9.
Hon. Mr. Badgley,
Hon. Mr. Boulton,
Hon. Mr. Cameron,
Hon. Mr. Cayley,
Mr. Holmes,
Mr. Hopkins,
Mr. Sol. Gen. Macdonald,
Mr. Richards,
Hon. Mr. Papineau.

Noes, 3.
Mr. Boutillier,
Mr. Cartier,
Mr. Cauchon.

So it was carried in the affirmative.

[Adjourned till To-morrow, at half-past Ten.]

Monday, 1st July, 1850.

Present:

JOHN WILSON, Esq., in the Chair.

Hon. Mr. BADGLEY,
Hon. Mr. BOULTON,
Mr. BOUTILLIER,
Mr. CARTIER,
Mr. CAUCHON,
Hon. Mr. CAYLEY,
Mr. CHRISTIE,
Colonel GUGY,
Hon. Mr. HINCKS,

Mr. HOLMES,
Mr. HOPKINS,
Mr. Sol. Gen. MACDONALD,
Mr. MORRISON,
Hon. Mr. PAPINEAU,
Mr. POLETTE,
Hon. Mr. SHERWOOD,
Hon. Mr. VIGER.

Pursuant to the order of the Committee, the Chairman submitted a Draft Report.

After considerable discussion, it was,—

Ordered.—That the Report be printed for the use of the members of the Committee only, and that it be taken into consideration on Wednesday next.

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The Chairman reported having received the answer of Colonel Bruce to the question proposed to him by the Committee on the 26th ultimo—which is as follows:

19. What are the duties performed by you, in your position of Governor's Secretary—will you please describe the same, and state also what number of Clerks are required efficiently to discharge the duties of that office: what are their office hours, what peculiar duties are respectively assigned to each; and what salaries in your opinion should be awarded to each, having due regard to economy and efficiency? Are any of the Clerks of the Department of the Governor's Secretary employed in the Indian Department, or in any other employment?—The duty of the Governor General's Secretary is to execute His Excellency's instructions with reference to the correspondence between His Excellency and the Secretary of State for the Colonies, the Governors of the Sister Colonies and the Authorities of any Foreign State, or the British Diplomatic Agents with whom he may be in communication; and to conduct such other miscellaneous and confidential correspondence as the Governor General may direct. He is also charged with the Superintendence of the Indian Department.

The establishment of Clerks in his Office is regulated by the Civil List Act, according to the annexed Schedule. I think that any present reduction in their numbers, or the amount of their Salaries, would tend to impair the efficiency of the Office. They consist of a chief and two subordinate Clerks. The former is responsible for the safe custody of the Records of the Office, which are very voluminous, and to which reference is constantly had; but all are equally required to assist in carrying on the current business of the Office. This varies very considerably in amount, being at times much heavier than at others; but I must observe that these gentlemen are frequently detained after the usual Office hours, as, on account of the confidential nature of the documents which pass through their hands, no extra Clerks are ever employed in the Department. Besides entering and copying the above mentioned correspondence, they prepare copies of Official Documents which are required to be laid before the Executive Council, either House of Parliament, and the several Departments of the Government.

None of the Clerks of the Office are employed in the Indian Department, or in any other employment.

[Adjourned till To-morrow, a half-past Ten.]

Tuesday, 2nd July, 1850.

Present:

JOHN WILSON, Esq., in the Chair.

Hon. Mr. BADGLEY,
Hon. Mr. BOULTON,
Mr. BOUTILLIER,
Mr. CARTIER,
Mr. CAUCHON,
Hon. Mr. CAYLEY,
Mr. CHRISTIE,
Colonel GUGY,
Hon. Mr. HINCKS,

Mr. HOLMES,
Mr. HOPKINS,
Mr. Sol. Gen. MACDONALD,
Mr. MORRISON,
Hon. Mr. PAPINEAU,
Mr. POLETTE,
Mr. RICHARDS,
Hon. Mr. SHERWOOD,
Hon. Mr. VIGER.

The Committee deliberated upon the expenditure for Public Printing.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Hincks,—

Ordered.—That the Queen's Printer be called upon to state at what rate per annum the space of fifteen

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columns of the Gazette can be placed at the disposal of the Government, the matter to be changed as often as the Government may desire; at what rate per line extra matter can be printed; stating the number of insertions, one thousand copies to be circulated weekly, free of expense, under the direction of the Government.

Ordered,—That the following question be sent to the Proprietors of the several newspapers in *Toronto* and *Montreal*, requesting their answer thereto:

Would you be good enough to inform the Committee, whether you are in the habit of entering into Contracts with your Customers for advertising by the year, and if so, will you state your charge by the column and by the line?

The following Resolutions were proposed by the Hon. Mr. *Boulton*:—

Resolved,—That in the opinion of this Committee, six Heads of Departments, are sufficient to fulfil the duties of the Constitutional Advisers of His Excellency the Governor General, usually denominated the Cabinet; and that such a reduction of members, need not, in the opinion of this Committee, decrease its efficiency, but would tend to diminish expense.

Resolved,—That in the opinion of this Committee, the situation of Chairman of the Committees of the Executive Council should, for the future, be discontinued as a separate Office, and that some Head of a Department should preside as Chairman without any additional emolument.

After considerable discussion, the further consideration of these Resolutions was postponed.

Mr. *Richards* proposed,—

That a Circular be sent to the Heads of the different Departments, requesting them to inform the Committee what are the specific duties of their offices respectively.

This motion was also postponed for future consideration.

[Adjourned till To-morrow, at half-past Ten.]

Wednesday, 3d July, 1850.

Present:

JOHN WILSON, Esq., in the Chair.

HON. MR. BADGLEY,
HON. MR. BOULTON,
MR. BOUTILLIER,
MR. CARTIER,
MR. CAUCHON,
HON. MR. CAYLEY,
MR. CHRISTIE,
Colonel GUGY,
HON. MR. HINCKS,
MR. HOLMES,

MR. HOPKINS,
MR. SOL. GEN. MACDONALD,
HON. MR. MERRITT,
MR. MORRISON,
HON. MR. PAPINEAU,
MR. POLETTE,
MR. RICHARDS,
HON. MR. SHERWOOD,
HON. MR. VIGER.

The Draft Report, proposed by the Chairman, was read as follows:—

1. That the labours of your Committee have, up to the present time, been directed to every branch of public affairs,—to ascertain the duties assigned to all public servants—the mode of conducting the public business,—the expediency of simplifying its management,—the practical effect of dispensing with unnecessary employees, and the emolument to

be allowed to public officers, with reference to their efficiency,—to the resources and social condition of the Province, and to the general average of the income and expenditure of other classes of the community, not in the employment of the Government. And although the enquiries of your Committee are but in progress, as regards a very wide field of the duty assigned them, they are nevertheless prepared to report upon the allowance to be made to the Members of your Honourable House, the Salaries of certain of its Officers, and of the Officers of the Honourable the Legislative Council, and also the Salaries heretofore chiefly classed on the Civil List.

2. Your Committee, in fixing upon the sum per diem to be paid to the Members of your Honourable House, do not fix it as an indemnity, but such an allowance only, as will not exclude from your Honourable House any one, otherwise capable of filling the high trust of Representative of the People.

3. In determining upon the rate of official emoluments, two views presented themselves to your Committee; first, the amount for which the duty could, by possibility be performed, and secondly, the amount for which it could be efficiently performed by persons willing permanently to engage in the public service.

4. Your Committee conceive that it would be detrimental to the public service, to pay such salaries as would induce those to engage, who would employ themselves only till better opportunities offered, and who would look upon themselves but as grudgingly performing their duties, merely till they could find more desirable employment. Your Committee are therefore of opinion, that the public will be most efficiently served by those officers, who enter the service as a permanent and satisfactory means of support, and who receive such salaries as will compare favourably, with the emolument received by other members of the community, bearing with them the same amount of character, talent, education and industry; and hold out opportunities, (if the nature of the employment admits of it,) of rising in their several Departments to a liberal, though not extravagant provision.

5. Your Committee have reason to believe that the allowance made by the recent Statute to Members of your Honourable House, has been considered by the country to be unreasonable; your Committee have therefore deemed it expedient, as an earnest of their desire to retrench, that this retrenchment should begin with themselves; they have accordingly resolved, that ten shillings per diem, should be the rate fixed by law for every day's actual attendance at the sitting of the Legislature, with the travelling allowance as at present given.

6. The salaries of all the Chief Executive Officers have engaged the serious consideration of your Committee, and in beginning with that of the Governor General, and proceeding onwards, they have had no individual Officer in view, and have discussed these salaries without reference to present incumbents.

7. Your Committee, in determining upon the salary to be paid to Her Majesty's Representative, have had in view the allowances made before the Union to the Governor in Chief, and the Lieutenant Governor of the Provinces respectively, and have not overlooked the necessity of sustaining the holder of Her Majesty's High and Honourable trust, in maintaining the honour and dignity of Her Majesty at the Seat of Government, without a magnificence which would induce a style, ruinous to gentlemen

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also holding official trusts, at Salaries inadequate to sustain it, and inducing also a style unfitted for the resources of the country. Your Committee therefore recommend, that this salary, if paid by the Provincial Government, be fixed at £3,500, and that the Salary of his Private Secretary be £500.

8. Your Committee have, with great deference, considered the salaries allowed to the Speakers of the Honourable the Legislative Council, and of your Honourable House, and, influenced by the same considerations which have weighed upon the judgments of your Committee, in all their determinations, with a view to reasonable economy, have resolved to recommend that the Speakers of both Houses should, after the present Parliament, be paid £500 each, per annum, instead of £1000 each, as at present.

9. Your Committee further recommend that the annual salary of the Clerks of the Honourable the Legislative Council, and of the Clerk of your Honourable House, be £500, and the Assistant Clerks £400, without any extra allowance, and in order to prevent any kind of importunity which may be made to members of either House on the subject of salaries and allowances, your Committee recommend that, hereafter, no permanent salary shall be increased by a vote of either House.

10. Your Committee have considered the propriety of merging the duties of the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery into the duties of the Clerk of the Honourable the Legislative Council and the Clerk of your Honourable House, and they recommend that such duties as he, hitherto, performed in the Honourable the Legislative Council, shall be performed by the Clerk or Deputy Clerk of that Honourable House, and that all his other duties be performed by the Clerk of your Honourable House, without any additional allowance: and that the office of the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery be abolished, and the services of the present incumbent dispensed with immediately.

11. In determining upon the Official Salaries of the Honourable the Judges of both sections of the Province, your Committee have been deeply impressed with the absolute necessity of recommending such Salaries as will command the services of professional men of the highest character and attainment; and having in view the honour and dignity of the office and its permanent character, as well as the general reduction of official salaries and the contemplated reduction of professional emolument arising from the practice of the Law; Your Committee recommend that hereafter the Salaries of the Chief Justices in the Province and the Chancellor be £1000 each; that the Salary of the Chief Justice of the Common Pleas be £875, and the Puisne Judges and the Vice Chancellors be £750.

12. That the Salary of the Judge of the Superior Court of the District of St. Francis, be £500; the Salary of the Judge of the Circuit Court of the District of Gaspé, be £500; the Salaries of the District Judges of Lower Canada, and County Court Judges of Upper Canada, not to exceed £500 each.

13. In considering the Official Salaries of the Members of the Administration, Your Committee have been influenced by a desire so to determine them, as to bring into the Public service, men of high character and ability, with a large stake in the country, rather than men of ability with less character and less personal interest in public affairs. Your Committee deem it not improbable, that the natural working of Responsible Government, with

high salaries and great public patronage, will induce needy politicians to aspire to office, less from motives of patriotism than to become the recipients of the emoluments of office and the dispensers of the patronage in the gift of the Government. Your Committee therefore recommend, that the Salaries of the Members of the Administration should not exceed £750 per annum each.

14. Your Committee have had under their consideration the expediency of dispensing with the Office of Solicitor General, and after a careful consideration of the subject, they recommend that, inasmuch as public prosecutions are not unfrequently conducted by professional men specially retained, and as these Officers are not required to reside at the Seat of Government, the Office may, with saving, and without inconvenience to the Public service, be dispensed with.

15. Your Committee, conceiving that much inconvenience has arisen to persons from the country having business to transact at the public offices, as well as much delay in the actual business of the Departments from the present short office hours, and considering also the inexpediency and inconvenience of there being in many instances an intermission in the middle of the day allowed to, or taken by the Clerks of the different offices of the Government;—recommend that the office hours in the several Public Departments be from Nine o'clock in the morning till Four in the afternoon, without any intermission, and as much longer as the business of the Department may require the attendance of all or any of the Officers or Clerks therein employed.

The Committee proceeded with the consideration of the Draft Report.—

The Hon. Mr. *Cayley* proposed to substitute the following in lieu of the 1st, 3d, and 4th paragraphs:—

“Your Committee, impressed with the conviction, that a thorough and searching system of Retrenchment was alike demanded by the exigencies of the Province and the wishes of its people; have deemed it to be their duty to commence their labours by a careful review of the several duties assigned to the Chief functionaries of the State, their position and emoluments:—in conducting their investigation, Your Committee have not been unmindful of the obligation of maintaining, unimpaired, the efficiency of the Public service, aware that no reduction of a purely pecuniary character could compensate for duties neglected or imperfectly discharged; at the same time they have scrupulously kept in view the wants and resources of the Province, avoiding, on the one hand, an indiscriminate parsimony, while striving on the other to adapt the expenditure of public moneys to the dependent and modest condition of a Colony.”

Question put.

The Committee divided:

Ayes, 11.
Hon. Mr. Badgley,
Hon. Mr. Boulton,
Hon. Mr. Cayley,
Mr. Christie,
Colonel Gagy,
Mr. Holmes,
Mr. Hopkins,
Hon. Mr. Merritt,
Mr. Morrison,
Hon. Mr. Papineau,
Hon. Mr. Sherwood.

Noes, 8.
Mr. Boutillier,
Mr. Cartier,
Mr. Cauchon,
Hon. Mr. Hincks,
Mr. Sol. Gen. Macdonald,
Mr. Polette,
Mr. Richards,
Hon. Mr. Viger.

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So it was carried in the affirmative.

Mr. *Cauchon* proposed in lieu of the 2nd and 5th paragraphs the following:—

“Your Committee, keeping in view the arduous labours of a Legislator in this country, during at least three months in the year—during which those persons entrusted with public confidence are obliged to entirely abandon their private affairs, and confine themselves almost exclusively to public duties, to the detriment of their personal and family interests: that consequently, not to give to the Members of Your Honourable House a fair and equitable indemnity for their services and expenses, would be inducing them to neglect the business of the country, or virtually depriving the people in many cases of electing men of their choice; that in the mean time the principle of indemnifying the Members of the elective Branch of the Legislature is admitted and acted upon in all constitutional countries (except in England, where the private wealth is comparatively greater than in any other country), considers it not expedient to recommend any alteration in the law of last year regulating the indemnity of Members.”

Question put.

The Committee divided:

Ayes, 6.
Mr. Boutillier,
Mr. Cauchon,
Hon. Mr. Hincks,
Mr. Sol. Gen. Macdonald,
Mr. Morrison,
Mr. Polette.

Noes, 12.
Hon. Mr. Boulton,
Mr. Cartier,
Hon. Mr. Cayley,
Mr. Christie,
Colonel Gagy,
Mr. Holmes,
Mr. Hopkins,
Hon. Mr. Merritt,
Hon. Mr. Papineau,
Mr. Richards,
Hon. Mr. Sherwood,
Hon. Mr. Viger.

So it passed in the negative.

The Hon. Mr. *Cayley* proposed the following, in lieu of the 2nd and 5th paragraphs:—

“Before entering upon the discussion of the Civil List, Your Committee not unnaturally directed their attention to the act of last Session, providing for an indemnity to Members—the first and all but universally expressed desire was, to materially qualify, if not entirely repeal an enactment, which, at first sight appeared unnecessarily to burden the public expenditure; but mature reflection prompted the abandonment of a course which, while it undoubtedly effected a pecuniary reduction, threatened to restrict the choice of the people, and to place beyond the reach of the intelligent yeomanry of the country, a compliance with the call of their fellow-citizens to take part in the Councils of the Nation.”

Question put.

The Committee divided:

Ayes, 11.
Hon. Mr. Boulton,
Mr. Boutillier,
Mr. Cauchon,
Hon. Mr. Cayley,
Colonel Gagy,
Hon. Mr. Hincks,
Mr. Sol. Gen. Macdonald,
Mr. Morrison,
Mr. Polette,
Mr. Richards,
Hon. Mr. Sherwood.

Noes, 7.
Mr. Cartier,
Mr. Christie,
Mr. Holmes,
Mr. Hopkins,
Hon. Mr. Merritt,
Hon. Mr. Papineau,
Hon. Mr. Viger.

So it was carried in the affirmative.

The Hon. Mr. *Cayley* proposed the following in lieu of the 6th and 7th paragraphs:—

“The Expenditure of the Civil Government next engaged the attention of Your Committee, and their deliberations guided by these considerations for the public weal, the efficiency of the service and the Financial condition of the Province already adverted to, have resulted in the following scheme for the reduction of salaries in Schedules A. and B. and a portion of the Expenditure for the Civil Government, which is respectfully submitted to Your Honourable House.”

Question put.

It was passed in the negative.

The Hon. Mr. *Hincks* proposed the following in lieu of the 6th and 7th paragraphs:—

“Your Committee, in considering the charge upon the Civil List for the Salary of Her Majesty's Representative in this Province, have duly weighed the circumstances under which it was originally established. They find that the salary of the Governor-in-Chief in Lower Canada, prior to the Union, was £4,500 Sterling, equal to £5,000 Currency, per annum,—in addition to which the incumbent was entitled to certain perquisites attached to the office and often producing a considerable sum yearly. The offices of Governor and Lieutenant-Governor were, generally speaking, conferred, both in Upper and Lower Canada, as they are still in some other Colonies, on Officers of high Military rank, whose pay and other allowances formed such an addition to their income as to enable them to maintain their elevated position without pecuniary sacrifice on their part. Your Committee are of opinion that the change of Imperial policy which has prevailed for some years, and which has led to the appointment of Noblemen and Gentlemen of high rank in the Civil Service of the Crown, to the office of Governor General of Canada, has given great satisfaction to Her Majesty's subjects in this Province, and Your Committee entertain no doubt that it would be a source of deep regret to the public at large, if the Crown should be again compelled, in selecting as its Representative for this great Province, to confine its choice to Military or Naval Officers, or to gentlemen of inferior rank in the civil service. Your Committee are well aware that the salary of £7,000 Sterling per annum, at present attached to the office of Governor General, is very generally considered excessive, but they are equally well assured that any reduction that would result in the appointment of men having no political character to sustain, would only cause future disappointment, considering that the responsibility of selecting the individual to fill the high office of Governor General of this Province must continue to devolve upon Her Majesty, and that Her Constitutional Advisers must be the best judges as to the amount of salary requisite to command the services of individuals of high standing in the Civil service of the Crown, and which Salary must in a great degree, be determined on with reference to the salaries of other officers in that service, and not with reference to salaries either in this Province or in the neighbouring States of the American Union. Your Committee are of opinion that an Address to Her Majesty should be adopted, praying Her Majesty to direct her Ministers to reconsider the subject of the Salary of Her Representative in this Province, with the view of recommending any reduction, which in their opinion may be made without

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"impairing the efficiency of this important branch
"of the Public Service."

Question put.

The Committee divided :

Ayes, 11.

Mr. Boutillier,
Mr. Cartier,
Mr. Cauchon,
Colonel Gagy,
Hon. Mr. Hincks,
Mr. Sol. Gen. Macdonald,
Hon. Mr. Merritt,
Mr. Morrison,
Mr. Polette,
Mr. Richards,
Hon. Mr. Viger.

Noes, 8.

Hon. Mr. Badgley,
Hon. Mr. Boulton,
Hon. Mr. Cayley,
Mr. Christie,
Mr. Holmes,
Mr. Hopkins,
Hon. Mr. Papineau,
Hon. Mr. Sherwood.

So it was carried in the affirmative.

The Hon. Mr. *Cayley* proposed the following, in
lieu of the 8th paragraph :

"Your Committee are of opinion that the salary
"of the Speaker of Your Honourable House should
"be fixed at three times the amount of the indemnity
"allowed to Members."

Question put.

The Committee divided :

Ayes, 6.

Hon. Mr. Badgley,
Hon. Mr. Boulton,
Hon. Mr. Cayley,
Mr. Holmes,
Mr. Hopkins,
Mr. Richards.

Noes, 12.

Mr. Boutillier,
Mr. Cartier,
Mr. Cauchon,
Mr. Christie,
Colonel Gagy,
Hon. Mr. Hincks,
Mr. Sol. Gen. Macdonald,
Hon. Mr. Merritt,
Mr. Morrison,
Hon. Mr. Papineau,
Mr. Polette,
Hon. Mr. Viger.

So it passed in the negative.

The Hon. Mr. *Cayley* proposed the following, in
lieu of the 8th paragraph :

"Your Committee have considered the salaries
"allowed to the Speakers of the Honourable the
"Legislative Council and of Your Honourable House,
"and have resolved to recommend that after the present
"Parliament the salary of the Speaker of Your
"Honourable House should be £500 per annum, and
"that the Speaker of the Legislative Council should
"be a Member of the Government and Head of a
"Department without any salary as Speaker."

The Hon. Mr. *Boulton* proposed,—

That the words "after the present Parliament" be
left out :

The Committee divided :

Ayes, 3.

Hon. Mr. Boulton,
Mr. Christie,
Mr. Hopkins.

Noes, 11.

Hon. Mr. Badgley,
Mr. Boutillier,
Mr. Cartier,
Mr. Cauchon,
Colonel Gagy,
Hon. Mr. Hincks,
Mr. Sol. Gen. Macdonald,
Hon. Mr. Papineau,
Mr. Richards,
Hon. Mr. Sherwood,
Hon. Mr. Viger.

So it passed in the negative.

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On the main proposition,—

Question put.

The Committee divided :

Ayes, 10.

Hon. Mr. Badgley,
Hon. Mr. Boulton,
Hon. Mr. Cayley,
Mr. Christie,
Mr. Holmes,
Mr. Hopkins,
Mr. Sol. Gen. Macdonald,
Hon. Mr. Merritt,
Hon. Mr. Papineau,
Mr. Richards.

Noes, 8.

Mr. Boutillier,
Mr. Cartier,
Mr. Cauchon,
Colonel Gagy,
Hon. Mr. Hincks,
Mr. Morrison,
Mr. Polette,
Hon. Mr. Viger.

So it was carried in the affirmative.

[Adjourned till To-morrow, at half-past Ten.]

Thursday, 4th July, 1850.

Present :

JOHN WILSON, Esq., in the Chair.

Hon. Mr. BADGLEY,
Hon. Mr. BOULTON,
Mr. BOUTILLIER,
Mr. CARTIER,
Hon. Mr. CAYLEY,
Mr. CHRISTIE,

Mr. HOPKINS,
Mr. Sol. Gen. MACDONALD,
Mr. POLETTE,
Hon. Mr. SHERWOOD,
Hon. Mr. VIGER.

On motion of Mr. *Christie*, seconded by Mr.
Hopkins,

Ordered—That the proceedings and votes of the
Committee from this date be printed as are those
of the House, daily, for the use of Members of the
Committee, and that the previous proceedings be in
like manner printed for the use of the said Members.

The Committee proceeded with the consideration
of the Draft Report.

The 9th paragraph being read :

On motion of the Hon. Mr. *Boulton*, the words
"by a vote of either House" in the last line were
struck out, and in lieu thereof, the words "except
by Legislative enactment," inserted.

The 10th paragraph being read :

The consideration was postponed.

The 11th paragraph being read :

The Hon. Mr. *Boulton* proposed,—

To strike out the word "hereafter" in the seventh
line :

Question put.

The Committee divided :

Ayes, 4.

Hon. Mr. Badgley,
Hon. Mr. Boulton,
Mr. Hopkins,
Hon. Mr. Papineau.

Noes, 9.

Mr. Boutillier,
Mr. Cartier,
Mr. Cauchon,
Hon. Mr. Cayley,
Hon. Mr. Hincks,
Mr. Morrison,
Mr. Polette,
Mr. Richards,
Hon. Mr. Viger.

So it passed in the negative.

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Mr. *Cauchon* proposed,—

To strike out the words "that the salary of the Chief Justice of the Common Pleas be £875," in the eighth line.

Question put.

The Committee divided :

Ayes, 10.
Hon. Mr. Badgley,
Mr. Boutillier,
Mr. Cartier,
Mr. Cauchon,
Hon. Mr. Cayley,
Hon. Mr. Hincks,
Mr. Morrison,
Mr. Polette,
Mr. Richards,
Hon. Mr. Viger.

Noes, 3.
Hon. Mr. Boulton,
Mr. Hopkins,
Hon. Mr. Papineau.

So it was carried in the affirmative.

The Hon. Mr. *Boulton*, seconded by Mr. *Hopkins*, proposed that it be—

Resolved,—That the salaries of the Puisné Judges remain £750 as established by a former vote of the Committee.

Question put.

The Committee divided :

Ayes, 6.
Hon. Mr. Boulton,
Mr. Boutillier,
Mr. Cauchon,
Mr. Christie,
Mr. Hopkins,
Hon. Mr. Papineau.

Noes, 9.
Hon. Mr. Boulton,
Mr. Cartier,
Hon. Mr. Cayley,
Colonel Gagy,
Hon. Mr. Hincks,
Mr. Morrison,
Mr. Polette,
Mr. Richards,
Hon. Mr. Viger.

So it passed in the negative.

Mr. *Cauchon* proposed,—

That the salary of the Puisné Judges in the Province be £800.

Question put.

The Committee divided :

Ayes, 6.
Mr. Boutillier,
Mr. Cauchon,
Mr. Hopkins,
Mr. Sol. Gen. Macdonald,
Mr. Morrison,
Hon. Mr. Papineau.

Noes, 9.
Hon. Mr. Badgley,
Hon. Mr. Boulton,
Mr. Cartier,
Hon. Mr. Cayley,
Hon. Mr. Christie,
Hon. Mr. Hincks,
Mr. Polette,
Mr. Richards,
Hon. Mr. Viger.

So it passed in the negative.

The Hon. Mr. *Badgley* proposed,—

That the amount for the salary of the Puisné Judges in the Province be fixed at £900.

Question put.

The Committee divided :

Ayes, 6.
Hon. Mr. Badgley,
Hon. Mr. Cayley,
Hon. Mr. Hincks,
Mr. Sol. Gen. Macdonald,
Mr. Morrison,
Mr. Richards.

Noes, 9.
Hon. Mr. Boulton,
Mr. Boutillier,
Mr. Cartier,
Mr. Cauchon,
Mr. Christie,
Mr. Hopkins,
Hon. Mr. Papineau,
Mr. Polette,
Hon. Mr. Viger.

So it passed in the negative.

The Hon. Mr. *Hincks* proposed,—

To strike out all after the word "character," in the fourth line, and insert in lieu thereof, "Your Committee recommend that hereafter the salaries of the Chief Justices in the Province, Chancellor, Puisné Judges and Vice Chancellors, be fixed at the uniform rate of £1000 currency per annum, without travelling allowances."

Question put.

The Committee divided :

Ayes, 9.
Hon. Mr. Badgley,
Mr. Cartier,
Hon. Mr. Cayley,
Colonel Gagy,
Hon. Mr. Hincks,
Mr. Morrison,
Mr. Polette,
Mr. Richards,
Hon. Mr. Viger.

Noes, 6.
Hon. Mr. Boulton,
Mr. Boutillier,
Mr. Cauchon,
Mr. Christie,
Mr. Hopkins,
Hon. Mr. Papineau.

So it was carried in the affirmative.

The 12th Paragraph being read :

The Hon. Mr. *Hincks* proposed to substitute the following in lieu thereof:—

"Your Committee have considered the salaries and allowances enjoyed by the several Judges of Circuit Courts in Lower Canada, and of County Courts in Upper Canada, and are of opinion that they cannot be reduced without impairing the efficiency of the public service."

Question put.

The Committee divided :

Ayes, 10.
Hon. Mr. Badgley,
Mr. Cartier,
Mr. Cauchon,
Hon. Mr. Cayley,
Hon. Mr. Hincks,
Mr. Sol. Gen. Macdonald,
Mr. Morrison,
Mr. Polette,
Mr. Richards,
Hon. Mr. Viger.

Noes, 6.
Hon. Mr. Boulton,
Mr. Boutillier,
Mr. Christie,
Mr. Hopkins,
Hon. Mr. Papineau,
Hon. Mr. Sherwood.

So it was carried in the affirmative.

The Hon. Mr. *Cayley* proposed,—

That the following be inserted after the 12th paragraph:—

"Your Committee are of opinion that one salaried Crown Law Officer in the Executive Council, is quite sufficient for all useful purposes of the State."

Question put.

The Committee divided :

Ayes, 4.
Hon. Mr. Badgley,
Hon. Mr. Boulton,
Hon. Mr. Cayley,
Mr. Hopkins.

Noes, 11.
Mr. Boutillier,
Mr. Cartier,
Mr. Cauchon,
Colonel Gagy,
Hon. Mr. Hincks,
Mr. Sol. Gen. Macdonald,
Mr. Morrison,
Hon. Mr. Papineau,
Mr. Polette,
Mr. Richards,
Hon. Mr. Viger.

So it passed in the negative.

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On motion of Mr. *Richards*, it was,—

Ordered—That the following questions be sent to the Proprietors of the following Printing Establishments, viz.: Mr. Geo. Brown, Toronto; Mr. Penny, Montreal; Messrs. Lovell & Gibson, Toronto; Mr. Smiley, Hamilton; Mr. Kingston, Toronto; and Messrs. Rowsell & Thompson, Toronto:—

What, in your opinion, is the expense of printing and publishing the Official Gazette?

Taking fivepence a line as the price which the proprietors are permitted to charge for advertising, can you inform the Committee what the establishment will pay annually as a commercial speculation?

Can you suggest to the Committee any mode to reduce the expense of the Official and Government Advertising?

At what rate, per line, do you think the proprietors of the Official Gazette could insert Advertisements, Notices, &c., and realize a remunerating profit?

Can you inform the Committee at what rate the printing of the Statutes can be done, and give a reasonable compensation for the work?

Can you suggest any plan for reducing the expense of the Printing, for the Legislature, of the Statutes, and the Official and Government Advertising. If so, be kind enough to state in what manner you think Retrenchment in this branch of the public expenditure can be effected, without injury to the public service?

To the Queen's Printer:

What emoluments do you derive from your office of Queen's Printer? specifying under different heads the amounts received for the following services:—

Government Printing,

Government Advertising,

Advertising Notices by Sheriff's and other officials, whether under general laws or the Bankrupt Acts,

Notices of Application to Parliament,

Notices of Dissolution of Co-partnerships,

And also any other sources of income arising out of your official situation.

Give also an account of the expenses incurred by you in carrying on the business of Queen's Printer, specifying the several heads of expenditure, and the amount under each head.

[Adjourned till To-morrow, at half-past Ten.

Friday, 5th July, 1850.

Present:

JOHN WILSON, Esq., in the Chair.

Hon. Mr. BADGLEY,
Hon. Mr. BOULTON,
Mr. BOUTILLIER,
Mr. CARTIER,
Mr. CAUCHON,
Hon. Mr. CAYLEY,
Mr. CHRISTIE,
Colonel GUGY,
Hon. Mr. HINCKS,

Mr. HOLMES,
Mr. HOPKINS,
Mr. Sol. Gen. MACDONALD,
Mr. MORRISON,
Hon. Mr. PAPINEAU,
Mr. POLETTE,
Mr. RICHARDS,
Hon. Mr. SHERWOOD,
Hon. Mr. VIGER.

The Committee proceeded with the consideration of the Draft Report:

The 13th paragraph being read:

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The Hon. Mr. *Hincks* proposed the following in lieu thereof:

"In considering the official salaries of the Members of the Administration, various opinions have been found to prevail among the members of your Committee. It is held by some that the salaries of these officers should be regulated with a view of bringing into the public service men of high character and ability with a large stake in the country, rather than men of ability with less character and less personal interest in public affairs. Those who hold these opinions deem it not improbable that the natural working of Responsible Government, if accompanied by high salaries and great public patronage, will induce needy politicians to aspire to office, less from motives of patriotism than to become the recipients of the emoluments of office, and the dispensers of the patronage in the gift of the Government. Your Committee are, however, of opinion that no apprehension need be entertained by the public, either that the persons of the character described would be selected by the Representative of the Crown in this Province as his confidential advisers, or that they could obtain the support of a majority of the Representatives of the people of this Province without which their continuance in office would be impossible. Your Committee are not prepared to recommend such a regulation of salaries as would confine the choice of the Crown to men with a large stake in the country; and exclude men of great ability from filling the highest offices in the country, unless they should be possessed of private fortunes sufficiently ample to defray the expenses to which the incumbents of such offices are necessarily subject. The uncertain tenure of the offices in question, the great labour imposed upon their incumbents, and the sacrifices of all kinds which they are called upon to make, render it expedient, in the opinion of your Committee, that the salaries attached to them should be of the highest grade. At the present stage of their inquiries, your Committee are not prepared to define the specific salaries which should be attached to the offices held by the confidential Advisers of the Crown. It would, in their opinion, be premature to come to a conclusion on this subject, until they have concluded their inquiries into other Branches of the Public Expenditure, as well as into the general average of the income of other classes of the community not in the public employment."

The Hon. Mr. *Cayley* proposed the following amendment to this proposition, viz:—that after the word "ability," in the 4th line, the words "with a large stake in the country rather than men of ability with less character and less personal interest in public affairs" be struck out, as not expressing the views of any portion of the Committee.

Question put.

The Committee divided:

Ayes, 8.
Hon. Mr. Badgley,
Hon. Mr. Boulton,
Hon. Mr. Cayley,
Mr. Christie,
Mr. Holmes,
Mr. Hopkins,
Hon. Mr. Papineau,
Hon. Mr. Sherwood.

Noes, 10.
Mr. Boutillier,
Mr. Cartier,
Mr. Cauchon,
Colonel Gagy,
Hon. Mr. Hincks,
Mr. Sol. Gen. Macdonald,
Mr. Morrison,
Mr. Polette,
Mr. Richards,
Hon. Mr. Viger.

So it passed in the negative.

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The Hon. Mr. *Cayley* proposed,—

That the words "of the character described" be struck out of the 11th line of the Hon. Mr. *Hincks'* proposition, and the following inserted in lieu thereof, "unfitted for such high and responsible duties."

Question put.

The Committee divided :

Ayes, 8.—Noes, 10.—Same as last division.

So it passed in the negative.

The Hon. Mr. *Cayley* proposed the following amendment to the Hon. Mr. *Hincks'* proposition :

Strike out all after the words "necessarily subject" in the 19th line, and insert the following in lieu thereof :

"Taking these circumstances into consideration, and the uncertain tenure of the offices in question —the great labour imposed upon the incumbents —and the sacrifices of all kinds which they are called upon to make—Your Committee respectfully submit that the Salaries of the Members of the Government be fixed at £800 per annum."

Question put.

The Committee divided :

Aye, 1.
Hon. Mr. *Cayley*.Noes, 17.
Hon. Mr. *Badgley*,
Hon. Mr. *Boulton*,
Mr. *Boutillier*,
Mr. *Cartier*,
Mr. *Cauchon*,
Mr. *Christie*.
Colonel *Gugy*,
Hon. Mr. *Hincks*,
Mr. *Holmes*,
Mr. *Hopkins*,
Mr. *Sol. Gen. Macdonald*,
Mr. *Morrison*,
Hon. Mr. *Papineau*,
Mr. *Polette*,
Mr. *Richards*,
Hon. Mr. *Sherwood*,
Hon. Mr. *Viger*.

So it passed in the negative.

The Hon. Mr. *Cayley* moved,—

That the change of votes on the part of the Honourable Messrs. *Papineau*, *Sherwood* and *Boulton* on the last amendment, be recorded.

Question put.

The Committee divided :

Ayes, 13.
Hon. Mr. *Badgley*,
Mr. *Boutillier*,
Mr. *Cartier*,
Mr. *Cauchon*,
Hon. Mr. *Cayley*,
Mr. *Christie*,
Colonel *Gugy*,
Hon. Mr. *Hincks*,
Mr. *Sol. Gen. Macdonald*,
Mr. *Morrison*,
Hon. Mr. *Papineau*,
Mr. *Richards*,
Hon. Mr. *Sherwood*.Noes, 4.
Mr. *Holmes*,
Mr. *Hopkins*,
Mr. *Polette*,
Hon. Mr. *Viger*.

So it was carried in the affirmative.

On the division of the Committee upon the last amendment proposed by the Hon. Mr. *Cayley*, the names of the Hon. Mr. *Papineau*, the Hon. Mr. *Sherwood*, and of the Hon. Mr. *Boulton*, were, before

the decision was declared by the Chairman ; at their request, exchanged from the Ayes to the Noes.

The question was then put upon the original proposition of the Hon. Mr. *Hincks*,—

The Committee divided :

Ayes, 10.
Mr. *Boutillier*,
Mr. *Cartier*,
Mr. *Cauchon*,
Colonel *Gugy*,
Hon. Mr. *Hincks*,
Mr. *Sol. Gen. Macdonald*,
Mr. *Morrison*,
Mr. *Polette*,
Mr. *Richards*,
Hon. Mr. *Viger*.Noes, 8.
Hon. Mr. *Badgley*,
Hon. Mr. *Boulton*,
Hon. Mr. *Cayley*,
Mr. *Christie*,
Mr. *Holmes*,
Mr. *Hopkins*,
Hon. Mr. *Papineau*,
Hon. Mr. *Sherwood*.

So it was carried in the affirmative.

The Hon. Mr. *Boulton* proposed that it be,—

Resolved,—That in the opinion of this Committee, Six Heads of Departments are sufficient to fulfil the duties of the Constitutional Advisers of His Excellency the Governor General, usually denominated the Cabinet, and that such a reduction of Members need not, in the opinion of this Committee, decrease its efficiency, but would tend to diminish expense.

Question put.

The Committee divided :

Ayes, 8.
Hon. Mr. *Badgley*,
Hon. Mr. *Boulton*,
Hon. Mr. *Cayley*,
Mr. *Christie*,
Mr. *Holmes*,
Mr. *Hopkins*,
Hon. Mr. *Papineau*,
Hon. Mr. *Sherwood*.Noes, 9.
Mr. *Boutillier*,
Mr. *Cartier*,
Mr. *Cauchon*,
Colonel *Gugy*,
Hon. Mr. *Hincks*,
Mr. *Morrison*,
Mr. *Polette*,
Mr. *Richards*,
Hon. Mr. *Viger*.

So it passed in the negative

The 14th paragraph being read,—

The Hon. Mr. *Hincks* proposed that it be expunged.

Question put.

The Committee divided :

Ayes, 9.
Mr. *Boutillier*,
Mr. *Cartier*,
Mr. *Cauchon*,
Colonel *Gugy*,
Hon. Mr. *Hincks*,
Mr. *Morrison*,
Mr. *Polette*,
Mr. *Richards*,
Hon. Mr. *Viger*.Noes, 8.
Hon. Mr. *Badgley*,
Hon. Mr. *Boulton*,
Hon. Mr. *Cayley*,
Mr. *Christie*,
Mr. *Holmes*,
Mr. *Hopkins*,
Hon. Mr. *Papineau*,
Hon. Mr. *Sherwood*.

So it was carried in the affirmative.

The 15th and last paragraph being read,—

Ordered,—That it be amended by striking out the words "short office," and inserting in lieu thereof the words "limited number of."

[Adjourned till Monday, at half-past Ten.]

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Monday, 8th July, 1850.

Present:

JOHN WILSON, Esq., in the Chair.

Hon. Mr. BADGLEY,
Hon. Mr. BOULTON,
Mr. BOUTILLIER,
Hon. Mr. CAYLEY,
Mr. CHRISTIE,
Hon. Mr. HINCKS,
Mr. Sol. Gen. MACDONALD,

Hon. Mr. MERRITT,
Mr. MORRISON,
Hon. Mr. PAPINEAU,
Mr. POLETTE,
Hon. Mr. SHERWOOD,
Hon. Mr. VIGER.

The consideration of the 10th paragraph of the Draft Report postponed from Thursday last was resumed.

Felix Fortier, Esquire, Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, was called.

25. *Chairman.*] What are the duties of your office as Clerk of the Crown in Chancery? My duties are, in case of a dissolution of Parliament, to prepare Proclamations to dissolve the old, to call together the new Parliament, and see that the Governor signs them;—prepare the new Writs and Commissions, and send them to the respective Returning Officers, with instructions and the documents required. I record those Proclamations, at full length, in my office, and since 1847, they are also registered in the office of the Secretary of the Province. In case of any vacancy during the Parliament, I notify the Government of such vacancy, and prepare the Writs and Proclamations as before. I prepare the Return of the General Election, and transmit it to the Clerk of the House, and enter it in my Book of Record. I prepare the Writs of Summons to Members of the Legislative Council. All these documents are countersigned by me. I enter all the Warrants issued by the Speaker for new elections, and note the action taken upon the warrant, and make a return to the Clerk of the House. I manage the correspondence between my department, the Government, the Speaker and the House, relating to these elections. By law I am the Keeper of the Poll Books returned by the Returning Officers. I have to attend the seat of Government in person or by Deputy, always, and personally during the sitting of the House. I have to attend the House on all amended returns, and with the Poll Books on all contested Elections. I attend the Legislative Council when Bills are to be sanctioned. I am an officer of Parliament, and at the sanctioning of Bills my office is to ask the Crown, on the part of both Houses, to sanction the Bills. When I took the office, I had fees attached, which amounted, on the average, to about £100 a year; these fees were taken from me without any allowance. There never were fees in Lower Canada, but in Upper Canada there were. Since my appointment as Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, I have been appointed, at half salary, Clerk of the Crown Domain and Jesuit Estate, which requires to be held by a person of the legal profession, to which I belong. It requires, also, the incumbent to know the French and English languages. I have no special Clerk, but when I need any, some of the Crown Land Department are given me. I found it necessary to take upon myself a portion of the duties of Mr. *Primrose*, such as attending the leasing of the Mills in the Seignory of Lauzon.

26. Mr. *Christie.*] By what authority did you do this?—As Clerk of the Crown Domain, I thought it my duty to see that the Crown suffered no loss. I brought the matter before the Commissioner or Assistant Commissioner of Crown Lands, and had their authority for what I did.

27. What office does Mr. *Primrose* fill?—He is inspector of the Queen's Domain, Clerk of the Terrar, Commissioner of the Seignory of Lauzon, and Agent for the Commutation of Crown Tenure in Lower Canada.

28. Did you perceive any thing wrong in Mr. *Primrose's* management of the Seignory of Lauzon which caused your interference?—I did perceive something wrong; the Mills of St. Henry and Point Levy had been leased by tenders under the direction of the Crown Land Department, and Mr. *Primrose* never saw the leases perfected or security taken, although he had received several letters from the Department directing him to do so. The circumstances in reference to these Mills were reported to the House last Session, to which Report I beg reference. (See Appendix 1849, yyyy. 26th May.) I know of other instances of neglect on the part of Mr. *Primrose*, besides those mentioned in this report. He was called upon in 1847 by the Receiver General and by the Crown Land Department for a schedule of all beach and deep water Lots in the neighbourhood of Quebec, and up to this day he has not furnished them, although often required to do it. The object was to ascertain the dues due the Crown, and who were squatters, and who held by legal right.

29. Are you not charged with the duties formerly performed by the Hon. *John Stuart*, as Commissioner of the Jesuit Estates?—The Commissioner of Crown Lands is charged with this duty, but I have the management of it.

[And then he withdrew.]

The Hon. Mr. *Hincks* proposed to substitute the following in lieu of the 10th paragraph of the Draft Report:—

“Your Committee have considered the propriety of merging the duties of the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery into those of some Officer of your Honourable House, and are of opinion that they might be conveniently performed by the Law Clerk. On enquiry your Committee find that the present Clerk of the Crown in Chancery is also a Clerk in the Crown Lands Office, and that he receives a salary of £150 per annum, which is stated by the Commissioner of Crown Lands to be an inadequate compensation for his services in that department, but that the amount was fixed with reference to the fact that he already held the office of Clerk of the Crown in Chancery—your Committee are, however, of opinion that the most desirable arrangement that could be made would be to combine the office of Clerk of the Crown in Chancery with that of the Law Clerk to your Honourable House.”

The Hon. Mr. *Cayley* proposed the following in lieu of the 10th paragraph:

“Your Committee further recommend that the Law Clerk of your Honourable House do also hold the office of Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, and perform the duties of that office without additional salary.”

Question put.

The Committee divided:

Ayes, 7.
Hon. Mr. Badgley,
Hon. Mr. Boulton,
Mr. Boutillier,
Hon. Mr. Cayley,
Hon. Mr. Hincks,
Hon. Mr. Papineau,
Mr. Polette.

No, 1.
Hon. Mr. Viger.

So it was carried in the affirmative; and the Hon. Mr. *Hincks's* proposition was not put.

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The Hon. Mr. *Hincks* proposed that the Draft Report as amended be agreed to.

Question put.

The Committee divided:

Ayes, 5.
Mr. Boutillier,
Hon. Mr. Hincks,
Mr. Morrison,
Mr. Polette,
Hon. Mr. Viger.

Noes, 4.
Hon. Mr. Badgley,
Hon. Mr. Boulton,
Hon. Mr. Cayley,
Hon. Mr. Papineau.

So it was carried in the affirmative, and is as follows:

Ordered,—That the Report, as amended, together with the Proceedings of the Committee, and the Appendix thereto, be reported to the House as a First Report.

Ordered,—That the questions ordered to be proposed to the Proprietors of certain Printing Establishments, be also proposed to the Editors of "The British Colonist" and "The Statesman."

[Adjourned till To-morrow, at half-past Ten.]

Tuesday, 9th July, 1850.

Present:

JOHN WILSON, Esq., in the Chair.

Hon. Mr. BADGLEY,
Hon. Mr. BOULTON,
Mr. BOUTILLIER,
Mr. CARTIER,
Mr. CAUCHON,
Hon. Mr. CAYLEY,
Mr. CHRISTIE,
Hon. Mr. HINCKS,
Mr. HOLMES,

Mr. HOPKINS,
Mr. Sol. Gen. MACDONALD,
Hon. Mr. MERRITT,
Mr. MORRISON,
Hon. Mr. PAPINEAU,
Mr. POLETTE,
Mr. RICHARDS,
Hon. Mr. SHERWOOD,
Hon. Mr. VIGER.

The Hon. Mr. *Merritt* proposed,—

That the presentation of the First Report be postponed until further evidence is before the Committee.

Question put.

The Committee divided:

Ayes, 2.
Mr. Holmes,
Hon. Mr. Merritt.

Noes, 14.
Hon. Mr. Badgley,
Hon. Mr. Boulton,
Mr. Boutillier,
Mr. Cartier,
Mr. Cauchon,
Hon. Mr. Cayley,
Mr. Christie,
Hon. Mr. Hincks,
Mr. Sol. Gen. Macdonald,
Mr. Morrison,
Hon. Mr. Papineau,
Mr. Polette,
Mr. Richards,
Hon. Mr. Viger.

So it passed in the negative.

Ordered,—That the following Questions be proposed to the Queen's Printer:

What number of copies of the Official Gazette do you print?—

How many copies are furnished to the Public Officers?—

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What is the average number of insertions of the different Official Advertisements: that is, how many times on the average is each official advertisement inserted after the first?—

How many pages, on the average, is there in each number of the Gazette?—

The Clerk informed the Committee that answers had been received to certain questions proposed to Proprietors of Printing Establishments, which were read as follows:—

Messrs. *Rowell & Thompson*, Toronto.

30. At what rate, per line, do you think the proprietors of the Official Gazette could insert Advertisements, Notices, &c., and realize a remunerating profit?—The ordinary newspaper rates ought to be sufficient.

31. Can you inform the Committee at what rate the printing of the Statutes can be done, and give a reasonable compensation for the work?—The regular price of 2s. 6d. per thousand ems, and 2s. 6d. per token should be sufficient.

32. Can you suggest any plan for reducing the expense of the Printing for the Legislature, of the Statutes and the Official and Government Advertising; if so, be kind enough to state in what manner you think retrenchment in this branch of the public expenditure can be effected, without injuring the public service?—We are of opinion that a Public Printing Office attached to the Legislature, would be the only effectual way of removing the evil. It should be under the charge of a practical Printer, at a fixed salary—say £300 a-year, and the men should be engaged by the week, and paid according to their work. This would benefit the trade as well as the public, by establishing a fair rate of prices. The advertising should be divided amongst all papers having a reasonable circulation, alternately, one with another, at prices determined by a Committee of the trade. The best way of saving expenses would be to publish advertisements only a limited number of times. The expense of Printing and Advertising in two languages might be greatly reduced, if not altogether dispensed with in matters of local interest, only.

Hugh Scobie, Esquire, Toronto.

33. Would you be good enough to inform the Committee, whether you are in the habit of entering into contracts with your customers, for advertising by the year, and if so, will you state your charge, by the column and by the line?—I am not in the habit of entering into contracts with my customers, for advertising by the year; my uniform charge for advertising in the "British Colonist," is 4d. per line for the first insertion, and 1d. per line for every repetition of each advertisement.

Messrs. *J. M. Ferrer & Co.*, Montreal.

34. Would you be good enough to inform the Committee, whether you are in the habit of entering into contracts with your customers, for advertising by the year, and if so, will you state your charge, by the column and by the line?—We are in the habit of making contracts by the year for advertising; our usual charge being twelve pounds ten shillings (£12 10s.) for forty-five (45) lines, with the privilege of leaving the advertisement out occasionally, as a pressure on our columns may require. For a less number of lines we charge somewhat higher than the above rate. None of our customers require a column, nor do we charge by the line when the contract is for a year.

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James Leslie, Esquire, Toronto.

35. Would you be good enough to inform the Committee, whether you are in the habit of entering into contracts with your customers, for advertising by the year, and if so, will you state your charge, by the column and by the line?—Contracts are frequently made for advertising by the year. My charge per column is £13 10s.—say thirteen pounds ten shillings per annum—discount from 15 to 25 per cent.; if not changed in the composition, the latter is the discount. The rate for transient advertisements is from 2d. to 4d. a line, according to number. A square up to a quarter and half a column approximates to the column rate.

Messrs. Rowsell & Thompson, Toronto.

36. Would you be good enough to inform the Committee, whether you are in the habit of entering into contracts with your customers, for advertising by the year, and if so, will you state your charge, by the column and by the line?—Contracts have been made in case of advertisements regularly continued for the year, but in no other. We contemplate discontinuing the system altogether.

John Dougall, Esquire, Montreal.

37. Would you be good enough to inform the Committee, whether you are in the habit of entering into contracts with your customers, for advertising by the year, and if so, will you state your charge, by the column and by the line?—My rates for advertising are 4d. per line for first insertion, and 1d. per line for each subsequent insertion, with a discount of 25 per cent. to parties who advertise by the year. The reason why I do not make a greater discount is that the "Witness" column is broader than that of other papers and consequently the line is longer; and I have very limited space for advertising.

Messrs. Kingston & Co., Toronto.

38. Would you be good enough to inform the Committee, whether you are in the habit of entering into contracts with your customers, for advertising by the year, and if so, will you state your charge, by the column and by the line?—We have no advertisements by the year; we charge 4d. a line for the first insertion, and one penny a line for every subsequent insertion; making a discount of 25 per cent. to good customers, who advertise for a longer period than three months. This is a rule from which we do not deviate.

Joseph LaRocque, Esquire, Montreal.

39. Would you be good enough to inform the Committee, whether you are in the habit of entering into contracts with your customers, for advertising by the year, and if so, will you state your charge, by the column and by the line?—[Translation.] It is not against the rules of this office to make agreements with parties in the habit of advertising, for the payment of a certain amount per annum for their advertisements. But such agreements have been made in very few instances, and on terms that have been varied and determined by circumstances. As to advertisements the insertion of which cannot in any other respect affect the interests of the paper, a deduction of one third of the rate fixed by the tariff is generally made when such advertisements are for a long period.

[Adjourned till To-morrow, at half-past Ten]

Wednesday, 10th July, 1850.

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Present:

JOHN WILSON, Esq., in the Chair.

Hon. Mr. BADGLEY,
Hon. Mr. BOULTON,
Mr. BOUTILLIER,
Mr. CARTIER,
Mr. CAUCHON,
Hon. Mr. CAYLEY,
Mr. CHRISTIE,

Mr. HOPKINS,
Mr. Sol. Gen. MACDONALD,
Mr. MORRISON,
Mr. POLETTE,
Mr. RICHARDS,
Hon. Mr. SHERWOOD,
Hon. Mr. VIGER.

On motion of Mr. Richards, it was,—

Ordered,—That the Honourable Mr. Justice Draper, the Honourable Attorneys General East and West, the Honourable Mr. Cameron of Cornwall, and Mr. Solicitor General Drummond, be requested to attend the Committee, with a view of giving information as to the duties of the Solicitors General for Upper and Lower Canada, and the contingencies of the Offices of Attorneys General East and West.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Badgley, it was,—

Ordered,—That Thomas Amiot, Esquire, be directed to appear before the Committee for examination, on the duties of his Office.

Mr. Morrison, a Member of the Committee, laid upon the Table the following Statement, having reference to the Expenses of the Educational Departments:—

COMPARATIVE EXPENSES of the Education Offices of Lower and Upper Canada for the year 1849, taken from the "Public Accounts," laid before Parliament, May, 1850.

EDUCATION OFFICE, LOWER CANADA.

Salary of Dr. Meilleur, the Superintendent	£500	0	0	
Ditto Secretary, at the rate of £225 per annum (including arrearages), from the 31st June, 1848.....	250	0	0	
Salary of Clerk, at the rate of £175 per annum (including arrearages), from the 31st June, 1848.....	232	10	0	
Salary of Office Messenger.....	75	0	0	
Books for Office.....	£ 11	1	0	
Printing and Stationery..	163	17	0	
Contingent Expenses for first quarter	73	4	10	
Postages for half year... ..	137	16	3	
		385	19	1
Postages for the second half year.....	137	16	3	
Contingent Expenses for $\frac{1}{4}$ of the year, as above..	219	14	6	
		357	10	9
		£1800	19	10

EDUCATION OFFICE, UPPER CANADA.

Salary of Dr. Ryerson, the Superintendent.....	£420	0	0	
Ditto 1st Clerk.....	175	0	0	
Ditto 2nd ditto.....	60	0	0	
Contingent Expenses for the year, including Printing, Stationery, &c.....	98	19	11	
Postage for the year.....	137	6	0	
		£891	5	11

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Lower Canada.....	£1800 19 10
Upper Canada.....	891 5 11.
<hr/>	
Upper Canada less than Lower Canada.....	£ 909 13 11

NOTE.—The foregoing does not include the gratuitous editing and publishing, by the Chief Superintendent, of the JOURNAL OF EDUCATION for Upper Canada, for the last three years, of an edition of nearly 3000 copies, monthly.

No. of Schools
in Upper Canada in 1848 2800
No. of Schools
in Lower Canada in 1848 1800

1000 more Schools in Upper Canada.

The Committee deliberated upon the respective items in the Public Accounts under the Head of "Pensions."

The Hon. Mr. Cayley proposed, that it be,—

Resolved,—That in all cases where the faith of the Crown has been pledged, it is due to the honour of the Country, to maintain such pledge inviolate, and it is inexpedient now to make enquiry into the consideration for which such pensions have been granted. But that in every instance in which such Pensioner has been continued in the Public Service, the Pension received shall be taken into account in fixing the amount of remuneration to be allowed for such services; and in every case in which such Pensioner has not been continued in the Public Service, the Committee shall consider the circumstances of his discontinuance and the propriety of recommending that he be called upon to resume official duties.

After considerable discussion,—the further consideration of this proposition was postponed.

On motion of Mr. Richards, it was,—

Ordered,—That the Question proposed to certain proprietors of Printing Establishments, be transmitted to D. Wylie, Esq., of Brockville, for his answers thereto.

[Adjourned till To-morrow, at half-past Ten.

Thursday, 11th July, 1850.

Present:

JOHN WILSON, Esq., in the Chair.

Hon. Mr. BADGLEY,
Hon. Mr. BOULTON,
Mr. BOUTILLIER,
Mr. CARTIER,
Mr. CAUCHON,
Hon. Mr. CAYLEY,
Mr. CHRISTIE,
Hon. Mr. HINCKS,
Mr. HOLMES,

Mr. HOPKINS,
Mr. Sol. Gen. MACDONALD,
Hon. Mr. MERRITT,
Mr. MORRISON,
Hon. Mr. PAPINEAU,
Mr. POLETTE,
Mr. RICHARDS,
Hon. Mr. SHERWOOD,
Hon. Mr. VIGER.

The Honourable John Hillyard Cameron, a Member of the House; Examined.

40. *Chairman.*] State to the Committee your opinions touching the duties of the offices of Attorneys and Solicitors General?—I was Solicitor General for Upper Canada, from 1846 to 1848; I think the

office is not necessary, and may be abolished. This was the opinion I expressed while in office, but I think a substitute could be provided for in this way; I think there ought to be one Cabinet Law Officer for the whole Province, and that there ought to be an Attorney General for each section of the Province, who should not be a Member of the Cabinet or Parliament; whose duty should be non-political, although he should go in and out with the Government of the day. They should attend to the legal duties of the Province respectively. The Cabinet Law Officer should advise the Government on all political questions affecting it, and the other officers on all legal questions submitted to them. I should conceive that from £600 to £750 would then be salary sufficient, because having strictly legal duties to perform, they could attend to any private practice with which they might be entrusted. To the Cabinet Law Officer I would allow the same as any other Minister. The Law Officers at present are obliged to give legal opinions, with a knowledge of their political consequence, and be responsible for them. In the mode I propose, the legal opinions given would be totally irrespective of any political bearing, and ought to be independent of the cases to which they may be applied. The Attorneys and Solicitors General of England are always Members of the House of Commons, and are not Cabinet Ministers; in consequence, their legal opinions, upon questions proposed by the Government are given without any knowledge of the inducements to such opinions being asked or the political consequences to flow from their answers. Their duties as criminal Prosecutors are entirely different in practice from those which devolve upon the Law Officers of the Crown in Canada; they in England seldom or never take part in any prosecutions, except relating to the State; whereas in Canada a large part of their duty is, and ought to be, to conduct criminal prosecutions at Criminal Terms and on Circuits; hence I think, the vast distinction arises between the Crown officers of the Province and the Mother Country; and I think if this, or a similar view were carried out, there would be a saving of from £2000 to £2500 per annum to the Province. I propose that these officers should be appointed by the Government of the day, because I look upon the Attorney-Generalship as the natural stepping-stone to the Bench, and I think, therefore, that each political party should in its turn, as it obtained power, have the right to appoint to the Attorney-Generalship, with a view to promotion to the Bench. I will now state the duties of the Attorney General, as I understand them, at present; and First, their legal duties:—They have to advise upon all legal questions affecting any interest of the Crown, which may be brought under their cognizance, whether by direct reference from the Executive Government or from any head of a Department. This will embrace cases arising on Customs matters, land matters, matters connected with contracts with Commissioners of Public Works, and matters arising from their own management of Criminal and Revenue cases. They have also to attend to the criminal duties in Circuit, either in person, by the Solicitor General, or by some other Counsel appointed for that purpose, and more particularly to argue any points of Law whatever, that may arise out of criminal cases before the Judges. As far as I can recollect, this will embrace every class of legal duties they perform, except reporting upon Acts of Parliament, after they have passed both Houses. A great many of the duties just enumerated are such as would be performed in England by the Solicitors of the various Departments, who are paid by salary and fees, separately from the Attorney or Solicitor General, for the performance of these duties, and who are not in any manner under the controul of any of these officers, further than a necessary reference to them on points

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of difficulty, either for opinion or for the management of a case before the Court. The duties being combined here, of course create confusion, but I conceive that this confusion would not exist, if the political character of the office, as I have already explained, were taken away. I think that the mere transfer from one retiring officer to his successor would not create any difficulty; because, being always on the spot, and attending the duties, such a transfer might easily be arranged. The difficulty, heretofore, which certainly has been experienced, has arisen from the frequent absence of the Crown Officers on political duties. As to opinions furnished by the Law Officers of the Crown on direct reference by the Executive, I can only say that for some months, three or four certainly, while I was Solicitor General for Upper Canada, I was managing the Attorney General's business, and during that period there were very frequent direct references from the Executive Council. I cannot say how far this may extend with the present Government. While I was in the Government, all references were in writing, except the most trivial cases—and these references arose out of all conceivable cases, and were very numerous. And secondly, as to their political duties. They attend the Executive Council to advise upon all matters connected with the Government, and, if present, of course give their opinions and votes on cases which had been submitted to them for opinion. All changes in the laws to be submitted to Parliament, and which are to be made Cabinet measures, are of course advised upon by them in their double capacity of Crown officers and Members of the Cabinet, which they afterwards are bound to support in their places in Parliament. The political duties of the Crown Officers are such, that their time is almost entirely occupied by them, and they cannot honestly attend as they ought, to their legal duties in consequence. I believe, that for many years to come, most of the leading men on both sides will belong to the legal profession; but I think that that should be no reason for continuing the office of Attorney General on its present footing, as those gentlemen may serve the Government in some other capacity, if they desire to do so. I consider that it is not advisable to have a Cabinet Minister as leader for each section of the Province. I assume that the Cabinet is united without reference to sectional interest, but I think that the selection of its Members should be made with a due regard to each portion of the Province, as far as is compatible with the Public service.

41. Hon. Mr. *Hincks*.] What in your opinion ought to be the salaries attached to the offices held by the Cabinet Ministers? If you should be of opinion that those salaries ought to be less than those which you propose for the Judges, will you state the grounds for your opinion?—I am not prepared to answer this question.

42. Are you of opinion that any change can be made in the Law by which the emoluments of eminent professional men can be reduced?—I am of opinion that no change will affect the emoluments of a Barrister in large practice. In my own instance I believe that half my fees are voluntarily paid, and would be so under any state of the Law.

43. What in your opinion is the lowest salary that can be attached to the office of Judge of the Superior Courts of the Province, keeping in view the importance of securing the services of the most distinguished members of the profession?—I am of opinion that the present incumbents should retain their salaries and allowances, and for the future £1000 a year should be given to the Chiefs and Chancellor, and £900 to the Judges and Vice-Chancellors, with their present travelling allowances.

44. Mr. *Cauchon*.] Are you of opinion that the Attorneys General ought not to form part of the Cabinet, or be Members of Parliament?—

45. The Attorneys General are Members of the House in England, and why is it that they ought not to be so here?—

46. How do you explain that the Attorneys General having to withdraw with the party who have appointed them, the office of Attorney General should be a non-political one?—

47. If the office of Attorney General is to be non-political, why should you wish him to withdraw with his party?—

48. Are you of opinion that the Attorneys General in England, though in the House, give always their legal opinions free from political influence, and why should, being in the same position, the Attorneys General not be as free in their legal opinions here?—

49. If you are of opinion that the legal officers of the Crown, being Members of the Cabinet or of the House, cannot be independent in the expression of their legal opinions, how can you understand that going in and out with their party, they will be more free in giving their legal opinions than if they were not Members of the Cabinet or of the House?—

As Answer to the last Six Questions—I respectfully state, that I believe they are fully answered by my evidence just given to the Committee.

50. Mr. *Cauchon*.] When you were a member of the Cabinet, did you encounter any difficulty in finding a Solicitor General for Lower Canada; and if so, was the political character of the office the cause of your difficulty?

This question being objected to,—

Question put,—Shall it be received?—

The Committee divided:

Ayes, 6.
Mr. Boutillier,
Mr. Cauchon,
Mr. Holmes,
Mr. Hopkins,
Hon. Mr. Merritt,
Mr. Polette.

Noes, 8.
Hon. Mr. Boulton,
Mr. Cartier,
Hon. Mr. Hincks,
Mr. Sol. Gen. Macdonald,
Mr. Morrison,
Hon. Mr. Papineau,
Mr. Richards,
Hon. Mr. Viger.

So it passed in the negative.

[*And then he withdrew.*]

The Hon. Mr. *Cayley* proposed,—

That the Honourable Inspector General be called upon to state in writing the opinion he may have formed on the Evidence submitted to the Committee by the Honourable *William Hamilton Merritt*, Chief Commissioner of Public Works, on the general management of the affairs of the Province.

Also, whether he is prepared to suggest a Scheme for the management of the several branches of the Public Service, comprehended in the office of Inspector General, based on the Commissioner's Evidence, and securing the two requisites of retrenchment in point of expense, and the full and efficient performance of all the duties now devolving on the Department.

The consideration of this proposition was postponed till To-morrow.

[Adjourned till To-morrow, at half-past Ten.]

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Friday, 12th July, 1850.

Present:

JOHN WILSON, Esq., in the Chair.

Hon. Mr. BADGLEY,	Mr. HOLMES,
Hon. Mr. BOULTON,	Mr. HOPKINS,
Mr. BOUTILLIER,	Mr. MORRISON,
Mr. CARTIER,	Hon. Mr. PAPINEAU,
Hon. Mr. CAYLEY,	Mr. POLETTE,
Mr. CHRISTIE,	Hon. Mr. VIGER.

The consideration of the Hon. Mr. *Cayley's* proposition, as postponed from yesterday, was resumed.

An objection being raised to the first paragraph, Question put,—Shall it pass?—

The Committee divided:

Ayes, 7.	No, 1.
Hon. Mr. Badgley,	Mr. Boutillier.
Hon. Mr. Boulton,	
Hon. Mr. Cayley,	
Mr. Hopkins,	
Mr. Morrison,	
Hon. Mr. Papineau,	
Mr. Polette.	

So it was carried in the affirmative.

The second paragraph was put and carried, and it was,—

Ordered—That the Honourable Inspector General be called upon to state, in writing, the opinion he may have formed on the Evidence submitted to the Committee by the Honourable *William Hamilton Merritt*, Chief Commissioner of Public Works, on the general management of the affairs of the Province.

Also, whether he is prepared to suggest a Scheme for the management of the several branches of the Public Service, comprehended in the office of Inspector General, based on the Commissioner's Evidence, and securing the two requisites of retrenchment in point of expense, and the full and efficient performance of all the duties now devolving on the Department.

Ordered,—That the foregoing do also apply to the several Heads of Departments.

Thomas Amiot, Esquire, called and Examined;

51. *Chairman*.] What office do you at present hold, and under what condition do you hold it?—I am Translator of the Laws, and of all documents given me to translate, for the Government. I hold my appointment under a letter of the 17th December, 1844, from the Provincial Secretary. (Witness handed in the Letter, as follows):

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

MONTREAL, 17th December, 1844.

SIR,—I have the honour, by command of the Governor General, to inform you that His Excellency is pleased to offer for your acceptance, the appointment of French Translator of the Laws, with a fixed salary of two hundred and fifty pounds currency per annum, subject to the requirement of residence at the Seat of Government, and to the understanding that when not occupied in translating, the Government will have a right to your services in any other Department, where they can be made available.

I am to request that you will lose no time in enabling me to state to His Excellency, whether or not

you are prepared to accept the office; and to add, that in case of your accepting it, it will be necessary you should be in immediate attendance here, to enter upon its duties.

I have, &c.

D. DALY,
Secretary.

To *T. Amiot*, Esquire.

52. What have been your duties heretofore?—Until 1848, inclusive, I translated all the Laws into French. In 1849 they were translated in the House of Assembly by its own Officers. I have, during the period of my incumbency, translated for the Government all the Proclamations and Official Documents—Reports of Board of Works, and all papers required to be translated into French by an order in Council of December, 1845.

53. Hon. Mr. *Badgley*.] What are your daily duties at present?—I attend my office, to make any translations which may be required.

54. Where is your office?—It is in the Government House.

55. Is your time fully occupied?—Not at present.

56. What has been the average amount of your daily occupation since the end of 1848?—I cannot tell exactly, but I think three or four days a week.

57. What is your present salary?—My salary is now £350 a year. I had an increase of £100 per annum in February, 1846, in consideration of the great increase of labour thrown upon me by the Order in Council of 24th December, 1845. Previous to my appointment the Laws were translated at the rate of 20s. for each printed page of the Statute Book. Besides these Laws, before the Order in Council referred to, I translated a considerable number of official Documents, which, in the year 1845, amounted to one hundred and twenty-seven thousand words. Then the Order in Council referred to, required, that in future all appointments to office in the Province, and other official notices to be issued by the Government, affecting Lower Canada, should from the 1st January, 1846, be accompanied in the Canada Gazette by a translation of the same into French. These notices, &c., I have since translated; and I translate the Governor's Speeches to the Parliament—the addresses to the Governor and answers thereto—those in reference to the Rebellion Losses Bill were very numerous. Since the Laws were translated in the House, I have translated a part of the marginal notes of the same. My duties are now nothing like so arduous as when I translated the Laws.

58. Hon. Mr. *Boulton*.] How long does it take you to translate an ordinary Proclamation?—It would take me an hour to translate the ordinary description of a Township, and at least an hour to translate a full column of the Official Gazette.

59. *Chairman*.] Apart from what appears in the Gazette as translated, what have you translated since 1848?—I have translated some despatches and drawn some deeds for the Board of Works, but there have been no Reports from this Department since the end of 1848.

[*And then he withdrew.*]

The Hon. Mr. *Cayley*, seconded by the Hon. Mr. *Boulton*, proposed,—

That the suggestions contained in the answers given by the Honourable *John Hillyard Cameron*,

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while under examination before the Committee on the subject of the Crown Law Officers, be in part adopted as follows :

That there should be but one Cabinet Law Officer for the Province, whose duty it should be to advise the Government on all political questions affecting it.

That the Attorneys General should not be Members of the Government, that their duties should be to advise the Government on all legal questions submitted to them, and to attend to the legal duties of the Provinces respectively.

That the Offices of Solicitors General be dispensed with.

The consideration of this proposition was postponed.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. *Boulton*, it was,—

Ordered.—That the Return of the Commissioner of Crown Lands be referred back to him, in order that it may be made conformable to the original requirement of the Committee; especially that part relating to the Receipt and Expenditure of Public Moneys, and the Disbursements and Contingencies of his office.

The Hon. Mr. *Boulton* proposed,—

That a Classification of all the Ports throughout the Province be adopted; and the rate and mode of payment regulated accordingly.

The consideration of this proposition was postponed.

The Hon. Mr. *Cayley* proposed,—

That the salaries of the Collectors of the Ports of Quebec and Montreal be fixed at £

That the salaries of the Collectors of the Ports of St. Johns, Kingston, Toronto and Hamilton, be fixed at £

That the salary of the Commissioner of Customs be fixed at £ without allowances.

The consideration of this proposition was also postponed.

The Clerk reported having received further answers to the questions proposed to certain Proprietors of Printing Establishments, as follows :

Messrs. *Lovell & Gibson*, Toronto.

60. What, in your opinion, is the expense of printing and publishing the Official Gazette?—It would be necessary to have a fyle of the paper to answer this question correctly, as it varies from one to several sheets per number.

61. Taking five-pence a line as the price which the Proprietors are permitted to charge for advertising, can you inform the Committee what the establishment will pay annually as a Commercial speculation?—Same as to last question.

62. Can you suggest to the Committee any mode to reduce the expense of the Official and Government Advertising?—We refer to our answer to question 60.

63. At what rate, per line, do you think the Proprietors of the Official Gazette could insert Advertisements, Notices, &c., and realize a remunerating profit?—3d. per line for the first, and one penny per line for each subsequent insertion. This is somewhat below the usual newspaper charges for advertising, but it must be remembered, that

with the Canada Gazette, there is no discount, and few bad debts.

64. Can you inform the Committee at what rate the printing of the Statutes can be done, and give a reasonable compensation for the work?—2s. 6d. per 1000 ems, and 2s. 6d. per token. These are the usual trade prices, but are not more than simply remunerative for the Statutes.

65. Can you suggest any plan for reducing the expense of the Printing for the Legislature, of the Statutes, and the Official and Government Advertising; if so, be kind enough to state in what manner you think Retrenchment in this branch of the public expenditure can be effected, without injury to the public service?—We are decidedly of opinion, that the only plan by which an important saving could be effected, would be by putting up the whole of the Government Printing and Advertising to public competition, and placing all, including that for the two Houses of the Legislature, and every Public Office, the Statutes, Official Gazette, Government Advertising, and all Government Printing whatever, under one single contract. In order to carry out this proposition, it would be necessary to extend the contract for a term of at least ten years; in consequence of the great outlay that so large an undertaking would involve. Due notice (say three months at least) should be given, before the tenders are received so as to give a fair opportunity to all who might be disposed to tender; and after the acceptance of the tender, a further time of three or four months should be allowed to enable the Contractor to prepare a suitable establishment, as there are none now in the Province of sufficient extent to do so large an amount of work. We are quite confident, that if this suggestion were adopted, it would be the means of saving a very large amount to the Province annually.

Donald McDonald, Esq., Montreal.

66. Would you be good enough to inform the Committee whether you are in the habit of entering into contracts with your customers for Advertising by the year, and, if so, will you state your charge by the column and by the line?—The following are my terms for Advertising :

	s.	d.
Six lines and under, first insertion	2	6
Every insertion after the first	0	7½
Ten lines and under, first insertion	3	4
Every insertion after the first	0	10
Above ten lines—per line	0	4
Every insertion after the first—per line	0	1

A Square, consisting of twenty-two lines, will be inserted three times a week, for one year, for the sum of £6 5s. The advertiser is allowed to alter it once a-month.

Half Squares, consisting of eleven lines, £3 2s. 6d. three times a-week for one year altering the same if required, once a-month.

Advertisements inserted in the Business Directory on moderate terms.

Advertisements sent in without written directions, as to the number of insertions, will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

All orders to discontinue Advertisements to be in writing.

I would further state, for the information of the Committee, that when Advertisements are continued for any length of time in every issue, I am in the habit of allowing a discount, (off the penny per line and four pence for the first insertion per line) but Advertisements differ so much, as to length of time and number of insertions per week or per month,

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that, without particulars, it would be quite impossible for me to state terms nearer than the above list.

Rollo Campbell, Esquire, Montreal.

67. Would you be good enough to inform the Committee whether you are in the habit of entering into contracts with your customers for Advertising by the year, and if so, will you state your charge by the column and by the line?—I am in the habit of entering into contracts for Advertising by the year; and the charge is £25 per column; in some cases I do it less. These contracts, however, are for medicines, which invariably appear on the last page;—a square or twenty-one lines, I charge £7 10s. per annum. Although the question does not embrace the point, it may be proper to mention, that my regular charge for advertising is 4d. per line first insertion, and 1d. per line every subsequent one.

Permit me respectfully to remark, that no paper could sustain itself, were all its advertising space only yielding £25 per column per annum, and that sum is only taken (by me at any rate) with the distinct understanding that the advertisement appear on the back page. The regular charge for advertising is, in my opinion, a fair price—not by any means too much in any respectable journal; where so large a capital is necessarily employed to carry on the business.

Ferdinand Smith, Esquire, Montreal.

68. Would you be good enough to inform the Committee whether you are in the habit of entering into contracts with your customers for Advertising by the year, and, if so, will you state your charge by the column and by the line?—Our terms for an advertising column of the "Montreal Courier," for one year, per agreement, is £75 currency, and by the line, two hundred lines to the column, is £208 Gs. 8d. currency per annum.

The "Courier" is daily six months in the year, and tri-weekly the other six.

[Adjourned till To-morrow, at half-past Ten.]

Saturday, 13th July, 1850.

Present:

JOHN WILSON, Esq., in the Chair.

Hon. Mr. BADGLEY,
Hon. Mr. BOULTON,
Mr. BOUTILLIER,
Mr. CHRISTIE,
Mr. HOPKINS,

Mr. Sol. Gen. MACDONALD,
Mr. MORRISON,
Hon. Mr. SHERWOOD,
Hon. Mr. VIGER.

Mr. Solicitor General *Macdonald* moved, seconded by Mr. *Boutillier*,—

That the Committee do now adjourn.

Question put.

The Committee divided:

Ayes, 4.	Noes, 3.
Mr. Boutillier,	Hon. Mr. Badgley,
Mr. Sol. Gen. Macdonald,	Hon. Mr. Boulton,
Mr. Morrison,	Hon. Mr. Sherwood.
Hon. Mr. Viger.	

So it was carried in the affirmative, and the Committee adjourned till Monday, at half-past Ten.

Monday, 15th July, 1850.

Present:

Hon. Mr. BADGLEY,
Hon. Mr. BOULTON,
Mr. BOUTILLIER,
Hon. Mr. CAYLEY,
Mr. CHRISTIE,
Colonel GUGY,
Hon. Mr. HINCKS,
Mr. HOLMES,

Mr. HOPKINS,
Mr. Sol. Gen. MACDONALD,
Mr. MORRISON,
Hon. Mr. PAPINEAU,
Mr. POLETTE,
Mr. RICHARDS,
Hon. Mr. SHERWOOD,
Hon. Mr. VIGER.

The Clerk read a letter from the Chairman, requesting him to inform the Committee, that he was so seriously indisposed as to prevent his attendance upon the Committee this day,—whereupon

Colonel *Gugy* was appointed Chairman, *pro tem.*

The Honourable Mr. Justice *Draper*;—Examined:

69. *Chairman.*] Will you state to the Committee your opinion touching the duties of the Solicitors General, and the expediency of dispensing with these Offices, and generally your opinion respecting the duties of the Crown Law Officers—suggesting anything which you think would lessen the expense without detriment to the public service?—With the foregoing question is handed to me a part of the evidence already taken before the Committee, as a guide to the subjects which the question was intended to embrace. I will endeavour to meet the inquiry by stating the views I entertained when engaged in political life, on the matters involved. I suggested in 1841 a plan, to which, although I had afterwards occasion to modify, from various changes which occurred, I still adhered, as to its leading features, when I was appointed to the Bench. It came to this; that for the business of State, the Government of Canada should have one Law Officer, who should also be Chairman of Committees of the Executive Council, and Speaker of the Upper House. I proposed he should be designated the Attorney General of Canada. His duties as Law Officer would be limited to advising the Government on all questions of a general or political character—to settle the various Bills which were to be introduced on the part of Government into Parliament—to report on all Bills passed by the Legislature, and to examine and sign all instruments, not excepting exemplifications, (and to prepare fiats when necessary for all such instruments,) to which the Great Seal was to be affixed. It was my opinion that such office should have attached to it a salary equal to that of the Chief Justice, as a remuneration not more than adequate to the services of a man competent to fill such a situation, and who would be occupied continually at the seat of Government; and notwithstanding such a salary, the combination of duties I contemplated, and which I thought would not be found practically incompatible with one another, would in truth effect a considerable saving in the amount of the several incomes at that time attached to the three offices. The experience I had of the business of the Executive Council, especially as regards land matters, led me to the conclusion that a professional man would have greater facility in the discharge of the duties of Chairman of Committees of the Executive Council, than any other member of that body; and the House of Lords affords a precedent for having a high legal functionary Speaker of the Upper House. I contemplated further, that such Attorney General might be taken from the bar of either Upper or Lower Canada, and that this Commission should have the effect of mak-

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ing him a member of the bar in both sections—a right which should continue to him after leaving office. Except in the case of State prosecutions, as for treason, sedition, &c., I did not contemplate that he should be called upon to go into Court to represent the Crown, nor even in such cases, unless by special direction of the Governor. The law business of the Crown arising within either Upper or Lower Canada, I proposed should be under the respective control and management of two Law Officers, to be appointed, one from the bar of each section of the Province. Such Officer might be called the Solicitor General for that part of the Province from the bar of which they were appointed, or they might be Law Officers of the whole Province, in name, and be called the Advocate General and the Solicitor General of Canada, and in that case the Advocate General should always be taken from the bar of Lower Canada and the Solicitor General from the bar of Upper Canada. I designed to entrust the entire management of the Law business of the Crown, not assigned in the duty of the Attorney General, to these Officers. They would appear for the Crown in Court, and be responsible for the employment of Counsel to attend in their own unavoidable absence. All suits of the Crown, criminal and civil, were to be in their charge, and all returns relative to such business to be made directly to them, by the Counsel or others employed therein. They would also give opinions to the Government whenever called upon so to do. I did not propose to exclude them from sitting in the Legislative Assembly; on the contrary, it appeared to me desirable that one at least should be a member. These Offices were to be political, as they would be appointed on the recommendation of, and must go out with, the Executive Council for the time being. But in order to secure a due attention to the discharge of their duties, and for other reasons which have always appeared to me of paramount weight, I preferred giving them a small salary, say £100 per annum, by way of general retainer, and to pay them as Queen's Counsel are paid—by fees for service actually performed. The scale of fees for pleadings, attendances, and at trials of Crown Civil suits, might be the same as those allowed in Civil suits between private parties; or a tariff might be framed expressly for the purpose, and in Criminal prosecutions, the same as those allowed to Queen's Counsel. I had a very strong opinion that for business of this description, the mode of payment best calculated to secure efficient services, and most just to the party rendering them, was by fees for the work done—while if it was found necessary to guard against the encouragement of trifling prosecutions before the superior tribunals, one check might readily be provided in the audit of the accounts before the Executive Council. The two Solicitors General—or Advocate General and Solicitor General—were to have kept their respective offices at some place within that portion of the Province to which their duties belonged, to be approved of by the Governor, with a view to the convenient discharge of the public business, and they would be enabled to attend to the private practice of their profession, as far as strict attention to their public duties would allow.

The foregoing observations contain the substance of the views I had partially matured before I left office, since which I have not particularly directed my thoughts to the subject.

The following additional questions being proposed were allowed to be answered on to-morrow:—

Hon. Mr. *Sherwood*.] If the Attorneys General remain in the Cabinet, do you think the offices of Solicitors General could be dispensed with, without affecting the efficiency of the public service?

Hon. Mr. *Cayley*.] Is the opinion given by you in your answer to question 69, incompatible with that expressed by the Honourable *John Hillyard Cameron*, in his evidence before the Committee, to the effect that one Cabinet Law Officer in the Cabinet, with an Attorney General for each section of the Province, not in the Cabinet, would be sufficient to discharge the ordinary Crown business of the country,—Or is it, in your opinion, a mere question of suitable designation to mark the respective offices, and that, in point of number, three Crown Officers of the character, and performing the functions described in your first answer, would efficiently discharge all the duties which they might legitimately be called upon to undertake?

In your opinion, are there any duties which more properly belong to the Solicitors General, rather than the Attorney General,—or do you regard the office of Solicitor General in the light of an aid, and subordinate to that of Attorney General?

[And then he withdrew.]

Ordered,—That the following question be transmitted to

The Honourable *Robert Baldwin*—Attorney General;

The Honourable *Louis H. LaFontaine*—Attorney General;

The Honourable Mr. Justice *Sullivan*;

Lewis T. Drummond, Esquire,—Solicitor General;

The Honourable Mr. Justice *Smith*;

The Honourable Mr. Justice *Day*; and

Honourable *Samuel B. Harrison*;

requesting their answer thereto—viz:—

Will you state to the Committee your opinion touching the duties of Solicitors General, and the expediency of dispensing with these offices, and generally your opinion respecting the duties of the Crown Law Officers, suggesting any thing which you think would lessen the expense, without detriment to the public service?

[Adjourned till To-morrow, at half-past Ten.]

Tuesday, 16th July, 1850.

Present:

JOHN WILSON, Esq., in the Chair.

Hon. Mr. BADGLEY,
Hon. Mr. BOULTON,
Mr. BOUTILLIER,
Mr. CARTIER,
Mr. CAUCHON,
Hon. Mr. CAYLEY,
Mr. CHRISTIE,
Colonel GUGY,

Hon. Mr. HENCKS,
Mr. HOLMES,
Mr. HOPKINS,
Mr. MORRISON,
Hon. Mr. PAPIRNEAU,
Mr. POLETTE,
Mr. RICHARDS,
Hon. Mr. VIGER.

The Chairman laid before the Committee a Return from the Honourable the Attorney General for Upper Canada, furnished in conformity with its order of the 4th ultimo.

[For the said Return see Appendix to this Report, H.]

On motion of Mr. *Polotte*,—

Ordered,—That the Question proposed yesterday to the Hon. Mr. Attorney General *Baldwin*, and others, be transmitted to the Hon. Mr. Justice *Aylwin*.

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On motion of Mr. *Boutillier*,—

Ordered,—That the same question be proposed to the Hon. Mr. Chancellor *Blake*, and the Hon. *James E. Small*, requesting their answers thereto.

The consideration of the following proposition by the Hon. Mr. *Cayley*, postponed from yesterday, was resumed, viz:—

That the Salaries of the Collectors at the Ports of Quebec and Montreal be fixed at £

That the salaries of the Collectors at the Ports of St. Johns, Kingston, Toronto, and Hamilton, be fixed at £

On motion of the Hon. Mr. *Boulton*,—

Ordered,—That the first blank be filled up with £600—the present rate.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. *Boulton*,—

Ordered,—That the second blank be filled up with £500—including Commissions on any other duties they may be required to perform in collecting Tolls, &c.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. *Cayley*, it was,—

Resolved,—That the Salaries allowed to third class or minor Ports be continued as at present, provided always, that no Officer or Collector receiving a salary of £300 or upwards, shall receive any additional allowance for collecting Harbour or other Tolls. And the aggregate of salary and allowance to Collectors and other Officers receiving by way of Salary a less sum than £300—shall in no case exceed that amount.

The Chairman stated to the Committee that he had received the answers of the Hon. Mr. Justice *Draper* to the additional questions put to that gentleman yesterday—which were read as follows:—

70. Hon. Mr. *Sherwood*.]—If the Attorneys General remain in the Cabinet, do you think the offices of Solicitors General could be dispensed with, without affecting the efficiency of the public service?—If the two Attorneys General are members of the Executive Council, a considerable portion of the time of both will be devoted to other business than that strictly devolving on them as Law Officers of the Crown; and if, as has been the practice, they are both generally required at the Seat of Government, there will be times when it will be impossible for them to discharge all their strictly departmental or official duties, which must either be performed by a Solicitor General or by some Counsel employed for the Crown. I endeavoured to make it a rule, when Attorney General, to go a Circuit when Parliament was not sitting, and generally did so, though, at times, it was very inconvenient. This, among many other reasons, induced me to favour the plan pointed out in my first answer. The inconvenience is more felt by the Attorney General, whose official business and duties do not lie within that part of the Province in which the Seat of Government is held. I felt this as an objection to the system existing when I was in office.

71. Hon. Mr. *Cayley*.]—Is the opinion given by you, in your answer to question 69, incompatible with that expressed by the Honourable *John Hillyard Cameron*, in his Evidence before the Committee, to the effect that one Cabinet Law Officer, in the Cabinet, with an Attorney General for each section of the Province, not in the Cabinet, would be sufficient to discharge the ordinary Crown business of the country,—Or is it, in your opinion, a mere question of suitable designation to mark the respective offices,

and that, in point of number, three Crown Officers, of the character and performing the functions described in your first answer would efficiently discharge all the duties which they might legitimately be called upon to undertake?—I think one Law Officer in the Council, and one in each section of the Province, would efficiently discharge all the public duties devolving on them, with one exception, viz: the attending the several Courts of Oyer and Terminer, (at least in Upper Canada,) three or four of which are usually sitting at the same time. The employment of Queen's Counsel, to attend these Courts is indispensable; for, however they are arranged, in point of succession, there should not be more than one or two sitting at once. If the income of the Solicitor General depends, in part, on this branch of his duty; it will be his obvious interest to attend whenever practicable. The calendar is generally much heavier at three or four Assize Towns than at any others; and an arrangement might perhaps be made for holding the Courts at them in such a manner that the Solicitor General could attend them all. As to the designation of the three Law Officers, I attach no importance to it.

72. In your opinion, are there any duties which more properly belong to the Solicitor General, rather than the Attorney General; or do you regard the office of Solicitor General in the light of an aid and subordinate to that of Attorney General?—My experience is confined to Upper Canada. Speaking from that, I certainly consider the office of Solicitor General as an aid, and subordinate to that of Attorney General. In the arrangement suggested by my first answer, it would be different.

[Adjourned till To-morrow at half-past Ten.

Wednesday, 17th July, 1850.

Present:

JOHN WILSON, Esq., in the Chair.

Hon. Mr. BADGLEY,
Hon. Mr. BOULTON,
Mr. BOUTILLIER,
Hon. Mr. CAMERON,
Mr. CARTIER,
Mr. CAUCHON,
Hon. Mr. CAYLEY,
Mr. CHRISTIE,

Hon. Mr. HINCKS,
Mr. HOPKINS,
Hon. Mr. MERRITT,
Mr. MORRISON,
Mr. POLETTE,
Mr. RICHARDS,
Hon. Mr. SHERWOOD,
Hon. Mr. VIGER.

Mr. *Hopkins* proposed,—

That the Questions proposed to, and answered by the Honourable Mr. Justice *Draper*, be transmitted to the Honourable *John Rolph* of this City, requesting his answers thereto.

Question put.

The Committee divided:

Ayes, 3.
Hon. Mr. Boulton,
Hon. Mr. Cameron,
Mr. Hopkins.

Noes, 9.
Mr. Boutillier,
Mr. Cartier,
Mr. Cauchon,
Hon. Mr. Cayley,
Hon. Mr. Hincks,
Mr. Morrison,
Mr. Polette,
Mr. Richards,
Hon. Mr. Viger.

So it passed in the negative.

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The Committee resumed the consideration of the last paragraph of the Hon. Mr. *Cayley's* proposition, postponed from Friday last, viz. :—

That the salary of the Surveyor of Customs be fixed at £ without allowances.

The Hon. Mr. *Boulton* proposed,—

That the salary of the Surveyor of Customs be limited to £300.

Question put.

The Committee divided :

Ayes, 8.
Hon. Mr. Boulton,
Hon. Mr. Cameron,
Mr. Hopkins.

Noes, 8.
Hon. Mr. Badgley,
Mr. Cartier,
Mr. Cauchon,
Hon. Mr. Cayley,
Hon. Mr. Hincks,
Mr. Morrison,
Mr. Polette,
Hon. Mr. Viger.

So it passed in the negative.

The Honourable *Francis Hincks*, Inspector General—a Member of the Committee—Examined :

73. Mr. *Cauchon*.] Do you think that Mr. *Duncombe's* office could be dispensed with, without detriment to the Public Service?—I am decidedly of opinion that it would be most detrimental to the Public Service to abolish the office of Surveyor of Customs. The time of the Inspector General must, necessarily, be very much occupied with his political duties, so much so, that it would be wholly impossible, in my opinion, that he could exercise that surveillance over the various Collectors of the Revenue which is required, in order to ensure the faithful discharge of their duty. I believe that the abolition of that office would, instead of proving a saving to the public, be most injurious. I should, therefore, deprecate any change that would impair the efficiency of the Customs Department.

Mr. *Hopkins* proposed,—

That the blank in the original proposition of the Hon. Mr. *Cayley* be filled up with £400.

Question put.

The Committee divided :

Ayes, 2.
Hon. Mr. Boulton,
Mr. Hopkins.

Noes, 8.
Hon. Mr. Badgley,
Mr. Cartier,
Mr. Cauchon,
Hon. Mr. Cayley,
Hon. Mr. Hincks,
Mr. Morrison,
Mr. Polette,
Hon. Mr. Viger.

So it passed in the negative.

Mr. *Cauchon* proposed,—

That the blank be filled up with £500.

Question put.

The Committee divided :

Ayes, 8.
Hon. Mr. Badgley,
Mr. Cartier,
Mr. Cauchon,
Hon. Mr. Cayley,
Hon. Mr. Hincks,
Mr. Morrison,
Mr. Polette,
Hon. Mr. Viger.

Noes, 2.
Hon. Mr. Boulton,
Mr. Hopkins.

So it was carried in the affirmative.

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The Clerk reported having received the following answers to the questions proposed in reference to Printing :

Stewart Derbishire, Esq., for self and *George Desbarats*, Esq., Queen's Printer.

74. What number of copies of the Official Gazette do you print?—Sixteen hundred copies (1600).

75. How many copies are furnished to the public officers?—Thirteen hundred and twenty (1320).

76. What is the average number of insertions of the different official advertisements: that is, how many times, on the average, is each official advertisement inserted after the first time?—The average number of insertions of all advertisements published in the Official Gazette, is three—that is, *two* besides the *first* insertion. Proclamations to prorogue or convene Parliament have, generally, six consecutive insertions. Other Proclamations, concerning the Revenue, Trade or Commerce of the country; to settle the Boundaries of Parishes; relating to the Public Health and Sanatory Regulations; the apprehension of offenders, &c., have from one to three insertions, according to their nature. Appointments to office, Civil and Military Commissions, Licences to Practice in Law and Physic, and other subordinate trusts, receive but one insertion. Official notifications of the amount of Debentures in circulation, and the Liabilities and Assets of Chartered Banks, in like manner, receive but one insertion. The By-Laws of Municipalities have two insertions. The holding of Assize Courts, and movements of the Judiciary on Circuit, have fifteen insertions; Sheriff's Attachments and Sales, from two to ten; Advertisements for Ratifications of Title, two; Notices of intended application to Parliament, from ten to twenty; Crown Lands Sales, appointments of Local Agents, and Regulations for the granting of Licences to Cut Timber,—from one to thirteen, according to the nature and exigency of the announcement. Extracts from the Rules and Regulations of Parliament generally remain in type from Session to Session. The average number of publications of all the advertisements ranging under these classes is, as already stated, *three*.

77. How many pages, on the average, is there in each number of the Gazette?—The average, taken from the first number of the Gazette, is nineteen pages. There have been Gazettes of two, of one and a half, and even of one page, and others with as many as fifty pages.

78. That the Queen's Printer be called upon to state at what rate, per annum, the space of fifteen columns of the Gazette can be placed at the disposal of the Government, the matter to be changed as often as the Government may desire; at what rate, per line, extra matter can be printed, stating the number of insertions,—one thousand copies to be circulated weekly, free of expense, under the direction of the Government?—The Queen's Printers, in their charges for advertisements in the Gazette, are already below the average of the newspapers of the Province, in some cases as much as 75 per cent. They have been subjected to many retrenchments by the action of successive Governments, and recently to ruinous losses, consequent upon the removal from Montreal, where they have a large Printing establishment, specially erected out of their private funds, to enable them to execute, with speed and efficiency, the duties of their Commission. They have, moreover, spontaneously and at a heavy cost, introduced many improvements and much economy in executing the requirements of the Government. They earnestly desire, nevertheless, to meet, in a willing spirit,

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the prevailing demand for a reduction to the lowest scale in all public burthens. If, therefore, it is intended that the thousand copies shall be circulated under the direction of the Government, free of the expense of postage to the Queen's Printers, so far as those copies are concerned, they will place at the disposal of the Government fifteen columns of the Gazette weekly, making seven hundred and eighty columns, and equal in bulk to an ordinary octavo volume of 700 pages, for two hundred and fifty pounds per annum (£250.) The usual charge is four pence per line for matter having but one insertion, which is mostly the case with the Government Advertisements in the Gazette, and the scale of the proposed annual charge yields only a sum between three farthings and one penny per line. The undersigned make this proposal experimentally for the space of one year, in the hope that should they then be able to submit sufficient grounds for a re-consideration of the terms, their doing so will not be deemed a departure from the spirit of their contract.

D. Wylie, Esquire, Brockville.

79. What, in your opinion, is the expense of printing and publishing the Official Gazette?—I think the expense of printing and publishing the Gazette enormous. For my reasons, see what follows:

80. Taking five pence a line as the price which the proprietors are permitted to charge for advertising, can you inform the Committee what the establishment will pay annually as a Commercial speculation?—Referring to the Official Gazette of the 6th instant, being the last published, I find that it contains thirty-six pages. On calculation I find each page contains 4,400 *ems*. No workman receives more than 1s. 3d. per thousand, for the composition of such matter as the Official Gazette of July 6th contains; consequently the sum paid to the workmen, by the Queen's Printers, for the composition of each page, is 5s. 6d. Allowing that each of the thirty-six pages was re-set every week, the whole amount paid by the Queen's Printers for composition would be £9 18s. The universal system is for employers to double the amount paid the workman; and this is considered sufficient to pay for tear and wear, rent, profit, &c. In order to make this easier understood, I will put the sum down at £10, which is only adding 2s. to the £9. 18s. If, therefore, this sum be doubled, it would make the amount fairly chargeable for each number, (allowing, as I before said, that the matter had to be re-set, each publication,) £20; and there is not a Printer in the Province but would gladly take the work on such terms; the majority having to work for much less. I will now look at the income of the Queen's Printers. Referring to the same number of the Official Gazette, (July 6,) I find, on counting the columns, that the number of lines in each column range from 90 to 80—average 85. This will give a total of lines in each page of 170, which at 5d. per line is £3 10s. 10d. Thirty-six pages at this price gives £127, for each publication, or for the year (52 weeks), gives the enormous sum for composition alone of £6630. From this sum deduct, for actual outlay for composition, £10 per week, or for fifty-two weeks (one year) £520, and there is left a net profit to the Queen's Printers, for the year, of £6,110. I am aware that there are many advertisements which appear more than once in the Gazette, and that they are not charged at 5d. per line after the first insertion, I will, therefore, make a reduction on this account: still the income of the Queen's Printers, for the composition of the Official Gazette alone, would be over £4,000, and which I consider to be a Commercial speculation of an exorbitant nature. Your query says nothing of presswork or paper; but if the same large profit is

realized from these items as is realized from composition, I cannot look on the job of printing and publishing the Official Gazette, except as one of a most gigantic character. Press-work will pay well at 6s. 3d. per ream.

81. Can you suggest to the Committee any mode to reduce the expense of the Official and Government advertising?—I do not understand whether this has reference to the advertising of the Gazette, or advertising in the newspapers of the Province. If to the former, I will answer it under query 84; if the latter, I can only say, that the country press, generally, are all but excluded from receiving any share, at least the little they do receive, it would be impossible to retrench. One or two newspapers get all, and a contract might be made with them at a less rate than is paid at present.

82. At what rate, per line, do you think the proprietors of the Official Gazette could insert Advertisements, Notices, &c., and realize a remunerating profit?—I think two pence per line for the first insertion and one penny for every succeeding one would be remunerating. The advertising being certain, and not, like other publications, being on chance for a share of advertising patronage.

83. Can you inform the Committee at what rate the printing of the Statutes can be done, and give a reasonable compensation for the work?—The Statutes ought to be done by contract. If they were done in this manner, there would be no lack of competitors who could make money out of the work at 2s. per 1000 *ems*.

84. Can you suggest any plan for reducing the expense of Printing for the Legislature, of the Statutes, and the Official and Government Advertising. If so, be kind enough to state in what manner you think Retrenchment in this branch of the public expenditure can be effected, without injuring the Public Service?—There can be no cheaper mode of doing the work than by contract, advertised for publicly in one paper in each District, one insertion. With respect to the Official Gazette, I think Government might make it a source of revenue, by taking the income from it into their own hands, and contracting for the printing at so much per 1000 *ems*, and so much per ream for press work. One clerk could be appointed to keep the accounts, and forward the Gazettes to the parties receiving copies. In fact, one clerk could do everything necessary connected with it, for a salary of £150 a year. By this arrangement, the Government would only have to pay for their own notices the price of composition. It would also enable them to reduce the advertising to a less sum to other parties than is at present charged, and would give the Government the surplus over and above the actual outlay—an arrangement which no sensible person could object to in these days of retrenchment.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. *Cayley* it was,—

Ordered,—That the proposition of the Queen's Printer, in reference to the printing of the Gazette, be recommended to the House for adoption.

[Adjourned till To-morrow, at half-past Ten.]

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Thursday, 18th July, 1850.

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Present:

JOHN WILSON, Esq., in the Chair.

Hon. Mr. BADGLEY,	Colonel GUGY,
Hon. Mr. BOULTON,	Hon. Mr. HINCKS,
Mr. BOUTILLIER,	Mr. HOLMES,
Hon. Mr. CAMERON,	Mr. HOPKINS,
Mr. CARTIER,	Mr. MORRISON,
Mr. CAUCHON,	Mr. POLETTE,
Mr. CHRISTIE,	Mr. RICHARDS.

The Committee resumed the consideration of the following postponed proposition,—

By the Hon. Mr. *Boulton*,—

Resolved,—That, in the opinion of this Committee, the situation of Chairman of the Committees of the Honourable Executive Council should, for the future, be discontinued as a separate office, and that some Head of a Department should preside as Chairman, without any additional emolument.

Question put.

The Committee divided:

Ayes, 5.	Noes, 7.
Hon. Mr. Boulton,	Mr. Boutillier,
Hon. Mr. Cameron,	Mr. Cauchon,
Mr. Christie,	Colonel Gugy,
Mr. Holmes,	Hon. Mr. Hincks,
Mr. Hopkins.	Mr. Morrison,
	Mr. Polette,
	Mr. Richards.

So it passed in the negative.

The Hon. Mr. *Boulton* proposed, seconded by Mr. *Hopkins*, that it be,—

Resolved,—That no Pension be hereafter granted or paid to any person retiring from office, until the amount thereof shall have been established by Act of Parliament hereafter to be passed—any former Act to the contrary thereof notwithstanding.

Question put.

The Committee divided:

Ayes, 5.	Noes, 7.
Hon. Mr. Boulton,	Hon. Mr. Badgley,
Hon. Mr. Cameron,	Mr. Cauchon,
Mr. Christie,	Colonel Gugy,
Mr. Holmes,	Hon. Mr. Hincks,
Mr. Hopkins.	Mr. Morrison,
	Mr. Polette,
	Mr. Richards.

So it passed in the negative.

[Adjourned till To-morrow, at half-past Ten.

Friday, 19th July, 1850.

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9th July.

Present:

JOHN WILSON, Esq., in the Chair.

Hon. Mr. BADGLEY,	Hon. Mr. HINCKS,
Hon. Mr. BOULTON,	Mr. HOLMES,
Mr. BOUTILLIER,	Mr. HOPKINS,
Hon. Mr. CAMERON,	Mr. Sol. Gen. MACDONALD,
Mr. CARTIER,	Hon. Mr. MERRITT,
Mr. CAUCHON,	Mr. MORRISON,
Hon. Mr. CAYLEY,	Mr. POLETTE,
Mr. CHRISTIE,	Mr. RICHARDS,
Colonel GUGY,	Hon. Mr. VIGER.

On motion of Mr. *Christie*, it was,—

Ordered,—That inquiry be made of the Honourable Inspector General, why the Vice-Chancellor *Jameson* (as exhibited by the Public Accounts of 1849, laid this Session before the House), is allowed the salary of £1,250 per annum, contrary to the Chancery Act of last Session (12 Vict. ch. 64), which fixed that salary at a lower sum.

The Hon. Inspector General stated to the Committee, That he had ascertained from the Attorney General for Upper Canada, that the Vice-Chancellor was entitled to his Salary under his Commission; and the Civil List Act grants £1,250 to Her Majesty to pay the Salary.

On motion of Mr. *Hopkins*, it was,—

Resolved,—That, in the opinion of this Committee, the Salaries of the Superintendent of Education, in Lower and Upper Canada should be equal in amount, and that the sum be fixed at £ each per annum.

Mr. *Hopkins* proposed,—

That the blank be filled up with £400.

Question put.

The Committee divided:

Ayes, 4.	Noes, 8.
Hon. Mr. Boulton,	Mr. Boutillier,
Hon. Mr. Cameron,	Mr. Cauchon,
Mr. Hopkins,	Hon. Mr. Cayley,
Mr. Richards.	Mr. Christie,
	Colonel Gugy,
	Hon. Mr. Hincks,
	Mr. Sol. Gen. Macdonald,
	Hon. Mr. Viger.

So it passed in the negative.

The Hon. Mr. *Hincks*, proposed,—

That the blank be filled up with £500, without travelling or other allowances.

Question put.

The Committee divided:

Ayes, 8.	Noes, 4.
Mr. Boutillier,	Hon. Mr. Boulton,
Mr. Cauchon,	Hon. Mr. Cameron,
Hon. Mr. Cayley,	Mr. Hopkins,
Mr. Christie,	Mr. Richards.
Colonel Gugy,	
Hon. Mr. Hincks,	
Mr. Sol. Gen. Macdonald,	
Hon. Mr. Viger.	

So it was carried in the affirmative.

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Mr. *Hopkins* proposed,—

That the Salary of the First Clerk in the Education Office in each Province, be fixed at £200 per annum.

The Hon. Mr. *Boulton* proposed, in amendment,—

That £175 be substituted for £200.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. *Hincks*, in amendment to the original proposition, it was,—

Resolved,—That there is no evidence whatever before this Committee to enable it to judge as to the duties of the Clerks in the Education Offices, or as to the amount of ability required in the incumbents of those offices.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. *Cayley*, it was,—

Resolved,—That a strict inquiry be made into the causes of the great excess of expenditure incurred in the Education Office in Lower Canada, as compared with that of Upper Canada ;

And, in the meantime, that the expenditure for the management of the Education Office in Upper and Lower Canada be governed by the strictest attention to economy, consistent with the due performance of the several duties devolving upon them.

It appears by the Returns, that there are,—
2,800 Schools in Upper Canada ;
1,800 Schools in Lower Canada.

The Total expense of management is,—
In Upper Canada £891
In Lower Canada 1678

On motion of the Hon. Mr. *Hincks*, it was,—

Ordered,—That Dr. *Ryerson*, Chief Superintendent of Schools in Upper Canada, and Dr. *Meilleur*, Chief Superintendent of Schools in Lower Canada, be examined before this Committee as to the nature of the duties of the Clerks in the respective Education Offices in Upper and Lower Canada, and as to the amount of salary which, in their opinion, should be granted to those Clerks.

Ordered,—That the following Questions be proposed to Dr. *Ryerson* :

Would you explain to the Committee the nature of the duties of the Clerks in the Education Office, and give your opinion as to the amount of salary which, consistent with the efficiency of the public service, should be granted to those Clerks ?—

Can you suggest any means by which the Contingencies and other expenses of your office can be reduced, having due regard to the efficiency of the service ?—

Are the Clerks employed in the Education Office in any way occupied in the printing, publishing, or getting up, of "The Journal of Education ?"

Ordered,—That the following Questions be proposed to Dr. *Meilleur* :

Would you explain the cause of the excess of the expenses of the Education Office of Lower Canada over those in Upper Canada, and give your opinion as to the practicability of effecting a reduction in the former, without impairing its efficiency ?

Would you explain to the Committee the nature of the duties of the Clerks in the Education Office, and give your opinion as to the amount of salary which, consistent with the efficiency of the public service, should be granted to those Clerks ?

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Can you suggest any means by which the Contingencies and other expenses of your office can be reduced, having due regard to the efficiency of the service ?

On motion of the Hon. Mr. *Hincks*, it was,—

Resolved,—As the opinion of this Committee, that all Public Accountants having sums of money to disburse, whether for Contingencies or for other purposes, be required to place the amount of their warrants on the Receiver General, whether accountable or not, at the credit of an account entered in their official character with one of the chartered Banks of the Province, and that such moneys be withdrawn only by cheques signed by such Accountants in their official character, and countersigned by some officer appointed for that purpose by competent authority.

[Adjourned till Monday, at half-past Ten.

Monday, 22nd July, 1850.

Present :

Hon. Mr. BADGLEY,	Colonel GUGY,
Hon. Mr. BOULTON,	Hon. Mr. HINCKS,
Mr. BOUTILLIER,	Mr. HOLMES,
Hon. Mr. CAMERON,	Mr. HOPKINS,
Mr. CARTIER,	Mr. MORRISON,
Mr. CAUCHON,	Mr. POLETTE,
Mr. CHRISTIE,	Hon. Mr. VIGER.

COLONEL GUGY was called to the Chair, *pro tem*.

Mr. *Hopkins* proposed that it be,—

Resolved,—That, in the opinion of this Committee, the office of Assistant Commissioner of the Board of Works should be abolished.

Ordered,—That the consideration of this proposition be postponed.

Ordered,—That the Honourable *Malcolm Cameron*, a Member of the Committee, be Examined, touching the above proposition.

85. *Chairman*.] Have you held the office of Assistant Commissioner of Public Works ?—I have for a period of eighteen months, for the last four of which I transacted the whole business with ease, there being at that time no Chief Commissioner.

86. Mr. *Hopkins*.] Are you of opinion that there is any utility in the continuance of that office ?—I am of opinion there is no utility in the continuance of the office referred to.

87. Hon. Mr. *Boulton*.] Why ?—Because the duties of the offices of Chief and Assistant Commissioners are the same. They consider and order replies to all correspondence ; Report on all applications and petitions connected with the Department, and sign all vouchers for payment of money.

88. *Chairman*.] Is it not necessary that one of them should always be in attendance ?—As their absence is only occasional, the Secretary might be authorized to sign those papers ; practically the Secretary does all the work. I am of opinion the whole of the duties of the two Commissioners can be performed by one officer in two hours per day, because the Secretary does all the correspondence. The Provincial Arbitrators settle disputed claims, which is no part of the duties of the Commissioners.

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89. Mr. *Hopkins*.] Is it the duty of the Commissioners to visit and report on all Public Works?—I conceive it is one of those things upon which the Commissioners may devote as much time as they can spare, but one that is useless to the public, inasmuch as the Commissioners are not scientific men; they have resident Engineers, perfectly competent, whose duty it is to perform that service. I should have thought it improper when I visited the Welland Canal, to have interfered with, or given any opinion as to the nature or progress of the Works.

90. Mr. *Boutillier*.] Had you any other duties to attend to, which were attached to your situation as Assistant Commissioner of the Public Works?—No. I had no other duties.

91. Hon. Mr. *Badgley*.] Were you a Member of the Executive Government in virtue of the office of Assistant Commissioner of Public Works?—I was a Member of the Government because it was thought politically expedient, but not in virtue of my office as Assistant Commissioner of Public Works.

On motion of Mr. *Boutillier*, it was,—

Ordered,—That the Honourable Mr. *Taché* be also examined on the subject of the office of Assistant Commissioner of Public Works.

Ordered,—That the Chairman do move the House for a Message to the Honourable the Legislative Council for leave to the Hon. Mr. *Taché* to attend this Committee.

Ordered,—That the Honourable *William Hamilton Merritt* and the Honourable *William Benjamin Robinson*, Members of the House, attend the Committee on To-morrow.

The Reverend *Egerton Ryerson*, D.D., Chief Superintendent of Schools for Upper Canada, was called, and submitted Answers to the Questions proposed to him by the Committee at its last sitting—which are as follows:—

92. Would you explain to the Committee the nature of the duties of the Clerks in the Education Office, and give your opinion as to the amount of salary which, consistent with the efficiency of the public service, should be granted to those Clerks?—In answering this question, I think it proper to advert, in the first place, to the general duties of the Education Office. These are two-fold—relating to the Schools in general, and to the Normal and Model Schools in particular. In reference to the former, each of the 2,871 Schools (or rather 3,036 School Sections) in Upper Canada, must be supplied with a copy of the School Act, and of the forms and instructions to execute it; so, also, must each of the local School Officers, Councils, &c. Each of the Local Superintendents, and each School Corporation, must be provided annually with a blank School Report. All these blank reports, forms, &c., are prepared in, and sent out from, the Education Office. With each of the Municipal Councils, each of the Local Superintendents, and with a large proportion of the 2,871 Schools (either Trustees or Teachers, or both) more or less correspondence takes place from time to time, and this correspondence, in a majority of instances, involves general principles or questions of law, arising out of disputes, a desire for information on doubtful points, modes of proceeding, or school improvements of some kind. In this correspondence, the object of the Department is, not to deal in dry technicalities, but to give every possible information; to impart correct views, and inspire proper feelings in regard to the great objects and interests of the School System. The Legislative

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School Grant is to be annually apportioned to each city, town, village, and township, as well as county, in Upper Canada, and notified to the Municipal Councils; and the data of that apportionment must be annually collected from these localities and examined, which often causes considerable trouble and correspondence, in consequence of defective Returns. The financial supervision extends (as the Official Returns in the office will shew) not only to every municipality, but to every Common School receiving public aid in Upper Canada; and the various Statistical Returns must be compiled for my Annual School Reports—a work for the Senior clerk of some months. In addition to this are the contingencies and quarterly accounts, preparation of school bills, correspondence on the School Law—which has hitherto been considerable (as that printed by order of the Legislative Assembly shews), but which I hope will be less in future,—various applications and calls at the office for information, advice, &c., by persons interested in school matters, besides the usual routine common to all public departments. All the letters, reports, and other documents received at the office, must be endorsed and filed away; all the official letters and documents sent from the office must be copied twice from the original drafts—first for the post, and secondly, into the appropriate books of the office; many of them are copied a third time for special use—as in respect to the whole of the correspondence on the School Law laid before Parliament. Now, the mechanical part of these various duties and labours is performed by the two clerks in the Education Office—the senior clerk being responsible, the junior clerk assisting him. Besides, the senior clerk affords much assistance to me daily in giving information to parties applying at the office and acts as my deputy in my absence—he having thoroughly studied and mastered the School Law and School System, both in its principle and various details and applications.

2nd. In respect to the second branch of the duties of the Education Office,—those relating to the Provincial Normal and Model Schools,—I observe that the creation of this most important department of our School System, has added much to the responsibilities and duties of the Education Office—much more than I had intended or anticipated. It has of course fallen to me to originate and devise every thing connected with the establishment and location of the Institution; the appointment of officers and their duties, all the details of its government and system of management, and measures for improving its efficiency and usefulness. The deliberation and decision upon these matters have required no little time on the part of the Board of Education, after they have been brought before it. And although I have taken no part in teaching, nor in any way assumed the relation of the Masters to the Students in the Normal School, the Masters have, ever since its establishment, had almost daily consultations with me respecting occurrences and matters connected with the operations of the Institution. The additional duties which have devolved upon the senior clerk from the establishment of the Normal and Model Schools, have also been beyond any thing which I had anticipated. The law simply provided that he should be—"Recording Clerk to the Board of Education, and enter all its proceedings in a book to be kept for that purpose." But in addition to that, and giving notices of all meetings of the Board, it has been found advisable not only to conduct the correspondence, but to manage all the financial affairs of the Normal and Model Schools through the Education Office—a duty from which the Office and its Clerks are exempted in the neighbouring State of New York. Of course the execution of all the orders and plans of the Board is under my direction and upon my responsibility; and the senior clerk is

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responsible to me. The system of management is as follows:—Every thing done or procured on behalf of the Normal and Model Schools—including fittings, furniture, repairs, books, and stationery—takes place through the Education Office. An order, according to a prescribed printed form, must be sent into the office, signed by the Masters of the Normal School, addressed to the Chief Superintendent, for every article required in either School, whether of books, stationery, or repairs about the premises. If it be a matter of ordinary contingency, the Chief Superintendent approves the order under a general regulation of the Board; if it involves any special expenditure, he lays it before the Board for its consideration and decision. In either case, the execution of the order is entrusted to the senior clerk, who purchases all the books and stationery required for about one hundred students in the Normal School, and two hundred and fifty pupils in the Model School—stores them in a room for that purpose in the office,—gives them out on the orders prescribed—noting and tying away the orders, together with the bills of all articles purchased or work done, so as to compare the items in each bill with the orders and the entries in the accounts furnished and audited at the end of each quarter. It also devolves upon the senior clerk to prepare all accounts laid by the Chief Superintendent before the Board at the end of each quarter; to pay the same, as also the salaries of the Masters, Servants, &c., employed in the Normal and Model Schools; to keep the vouchers, arranging, numbering, and tying them away; to keep the cash-book, ledger, account current, and other books required: to receive the fees, weekly, from the Model School Masters, also money for the copy and other school books sold there or at the office: to attend at the Normal School every Saturday during each session, to pay and take the receipts of the students to whom weekly aid is given; and generally to attend to all other mechanical duties required in connection with the Normal and Model Schools, embracing a variety of details which it is needless to enumerate. I believe that hundreds of pounds have been saved by this system of careful and economical management; and it is by this means that so much has been done, with so small a grant, for the establishment of the Normal and Model Schools.

3rd. Then as to the salary of the clerks, I think the salary of the senior clerk ought to be £250 per annum. In the Common School Education Office of the State of New York, at Albany, the salary of the senior clerk is \$1000 per annum; and I have reason to know that his duties are neither so various nor so responsible as those of the same clerk here. The senior clerk in the Education Office there has nothing whatever to do with any matters connected with the State Normal School; nearly all the correspondence of the Office is conducted by means of printed forms, and its decisions and instructions given through the monthly State "District Common School Journal," a copy of which is furnished at the public expense, by order of the Legislature, to every School Section in the State.

The senior clerk of this Office is a person of good classical education—a man of general intelligence and ability—has been selected on the ground of his fitness for the office; he went home to Dublin, at his own expense, and at the sacrifice of a year and a quarter's salary, and made himself familiar with the several departments of the great Education Office of the National Board in Ireland, and returned with the high testimonials of the Board. He has assisted me in the office ever since I have had charge of it, except during his year's absence on my recommendation. The duties of the Education Office are very different from those of an excise or post-office,

and require a different class of qualifications. I desire those, and no other, to aid me who feel as deeply interested in the duties and objects of the office as I do, and who will study and labour to advance the interests of education and knowledge in every possible way; and such, I believe, is the case in regard to both the senior and the junior clerks.

In regard to the salary of the junior clerk, I dare say a purely mechanical copyist might be obtained for less than £175. But I think in a department, the whole object of which is to promote education, it is desirable and important that each person employed possess good attainments, and be worthy of implicit confidence, and cherish an intelligent and patriotic ambition for the educational and social advancement of the country. It has been as much my object to seek out persons of this description as my assistants, as to seek out persons of right feelings and proper qualifications as Masters of the Provincial Normal and Model Schools. I believe I have been successful in both cases. The efficiency of my department is promoted by the talent, intelligence, and zeal of each person connected with it; and I do not think that £175 per annum is too much to encourage and aid a young man, such as I have mentioned, to consecrate his time and his life to an employment in which every accession of experience, talent, and knowledge may be rendered extensively useful. A second clerk was allowed, about two years since, on the unanimous recommendation of the Board of Education; and the new School Act greatly increases the duties of the Department.

93. Can you suggest any means by which the contingencies and other expenses of your office can be reduced, having due regard to the efficiency of the public service?—I cannot—having made it my study and ambition to do as much as possible at as little expense as possible.

94. Are the clerks employed in the Education Office in any way occupied in the printing, publishing, or getting up of the "Journal of Education?"—I write the Editorial articles and make the selections myself: the senior clerk collects and prepares the Educational, Literary, and Scientific Intelligence, contributes occasional Editorial notices and articles; and reads the proofs—which he usually does in the evenings, and after or before office hours. The junior clerk addresses the Journal of Education to persons to whom it is sent—but only during office hours when haste is required. Every thing done in connection with the Journal of Education, has been done as not appertaining to the duties of the Education Office, but as a gratuitous contribution to the public, for which (preparing nearly four hundred closely printed octavo pages per annum) neither the clerks nor myself have received a farthing's remuneration, except the pleasure and hope of doing good; besides which, at the conclusion of each volume, a considerable balance has been left against me on the score of the mechanical expenses of the publication—which I have paid myself. Many copies of the Journal of Education have also been gratuitously sent, at my own expense, to Members of the Legislature, and other public persons.

But while I have proceeded in the manner above stated, I wish to state distinctly, that I consider all that has been done in reference to the getting up the Journal of Education as coming strictly within the duties of my office, and that I might properly, not only have done all that the preparation of it required during office hours (could time have been commanded), but that I might have fairly asked the balance necessary to defray the expenses of its publication, as contingent expenses of my office, instead of paying from time to time such balance myself. The School Law expressly requires (and has done

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so from the beginning) the Chief Superintendent of Schools, among other things, "To employ all lawful means in his power to collect and diffuse information on the subject of Education generally among the people of Upper Canada." It will be seen by the printed Correspondence on the School Law, recently laid before Parliament (pp. 29, 30), that as early as the 29th of December, 1846, I proposed the publication of the Journal of Education, as one means of carrying out the provisions of the School Act just quoted. The needful sanction having been obtained, I commenced it in January, 1848. If, then, even more than two or three days of a clerk's time had been employed each month in promoting such an object, it would have been in accordance with the letter and spirit of the law. In the State of New York, the law authorizes the Superintendent of Common Schools to "subscribe for a sufficient number of copies of some monthly periodical exclusively devoted to Education," to supply a copy to each of the 11,000 Common Schools in the State. In the Prospectus of the Journal of Education, it was stated:—"The whole amount of the subscription will be devoted to the support and improvement of the Journal, independent of the Editorial management." A strict and separate account of every farthing received, has been kept, and devoted as intimated. If, then, I have undertaken to do, without a Legislative appropriation, what such an appropriation has been made in the State of New York to accomplish, I think the economical complaint to the Finance Committee, implied in the question which I have now answered, might, upon the soundest principles of public economy, have been a recommendation to the Legislature to aid me in diffusing a monthly periodical, wholly devoted to Education, upon broad Christian and patriotic principles.

If it be said that the law has not expressly authorized the publication of an educational periodical by the Chief Superintendent of Schools; I reply, neither has the law "expressly" authorized him to take steps to establish a Provincial Normal School,—yet he has done so, and in doing so has, I think, as well as in establishing a Journal of Education, but carried into effect the provisions of the law.

[And then he withdrew.]

[Adjourned till Wednesday, at half-past Ten.]

Wednesday, 24th July, 1850.

Present:

JOHN WILSON, Esq., in the Chair.

Hon. Mr. BADGLEY,
Mr. BOUTILLIER,
Mr. CARTIER,
Mr. CHRISTIE,
Hon. Mr. HINCKS,
Mr. HOLMES,
Mr. HOPKINS,

Mr. Sol. Gen. MACDONALD,
Hon. Mr. MERRITT,
Mr. MORRISON,
Mr. POLETTE,
Hon. Mr. SHERWOOD,
Hon. Mr. VIGER.

The Committee deliberated upon making a Second Report to the House.

J. B. Meilleur, Esquire, M. D., Chief Superintendent of Education for Lower Canada, was called, and submitted his answers to the Questions proposed to him by the Committee on Friday last—which are as follows:—

[Translation.]

95. Would you explain the cause of the excess of the expenses of the Education Office of Lower Ca-

nada, over those of Upper Canada, and give your opinion as to the practicability of effecting a reduction in the former, without impairing its efficiency? —The excess of expense incurred in the Education Office for Lower Canada arises,

1stly. From the fact that the correspondence on the subject of Education is very extensive in this part of the Province, the population being more numerous than in Upper Canada, of mixed origin, and apparently less favourably disposed towards the Elementary Education Act. The opposition which in certain parts of the country was made to that Law, has given rise to a thousand difficulties, respecting which I have been constantly employed in writing to the interested parties in the different localities, and generally in both languages. It necessarily follows that the expenses incurred for stationery, postage, and other contingencies of the Office, were proportionably increased. The fact that the postage account for Lower Canada is double what it is for Upper Canada, is a proof of my assertion.

2ndly. From the fact that in Lower Canada the Legislative Grant for Schools is distributed among, and paid direct to, the various School Municipalities—that is to say, to single Parishes, Townships, or united portions thereof, instead of to Municipal Districts, each including a County, and sometimes more, so that the portion of the Legislative Grant allotted to each School Municipality is sent direct to the Secretary-Treasurer thereof.

3rdly. From the fact that for every half-year I receive as many School Returns as there are School Municipalities, and sometimes two for each, one of which being for Dissenting Schools. This equally applies to Accounts sent in, and Receipts and Documents transmitted to the Department, in support of applications for aid for the erection of School Houses.

4thly. From the fact that I am charged with the erection of new School Municipalities, or with the alterations to be made in the limits of those already erected, which on every occasion necessitates the transmission in duplicate of the document notifying the parties interested of the fact, and sometimes even a greater number of copies are sent, in order that no one should plead ignorance of the change. The same course was pursued with regard to the awards of Arbitrators. The erection of Municipalities, and the appointment of School Commissioners, are also regularly sent to the *Official Gazette*. This affords proof, if not of great expense, at least of the performance of much additional labour.

5thly. From the fact that for the proper management of the Education Office in Lower Canada, the general business and difficulties attending it being within the immediate jurisdiction of the Department of Public Instruction, and being, for the reasons firstly above detailed, much more arduous and embarrassing than in Upper Canada, the books which it is necessary to have are more numerous and more difficult to keep, particularly those relating to pecuniary matters. The distribution of £85,000 per annum for educational objects, and its apportionment into small sums, the examination of the receipts and vouchers attending the application of that amount, and the account which I am required to render of the same to the Government, create a multitude of subjects for consideration, and a variety of details, which alone are almost sufficient exclusively to occupy one of my clerks specially charged with that duty.

6thly. The excess of expenditure incurred in the Education Office for Lower Canada in the year 1849, arises also from the fact that, in consequence of the amendment of the Act 9 Vic. Cap. 27, by an Act passed that year, I caused the two Education Acts, accompanied by two Circulars referring to the same, together with numerous forms required by the Com-

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missioners, and necessary to the efficient local operation of the law, to be printed and distributed by mail. I think that the printing and postage of them did not cost less than £100.

7thly. From the fact that a certain portion of the furniture necessary for the Education Office was procured during the year in question, previous to which time I had never, in that respect, had a properly furnished Office. I can even say that, at the outset of my incumbency I was for nearly two years without having either furniture, office room, or clerk, at my service, while the Superintendent for Upper Canada had been provided with every thing necessary a few days after his appointment.

8thly. From the circumstance that under the Amending Act, each of my clerks were granted an increase of salary for the year 1849, with a retroactive effect for half the year 1848, so that for the better elucidation of the accounts and expenses of the Education Office, the increased amount so granted to them for six months, that is to say, £57 10s. for one, being one-half of £115 increase, and £25 for the other, being one-half of £50 increase, altogether £82 10s. paid to them for the last six months of 1848, should be carried to the account of the last-mentioned year. The amount of one year's increase of the salaries of both my clerks being £165; the whole amount paid to them for a year and a half was £247 10s., and no more.

9thly. From the circumstance of the Education Office of Lower Canada having a Messenger in its service, at £75 per annum. The number of persons having business with the Department, being always great, the services of a messenger are indispensable, to answer calls at the door, to conduct strangers in and out, and visit the Post Office at least twice a day. Without the assistance of a messenger in the Education Office of Lower Canada, the public service must necessarily suffer, there being no intermediate authority between the Department and the parties interested, (as there is in Upper Canada by means of Local Superintendents) to take cognizance of and settle the numerous difficulties which every day occur between them and the various School Municipalities. Every matter is referred either verbally or in writing to the Superintendent of Education for Lower Canada. The correspondence is, therefore, in that respect, very considerable; but the private interviews are much more so.

I have yet to remark on this subject, that the messenger in the service of the Education Office for Lower Canada is, at the same time, called upon to act as such towards the other Government Offices occupying the same flat of the building. Since the removal of the Seat of Government to Toronto, this messenger answers the inquiries of persons having business in the Registry Office, and with the Commission of Inquiry into the same, also of persons having business with the Police Office, the Inspectors of Licences, and the Indian Office, although these different Departments are not all in the same building, because the Education Office, being the nearest at hand, those who have business in the others generally inquire at the first, their way to the remainder, so that the messenger to the Education Office may be looked upon as doing duty for several other Public Offices in Lower Canada.

96. Would you explain to the Committee the nature of the duties of the clerks in the Education Office, and give your opinion as to the amount of salary which, consistent with the efficiency of the public service, should be granted to those clerks?—I have the honour to state that the duties devolving upon the Office of Public Instruction in Lower Canada, and a sketch of which I gave in the Report

I submitted to the Legislature during the present Session, are generally apportioned as follows:

1stly. The Chief Clerk is charged with all money matters, with the classification and numbering of all documents transmitted to the Office, whether in the form of letters or otherwise, and their entry in the Index, and also of all other documents which issue from the Office.

2nd. The Second Clerk has the copying of all letters or other documents which issue from the Office, and their entry in the books, also the keeping of the books exhibiting the distribution made of the Legislative Grant for Schools, the erection of School Municipalities, the appointment of School Commissioners, the awards of Arbitrators, &c.

3rd. The Superintendent is specially charged with the general direction of the Department, the settlement of difficulties, is required to decide on applications for money, to conduct the whole correspondence in both languages, to grant personal interviews, to give the necessary instructions, by means of Circulars or otherwise, to persons entrusted with the local working of the Law, to make an Annual Report to the different branches of the Legislature, and moreover, to visit, as occasion may require, the Municipalities in which difficulties may arise which cannot otherwise be adjusted.

I have only to add on this subject, as my opinion, that, considering the amount of labour and moral responsibility devolving on each of my clerks, the increase of salary which they obtained last year is nothing but just and commensurate with their respective duties. The offer of a less sum for the services of two clerks might, there is every reason to apprehend, prevent me from procuring others than those either incompetent or transitory.

97. Can you suggest any means by which the contingencies and other expenses of your office can be reduced, having due regard to the efficiency of the service?—I have the honour to state that in my opinion the expenses of the Education Office for Lower Canada cannot reasonably be diminished, with the exception of those, by the aid of which the opposition made to the Law in certain places will be overcome, the difficulties which result from it, adjusted, and the labour consequently considerably lessened. These means must emanate from a Legislative measure whereby the people, as such, would be left at liberty to benefit by the experience which, with equal satisfaction and success, they have acquired, relative to the working of the present School Act, without being led astray from the well known path which they are now accustomed to follow in order to secure a favourable result. As to those localities in which the inhabitants, equally ill disposed and ill advised, desire nothing of the kind, if prudential and economical considerations forbid the adoption of coercive means, one of two courses may be pursued: either to devote the share of the Legislative Grant allotted to their respective School Municipalities, to the establishment therein of one or two good Schools placed under the control of School Commissioners appointed by the Government,—or to leave these individuals entirely to themselves, depriving them of any participation in the Legislative Grant for Schools, and in other respects to allow the present Education Act to remain as it is. There is every reason to believe, that shame at finding themselves thus abandoned, and the prospect of the success obtained by their neighbours under the provisions of the law, would speedily induce them to submit to its requirements, and request a participation in its advantage. In support of this conclusion we have the example of the Municipalities to which I alluded in my last Report—at all events, if good Schools should not be everywhere

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in operation, peace would everywhere prevail, the inhabitants not being compelled in any way to contribute to the formation of the sum required by the Law.

When in certain localities the inhabitants opposed the Road Act of 1796, the Act for the embodiment of an effective Militia force in 1812, and the Sleigh Ordinance in 1838, these laws were not, for all that, repealed, and thus it would be with the present Education Act, if with the sole exception of the provisions above mentioned, it were allowed to remain permanent and unchanged. With a few exceptions it is the best law for the diffusion of ordinary instruction which could be given to the country, and the inhabitants, who have already generally become well acquainted with it, cannot fail in time, more thoroughly to appreciate it; in that case the difficulties will diminish and the Law operate everywhere satisfactorily, while there is every reason to fear that a new system, prescribing a new course, and requiring renewed experience, would meet with fresh obstacles more numerous and difficult to remove than those which now present themselves in certain School Municipalities, without obtaining the same general good results. Thus, with fresh difficulties, there will be as much, if not more labour in the Education Office, and consequently greater expense to incur to overcome them. The most effectual method therefore to decrease, or at least, not to increase the expenses of the Education Office, is to endeavour to diminish, instead of augmenting the labour and responsibility.

[And then he withdrew.]

[Adjourned till Friday, at half-past Ten.]

Friday, 26th July, 1850.

Present:

JOHN WILSON, Esquire, in the Chair.

HON. MR. BADGLEY,
HON. MR. BOULTON,
MR. CARTIER,
MR. CAUCHON,
HON. MR. CAYLEY,
HON. MR. HINCKS,
MR. HOLMES,

MR. HOPKINS,
MR. SOL. GEN. MACDONALD,
MR. MERRITT,
MR. POLETTE,
MR. RICHARDS,
HON. MR. SHERWOOD,
HON. MR. VIGER.

The Honourable *Etienne P. Taché*,—a Member of the Honourable the Legislative Council,—attended the Committee, in conformity with its order of Monday last.

Certain questions being proposed to Mr. *Taché*, touching the duties of the Office of Assistant Commissioner of Public Works, he requested to be allowed to answer the same in writing, as he would be obliged to refer to papers and documents in the Department of Public Works.

Ordered,—That the request of the Honourable Mr. *Taché* be acceded to.

The Honourable *William Benjamin Robinson*,—a Member of the House,—attended the Committee, in conformity with its order of Monday last, and was Examined.

98. Hon. Mr. *Boulton*.] You were for some time Chief Commissioner of the Board of Works?—I was for about two years.

99. Had you an Assistant Commissioner during that time?—With the exception of a few weeks, I had.

100. What are the duties of the respective officers?—They are the same.

101. Mr. *Hopkins*.] Are you of opinion that two officers were necessary to discharge the duties of the office?—As the law now stands, and if there is to be a separate Department, I think two are necessary.

102. Do you think that the law might be advantageously altered in this respect?—As long as there are Public Works to be constructed and taken care of, I think the Board is necessary, and I think its present constitution, with two Commissioners, could not advantageously be dispensed with.

103. Mr. *Holmes*.] Will you read the evidence given by the Honourable *Malcolm Cameron*, and state whether or not, you concur in the opinions expressed by that gentleman, and if not, why?—(Answer postponed.)

On motion of Mr. *Richards*, it was,—

Ordered,—That each Head of Department be requested to give to the Committee a statement in detail of the Stationery used in their offices respectively, stating the quantity of each description and its cost—this to include all the articles generally called Stationery, such as Pens, Ink, Paper, Wax, Envelopes, &c.

The consideration of the following proposition of the Hon. Mr. *Cayley*, as postponed from the 12th instant, was resumed, viz. :—

“That it is not expedient that the Attorneys General should form part of the Cabinet, and that their official duties should be confined to the legal business arising in their respective sections of the Province, and advising the Government on all legal questions submitted to them;

“That the offices of Solicitors General be abolished.”

On motion of the Hon. Mr. *Cayley*, the evidence previously taken before the Committee on the subject of the Crown Law Officers, was read.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. *Cayley*,—

Ordered,—That the names of those gentlemen, resident at the Seat of Government, who were, on the 15th and 16th instant, requested by order of the Committee, to furnish information on the subject of the Law Officers of the Crown, and whose answers have not yet been received, be read.

The names were then read by the Clerk, as follows;

“The Honourable Mr. Attorney General *Baldwin*,”

“The Honourable Mr. Attorney General *LaFontaine*,”

“The Honourable Mr. Justice *Sullivan*,”

“Mr. Solicitor General *Drummond*,”

“The Honourable *Samuel B. Harrison*,” and

“The Honourable Mr. Chancellor *Blake*.”

Whereupon the Hon. Mr. *Cayley* proposed,—

That considering the near approach of the close of the Session, and the interval which has been allowed since the inquiries were put, it is a matter of deep regret to this Committee that it finds itself compelled to proceed to a decision on this important subject, without the information sought for.

Mr. *Richards* proposed, in amendment, that the following be substituted in lieu thereof:

That those gentlemen resident in or present at the City of Toronto, to whom the questions have been

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referred, be requested to attend the Committee, on To-morrow, at half-past Ten.

Question of Amendment put.

The Committee divided:

<p>Ayes, 8. Mr. Cartier, Mr. Cauchon, Hon. Mr. Hincks, Mr. Sol. Gen. Macdonald, Hon. Mr. Merritt, Mr. Polette, Mr. Richards, Hon. Mr. Viger.</p>	<p>Noes, 7. Hon. Mr. Badgley, Hon. Mr. Boulton, Hon. Mr. Cayley, Mr. Christie, Mr. Holmes, Mr. Hopkins, Hon. Mr. Sherwood.</p>
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So it was carried in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Richards, it was,—

Ordered.—That the question proposed to the Honourable Inspector General, in reference to the Report and Evidence laid before the Committee by the Honourable William Hamilton Merritt, be also proposed to the Honourable William Cayley, a Member of the Committee.

The Hon. Inspector General stated to the Committee that he had but this morning received the Evidence and Documents laid before the Committee by the Honourable William Hamilton Merritt, and requested, owing to those papers being very voluminous, that until Monday next might be given him to comply with the Order of the Committee, of the 12th instant.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Cayley,—

Ordered.—That the Hon. Inspector General be allowed the time requested by him to prepare his answer, on the subject of the Hon. Mr. Merritt's Evidence.

[Adjourned till To-morrow, at half-past Ten.]

Saturday, 27th July, 1850.

Present:

JOHN WILSON, Esquire, in the Chair.

<p>Hon. Mr. BADGLEY, Hon. Mr. CAYLEY, Mr. CAUCHON, Mr. CHRISTIE, Colonel GUGY, Mr. HOPKINS,</p>	<p>Mr. Sol. Gen. MACDONALD, Hon. Mr. MERRITT, Mr. MORRISON, Mr. POLETTE, Mr. RICHARDS, Hon. Mr. SHERWOOD.</p>
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The Chairman informed the Committee that communications had been received since the last sitting;—from the Honourable Messieurs Attorney General LaFontaine and Attorney General Baldwin, Mr. Solicitor General Drummond, and the Hon. Mr. Chancellor Blake, which were read as follows:—

Question proposed to the Hon. Mr. Attorney General LaFontaine.

104. Will you state to the Committee your opinion touching the duties of the Solicitors General, and the expediency of dispensing with these Offices,—and generally your opinion respecting the duties of the Crown Law Officers,—suggesting anything which you think would lessen the expense without detriment to the public service?—

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE FOR LOWER CANADA,
TORONTO, 26th July, 1850.

SIR,—In answer to the question put to me by direction of the Finance Committee, enclosed in

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your letter of the 15th instant, I have the honour to say that, having taken communication of the answer given by the Solicitor General for Lower Canada, to a question of similar purport addressed to him, I beg to refer you to the opinion expressed by that gentleman with reference to the first two branches of the question, as being an opinion in which I fully concur.

I am unable to suggest any means by which the public expense may be diminished in so far as the service of the Law Officers of the Crown is concerned, and I have only to add that the observations made by Mr. Solicitor General Drummond, together with the Tabular Statement I had the honour to submit to the Committee in reply to a former letter, comprises all the information I have in my power to afford, in relation to the duties of those Officers.

I have, &c.

L. H. LAFONTAINE,
Attorney General.

ALFRED PATRICK, Esquire,
Clerk of Committees.

26th July, 1850.

SIR,—I have the honour to subjoin my reply to the question transmitted to me by you under the direction of the Committee of Finance.

I am of course ready to wait on the Committee at any time they may please to appoint, to afford any further information in my power on these or any other points upon which they may desire to examine me.

ROBERT BALDWIN.

MR. A. PATRICK,
Clerk Finance Committee.

Question proposed to the Honourable Mr. Attorney General Baldwin.

105. Will you state to the Committee your opinion touching the duties of the Solicitors General and the expediency of dispensing with these Offices, and generally your opinion respecting the duties of the Crown Law Officers—suggesting any thing which you think would lessen the expense without detriment to the public service?—I have in the Return already delivered in to the Committee made some suggestions respecting the conduct of the law business of the Crown, to which I beg permission to refer, in reply to the question now put to me, as bearing upon the subject matter of it. As respects dispensing with the Office of Attorney General, as clothed with its present political character, I do not believe that in a community like ours it will be found practicable to do so with advantage to the public. There is of course no necessity, arising out of the nature of the Office, for requiring that the holder of it should be the Head of the Provincial Administration, and I have no doubt that it will occasionally happen that the holders of other Offices will occupy that position—but in the state of society in this Province, there will, I feel convinced, be exceptions. In most cases the leading man, of whatever party may be in the ascendant, will belong to the profession of the Law. In preparing, therefore, the list of an Administration for the consideration of the Representative of the Sovereign, such person will naturally prefer the Office that keeps him, in form at least, connected with his Profession. Canada is not, and for a period much longer than can be looked forward to, for any practical purpose, cannot be in a situation in which an Administration can be advantageously formed, wholly irrespective of what may

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be called the separate confidence of each section of the Province. So long as this is the case the same reasons which will point out some prominent Member of the Bar of one section, as the Party leader in that section, will lead to a similar result in the other; and there will be the same motives with each, to prefer a professional Office to any other; so that I do not see how you can avoid having generally the two leading Law Officers, Members of the Cabinet. One may be called Advocate General and the other Attorney General, or one Attorney General and the other Solicitor General, but call them what you will, they will necessarily occupy positions as nearly equal, as is consistent with their being one, holding the position of the Provincial Head of the Administration. The duties of the Solicitor General in this country, both in his Professional and Parliamentary capacity, are very analogous to those of the Attorney General in England,—the principal difference indeed being, that references for legal opinions are generally to the Attorney General. But, from the Ministerial position and duties of the Attorney General, requiring almost his constant attendance at the Seat of Government, it is upon the Solicitor General that must principally devolve the conduct of Crown business in the Courts. The parliamentary duties of the Attorney General as a Cabinet Minister, render it equally impossible for him to pay adequate attention to what may be called the Law Legislation of Parliament,—so that here the importance of having a gentleman, in whom the Administration can place full confidence, renders it highly desirable, to say the least of it, to retain the Office of Solicitor General. And certainly, when it is considered, that if the Office were dispensed with, the Crown business now done by that Officer (and which is usually at those Assizes where there is the largest criminal calendar) would have to be done by some other gentleman of the Profession specially retained for the purpose, I do not think that the saving to the country would be much,—in my opinion, nothing compared with the loss of the services of such an Officer in the conduct of the Parliamentary business of the country. I would add that I do not consider the question of retaining or abolishing the Office of Solicitor General, in my understanding of the duties to be performed by that Officer, as at all affecting the suggestion in my Return—if indeed the Solicitor General were left out of Parliament and made a permanent Officer, not going out and in with the Administration of the day; he might then of course, while the Professions of Barrister and Attorney remain united, well perform the duties that I have referred to in my Return as properly belonging to those of a Solicitor or Attorney as well as those of Solicitor General,—but otherwise I think there will still require to be made some such new arrangement as I have before suggested.

Question proposed to Mr. Solicitor General Drummond

106. Will you state to the Committee your opinion touching the duties of the Solicitors General; and the expediency of dispensing with these Offices, and generally your opinion respecting the duties of the Crown Law Officers—suggesting anything which you think would lessen the expense without detriment to the public service?

SOLICITOR GENERAL'S OFFICE FOR LOWER CANADA,
TORONTO, 26th July, 1850.

Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 15th instant, and I beg you will submit to the Committee of Finance the following answer to the question therein contained. The Solicitors General are required, 1st. To superintend the prosecution of persons accused of crimes and misdemeanours of a grave character,

whenever they are not engaged upon duties which cannot be conveniently performed through substitutes; 2ndly. To give legal advice to the various departments of the Government whenever called upon to do so by His Excellency or by the Attorney General; and, 3rdly. To take a share in the preparation and conduct of all Legislative measures originating with the Ministry. Since the system of carrying on the Government through Heads of Departments, responsible to the people, has been established in this country, the Solicitors General have been compelled to assume the performance of a large portion of the duties which formerly devolved upon the Attorney General, and as I consider that the presence in the Cabinet of an Attorney General, for each section of the Province, will be indispensable, so long as two systems of law exist in the country, I do not hesitate to say, that the abolition of the office of Solicitor General would be detrimental to the public service. I have only to add, that I can suggest no change in the Crown Law Department, by which the public expense may be diminished.

I have, &c.,

LEWIS T. DRUMMOND.

ALFRED PATRICK, Esquire,
Clerk of Committees, L. A.

BAY STREET, 27th July, 1850.

Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of a letter written by direction of the Finance Committee of the House of Assembly, of which you are, I believe, the Chairman, requesting my attendance at the Committee Room this morning. The state of my health has been such as to confine me altogether to the house for some weeks past, and I am still quite unable to go abroad; I should otherwise have much pleasure in complying with the wish of the Finance Committee.

I have, &c.,

WM. HUME BLAKE.

JOHN WILSON, Esquire, M. P.,
Chairman Finance Committee.

The Honourable Mr. Attorney General *LaFontaine*, the Honourable Mr. Attorney General *Baldwin*, Mr. Solicitor General *Drummond*, and the Honourable *Samuel B. Harrison*, appeared before the Committee, in obedience to its order of yesterday.

On motion of Colonel *Guy*, seconded by Mr. *Hopkins*,—

Ordered,—That the Honourable Messieurs Attorney General *LaFontaine*, Attorney General *Baldwin*, and Mr. Solicitor General *Drummond*, be discharged from their attendance before the Committee.

The Honourable Mr. *Harrison* stated to the Committee that he had received the Question proposed to him by order of the Committee, but was unable sooner, owing to a press of official duties, to answer the same. Mr. *Harrison* then handed in his answer, which is as follows:—

107. Will you state to the Committee your opinion, touching the duties of the Solicitors General, and the expediency of dispensing with these Offices, and generally your opinion respecting the duties of the Crown Law Officers—suggesting anything which you think would lessen the expenses without detriment to the public service?—I think the Office of Solicitor General (particularly for Upper Canada)

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could hardly be abolished without detriment to the public service. When I was in the Government I was inclined to think that a saving might be effected by having only one political Law Officer in the Cabinet—whose duties would extend over the whole Province, and who would be assisted by two others, one appointed for each section of the Province,—in the transaction of all business of a professional kind. The difficulty of finding a gentleman equally well qualified to deal with law questions arising from both sections of the Province, seemed, however, to render such a plan impracticable. The next course, in my opinion, would be to have an Attorney General for each portion of the Province, who should be Members of the Cabinet, and whose duties should be entirely of a political character. They should be altogether employed upon the political and legislative questions which may arise, and should be relieved from all duties of a professional character. I would have a Solicitor General, but I would not let him be a political officer at all, except that I think he should go out of office with the Ministry by whom he is appointed. Nor do I think that he should be in Parliament. His duties should be entirely professional. They would consist in advising on all departmental questions arising in the administration of the Government, and in conducting Criminal proceedings in the several Courts. Now, as it is obvious that no one person could perform all the duties relating to the conducting of Criminal prosecutions, others must of necessity be employed, and as they cannot conveniently be remunerated otherwise than by fees, I would apply the same mode of payment to the Solicitor General. I would pay that officer entirely by fees, for the professional services performed. Of course, if this course were adopted, he would cease to have any salary. In many cases, where they are competent to the performance of the duty, I think the Clerks of the Peace in the several Counties might be advantageously employed to perform the Crown business at the Assizes as well as at the Quarter Sessions. I do not know that I can add anything more which would be of use to the Committee.

[And then he withdrew.]

[Adjourned till Monday, at half-past Ten.]

Monday, 29th July, 1850.

Present:

JOHN WILSON, Esquire, in the Chair.

HON. MR. BADGLEY,
HON. MR. BOULTON,
HON. MR. CAMERON,
MR. CARTIER,
MR. CAUCHON,
HON. MR. CAYLEY,
MR. CHRISTIE,
Colonel GUY,

HON. MR. HINCKS,
MR. HOLMES,
MR. SOL. GEN. MACDONALD,
HON. MR. MERRITT,
MR. POLETTE,
MR. RICHARDS,
HON. MR. VIGER.

The Chairman laid before the Committee the Answer of the Honourable Mr. Justice Sullivan, to the Question transmitted to him on the 16th instant, which is as follows:—

108. Will you state to the Committee your opinion touching the duties of the Solicitors General and the expediency of dispensing with these Offices, and generally your opinion respecting the duties of the Crown Law Officers—suggesting anything which you think would lessen the expense without detriment to the public service?—Besides the important

and indispensable duty of the Attorney General, to represent the interests of the public, and the rights of the Crown, when these come to be litigated in the Courts of Civil and Criminal jurisdiction, the duty in this country is exclusively cast upon Her Majesty's Law Officers, of advising the Government on all questions supposed to involve legal doubt or difficulty.

For a long time the Attorneys and Solicitors General of Upper and Lower Canada were remunerated by small salaries, and by fees on business done by them. The emoluments of the offices were much greater then than at present, though the population of Canada was much less numerous than it is now, and the public business of much less importance. The abolishment of fees to these Officers, and the substitution therefor of their present salaries, was a decidedly economical measure; and I am satisfied that it would be found so in comparison to the results of any scale of fees which the Legislature or the Government could prudently establish.

No one who has not had much experience in the practical working of the Executive Government, can have a correct notion of the multiplicity of cases in which legal advice is necessary; besides the framing of many, and the accurate consideration of all measures introduced into Parliament, upon the responsibility of the Executive, questions are daily arising in the Executive Council, in the Department of Public Works, Crown Lands, Customs Excise, Education, and regarding the Magistracy, and complaints against Magistrates and other public functionaries, as well as relating to Provincial relations with the Imperial Authorities, and even sometimes with foreign countries. From these and other sources continual employment is found for the Attorneys General, sufficiently engrossing and perpetual, to forbid all private practice, or even the performance of public duties, which involve the necessity of absence from the Seat of Government.

All this does not exist in England, where the Attorney General and Solicitor General, are always in the enjoyment of large private professional emoluments. The reason of the difference, no doubt is, that almost every department and office there, has its own legal advisers; and it is on matters of considerable State consequence, the Attorney General is necessarily consulted.

One of the great advantages of the system of payment of the Attorneys General in this Province, by salary, is that he is freely consulted without apprehension of increased expenses; and in many cases the formality of written reference to him is avoided. If written cases for the opinion of the Attorney General were always made out, and written opinions required whenever it is found necessary to obtain his advice, if he could get through the duties of his office, and were to be remunerated by the most moderate fees, his income would be very large. He is, in fact, the worst paid lawyer, in proportion to the extent of his professional services, of any in the Province, or probably in North America. I do not see how his duties can be lessened. Public servants, who are not professional, have no right to solve legal difficulties upon their own responsibility. The matters in question are often of large pecuniary amount, or otherwise of great consequence to the public, and to individuals; and the offices of Attorneys General are not only essentially necessary, but they cannot, without great danger and detriment, be filled by persons of inferior talents or acquisitions.

I have noticed the suggestion coming from various quarters, that money may be saved by excluding the Attorneys General from the Executive Council; and by making it a necessary part of their duty, to attend personally at the Criminal Courts. I think the talents and experience of such men as are fit to fill the

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office of Attorney General, are invaluable to an Executive Government, constituted like ours. It would, in my opinion, be very bad economy to deprive the Government of the assistance of gentlemen such as the Attorneys General usually are; and if they were to be excluded from the Parliament and the Government, for the mere sake of sparing the fees to Crown Counsel, in such of the Circuits as two persons could attend, their absence for three or four months in the year from the Seat of Government, and the impossibility which would exist, during their absence, of consultation with them by the Executive, upon its immediate business, would, in my opinion, be found exceedingly inconvenient, and detrimental to the public service.

An opinion prevails in some quarters that the office of one of the Attorneys General may prudently be dispensed with. In consequence, however, of the difference of language and laws in the two sections of the Province, I do not see how this can conveniently be done. Either section would naturally be jealous were the Chief Legal Adviser of the Crown not fully qualified as regards the interests of its own inhabitants; and the change would, in my opinion, involve a necessity for constant reference for professional advice from persons not officially connected with the Government, which would neither be convenient nor economical.

Should the plan be thought of, of appointing one Attorney General from one section of Canada, and one Solicitor General from the other, the difference between the offices would be merely nominal. The presence of a legal adviser to the Government from each section, cannot, I think, be dispensed with, and no man of professional eminence could be withdrawn from his home and private business, and be fully and laboriously employed at a less income than is now allowed to any of the Attorneys General.

As regards the necessity for the offices of Solicitor General, the present incumbents are supposed, unless under particular circumstances, to attend the Criminal Courts. The question of economy, therefore, involved in the abolishment of the office, is the saving which might arise between the fees to Counsel for the Crown, and the salary of Solicitor General. The latter is not sufficient in amount to permit any considerable saving, and the disadvantage to arise from the abolition of the office would be the depriving the Government of the services of a Counsel who can now be called into consultation on all necessary occasions without increased expense. The affairs of the Government are not generally of less importance than those of individuals, and it often happens to a Counsel in a private case to be one of three or four consulted. I think the convenience to the public service of having these offices at moderate salaries is sufficient to counterbalance any saving which could be effected by the abolishment of the office.

The office of Solicitor General, with its present emolument, may be either a profitable one, or, on the other hand, very little remunerative, according to the professional position of the person filling it. If the incumbent for example attends the Circuit Courts in Upper Canada, to the neglect of a merely local private practice, paying his own expenses out of his salary, he cannot be a gainer by the office. If, on the contrary, he be a person of wider reputation as a Counsel, and have much business in the Courts in that character, the salary is a large addition to his professional income. The income of the office seems to be fixed as remunerative between these extremes, and it cannot be reduced so as to cause any saving worthy of consideration. I am not able, therefore, to suggest to the Hon. Committee any change whether as regards reduction of the salaries, or the abolishment of the offices of the Solicitors General, which, with a view to the economy, should

in my humble opinion, engage the attention of the Legislature.

The Honourable the Inspector General laid before the Committee his Reply to the Evidence of the Honourable *William Hamilton Merritt*, in accordance with the following order of the Committee:

Ordered.—That the Honourable Inspector General be called upon to state, in writing, the opinion he may have formed on the Report submitted to the Committee by the Honourable the Chief Commissioner of the Board of Works, on the general management of the Province;

Also, whether he is prepared to suggest a Scheme for the management of the several branches of the Public Service, comprehended in the office of Inspector General, based on the Commissioner's Report, and securing the two requisites of Retrenchment, in point of expense, and the full and efficient performance of all the duties now devolving on the Department:—

R E P L Y :

I have given my best consideration to the suggestions made by Mr. *Merritt*, for effecting retrenchment in the public expenditure, and I now beg most respectfully to submit my views upon the subject. Mr. *Merritt* has, in Table No. 5, classified the expenditure under nineteen heads, and for convenience of reference I shall adhere to the same arrangement. The most important retrenchment proposed by Mr. *Merritt* is that in the first item, entitled "Civil Government," the expense of which at present is about £40,000, and which, in Mr. *Merritt's* opinion, may be reduced to something under £19,000. In answer to Question twenty-one, Mr. *Merritt* states that "under the present system no retrenchment of any consequence can be effected," but he believes that by a change of system "a very large retrenchment" can be made. Mr. *Merritt* was then asked (Question twenty-three) to explain the "Change of System" by which this extensive retrenchment was to be effected, and to define the duties of the various officers, and to point out those which might advantageously be dispensed with. The only information as to his views on these points before the Committee, are to be found in his answer to the Question above referred to (twenty-three), and in the explanatory notes accompanying document No. 6. I propose to consider the various items in No. 6, on which the saving is to be effected. They are,—

	Proposed reduction.	To be considered separately.
1. Governor Gen...	£ 2,777 15 4	£ 2,777 15 4
2. Governor's Sec'y.	1,175 8 0	611 2 0
3. Secretary	2,311 19 0	250 0 0
4. Registrar.	1,083 6 4	
5. Receiver General	681 0 0	250 0 0
6. Inspector General	2,141 13 4	250 0 0
7. Exec. Council...	1,847 4 2	1,000 0 0
8. Attorneys Gen...	700 0 0	700 0 0
9. Contingencies .		
10. Miscellaneous } Expenses .. }	8,945 9 11	
	£ 21,663 16 3	£ 5,838 17 4

I shall consider first and separately the items amounting to £5,838 17s. 4d., being the reduction suggested in the salaries of the Governor General, his Secretary, and in those of some of the highest political officers. My own opinion is that, both on grounds of economy and of public policy, the salary of the Governor General should be defrayed from the Provincial Revenue, and that it ought to be voted in such a permanent manner as not to be

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made the subject of discussion either in Parliament or in the public journals. Experience, however, proves, and I deeply regret that such is the case, that whatever salary may be permanently attached to the office, the subject will be kept constantly before the public. I think it a most impolitic and a most ungracious step on the part of Canada, to raise a discussion with the Imperial Authorities on the subject of the salary of the only officer appointed by them, and especially after the liberal concessions which have been made to us of late years. The guarantee given by the Imperial Parliament to the loan of a million and a half sterling, has caused an annual saving of interest of £36,000, and the annual expenditure in the Province, by the Imperial Government, has been little, if at all, short of £500,000. Mr. *Merritt* proposes, as part of his present scheme, that the Imperial Government should be asked to guarantee a new loan, to the extent of £2,500,000 sterling, at four per cent. interest, on the security of the unsurveyed wild lands. It seems to me, I must confess, rather an extraordinary proposition to accompany one, in which, (in order to save £2,000 or £3,000 per annum,) a sacred engagement voluntarily entered into by the Canadian Parliament, is treated as waste paper. Foreseeing the consequences of this proposition, I shall take the opportunity of placing my own opinion regarding it on record. The only security we can offer is an Act of Parliament, and if we treat our own Acts as waste paper, our public credit will be blasted, both at home and abroad. It is now a well known fact, that the repudiating States of the Union have suffered most heavily in their pecuniary interests, to say nothing of loss of character, by the violation of their engagements. Those who are prepared to break the engagements of the Province regarding the Civil List, will, perhaps, live to regret their conduct. I believe that the inevitable consequence of the agitation which has been got up on the subject of the Governor General's salary, will be, that the charge will be assumed by the Imperial Government, and in that case I entertain no doubt that the Province will be the loser. The Imperial Government will not assume such a charge without making reductions in other ways in their Colonial expenditure to a much greater amount. Such being my opinion, I regret that the settlement effected by the Civil List has been made the subject of discussion. I think, however, that the public mind has been so strongly impressed with the idea that the salary of the Governor General is excessive, that it has become necessary to communicate on the subject with the Imperial Authorities, without whose sanction no change in the Civil List can be made. The Committee are well aware that the Civil List provided by the Act of Union was repealed on the express understanding that the Provincial Legislature would grant an adequate Civil List for the life of Her Majesty and for ten years thereafter. That understanding was given effect to by the Provincial Act granting a Civil List, and, without the express authority of Her Majesty, that Act cannot be altered. Such is my opinion on the subject of the salary of the Governor General. With regard to the other salaries on the Civil List, which it is proposed to alter, although before proposing an alteration in the law, it may be necessary to communicate with Her Majesty's Imperial Government, yet no doubt can be entertained that the wishes of the Canadian Parliament will be cheerfully acceded to. The saving suggested by Mr. *Merritt*, in item 2, is erroneously stated to be £611 2s. The last Civil List reduced the salary from £1,111 2s. to £750. At present the whole of this amount is saved, owing to the duties being performed by the Military Secretary, an officer in the Imperial Service. Such an arrangement can only be considered as temporary, and as the office is one

of great importance, which cannot be dispensed with, and of a highly confidential character, my opinion is that there is little room for reduction. When the subject was under the consideration of the Committee, an opinion seemed to prevail that the Governor's Secretary had a salary from Imperial funds. Such is not the case, and I am therefore of opinion that the salary should remain as at present at £750, and certainly should not be reduced below £600, which would be rather less than £500 sterling. The saving under the other heads suggested by Mr. *Merritt* would be £2,450. If the scale of salaries suggested by Mr. Attorney General *Baldwin*, and which the Administration has determined on, be approved of, the saving will be £2000. This would involve the necessity of attaching the office of Chairman of Committees of Council to some one of the Departments, which the Administration had determined to effect when practicable, long before the resignation of Mr. Cameron. I proceed to the consideration of the other reductions suggested by Mr. *Merritt*, amounting to £15,824 18s. 11d., under the following heads:

1. Office of Governor's Secretary.....	£ 564	0	0
2. Secretary	2,061	19	0
3. Registrar	1,083	6	4
4. Receiver General.....	431	0	0
5. Inspector General	1,891	13	4
6. Executive Council.....	847	4	4
7. Miscellaneous and Contingent....	8,945	9	11
	<hr/>		
	£15,824	18	11

The saving in the first item is proposed to be effected, by charging one Clerk to the Indian Department, by taking another, if required, from the Provincial Secretary, and by including the salaries of Messengers in the contingencies. On this I would observe, that as all the Clerks in the Indian Department are paid from Imperial funds, I can conceive of no reason to justify a proposition to impose a further charge on that Department to pay a Clerk belonging to another. No saving would be effected by transferring a Clerk from the Provincial Secretary. I presume that no Clerks are charged on that establishment beyond what are required for the efficient management of its business, and it is, therefore, a mere delusion to propose retrenchment in this way. The salaries of the Office-Keeper and Messenger will have to be borne on the Contingent Fund, according to Mr. *Merritt's* proposition—I can see no object in transferring them, and thus professing to retrench, when in reality no saving is effected. I proceed to item 2, the Provincial Secretary's Department, in which a saving is proposed of £2,061 19s. This reduction is to be effected by the removal of seven out of twelve of the subordinate officers of the Department. I have reason to believe that the time of all the persons employed in that Department is fully occupied, and as I know, likewise, that the political duties of the Secretary must necessarily absorb a large portion of his time, I am convinced that the public business cannot be disposed of satisfactorily unless he has the assistance of a gentleman of superior attainments to those of an ordinary Clerk, in the Upper and Lower Canada branch of his office. Mr. *Merritt* does not define the duties of the Secretary's Office that he would transfer to the different localities. One thing, however, is clear to me,—which is, that the removal of the duties now performed by the Clerks must precede, and not follow, their removal. Such removal would involve most important political changes, affecting the entire system of Government. In Lower Canada the means do not exist of transacting all the public business in the localities. Municipal Institutions, which have been growing up for years in Upper Canada, and

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have attained to a considerable degree of perfection, have hardly been introduced into Lower Canada, and have certainly not been established on such a footing as to have ensured public confidence. This fact is wholly lost sight of by those in Upper Canada, who advocate a transference of the duties now discharged by the Central Government, to the Municipalities. Such a transference involves necessarily, local expenditure, and one great object is, to relieve the Provincial Treasury, by placing considerable charges now borne by it, on the various localities.

I agree with Mr. *Merritt*, that it might be very expedient to extend the powers and duties of the localities, if circumstances would admit of our doing so; but I am certain that the Upper Canadians would never consent to a partial measure of the kind. They would not bear charges on their local funds if similar charges were in Lower Canada borne on the Consolidated Revenue. Upper Canada has been accustomed to local taxation for a number of years. The present generation has never known what it was to be free from taxation. No Statesman would, in my opinion, venture on the experiment of suddenly placing direct taxes on a people who have been wholly unused to them. Municipal Institutions cannot be forced on Lower Canada. They must work their way gradually. They must be adapted to the feelings of the population. In my opinion a law similar to Mr. Baldwin's, in its leading principles, but modified to suit the institutions of Lower Canada, should be passed, and then we might reasonably hope that, in the course of time, the people would work out local government; and prepare themselves gradually for the assumption of many of the functions of the Central Government. Meantime, Upper Canada must be content with a system of greater centralization than, under other circumstances, it might be expedient to adopt. I have gone into this question in connection with the Provincial Secretary's Office, because that office is the principal channel of communication between the Government and the people, and because the reductions proposed in it are based on the change of system suggested by Mr. *Merritt*,—a change which, in my judgment, is wholly impracticable. I shall have to refer to the subject again when I come to the consideration of the transference from the Consolidated Fund to the Municipalities of the expenses attending on the administration of justice, and various charitable and educational grants. I have only further to observe, that both with regard to the Private Secretary's and Provincial Secretary's Offices in Upper and Lower Canada, before the Union, Mr. *Merritt's* statement is calculated to give a very false impression to the public. He has omitted to mention that prior to the Union fees were charged at all those offices for Marriage Licences, Searches, &c., &c., all which were perquisites of the incumbent. Notwithstanding the vast increase of business, and the necessity of additional assistance, owing to the political duties of the Secretary, the actual charge to the public has been diminished instead of increased, while the Secretary of the United Province will, under the new arrangement, receive little over half the emolument of the former Civil Secretary of one section of the Province. The fees from Marriage Licences and Commissions, &c., amounted last year to the sum of £3412 net, more than sufficient to pay all the Clerks in the Provincial Secretary's Office, and prior to the Union the whole of these fees would have gone to the Secretary, in addition to his salary. The next item is the Registrar. Mr. *Merritt* proposes to reduce the establishment, by transferring it to the Secretary or Surveyor General. I presume, as there is no Surveyor General, the Crown Lands must be meant. The law has already provided, that, on Mr. *Tucker's* removal, the office should be merged in that of the Secretary. A reduction has

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lately been effected, by granting a retiring allowance of £300 per annum to Mr. *Tucker*. I cannot see how the further reduction is to be effected. The office is absolutely necessary. There are only two Clerks. No reduction can be made, and no matter what department may be charged with the supervision, the salaries, which are moderate, must be paid. Mr. *Merritt* proposes to do away with the office, and states that the whole charge is saved; but he has made no provision whatever for the payment of the Clerks under any other head. The next item is the Receiver General's Office. In this Mr. *Merritt* proposes a reduction of £431. He would have no Book-keeper, and he reduces the Clerks by one. The feasibility of such a change may be judged of, when I state that it has been found necessary to employ extra Clerks, and that at this moment business is in arrear, owing to the want of hands. I know, personally, that this office cannot be reduced, and I should consider it poor economy to attempt a saving of £431 in the department which has the custody of the public money, and which has to receive and disburse nearly a million of money in the year, and the whole expense of which receipt and disbursement is less than a quarter of one per cent. on one side of the account. It is stated by Mr. *Merritt*, that the Treasurer's Office, in New York, is maintained at an expense of £900 per annum; and this seems to be his only reason for assuming that the Receiver General's Office ought to be maintained for a little more. In New York, the Treasurer is a subordinate officer, on a par with the Chief Clerk in the Receiver General's Office, and having no such responsible duties to fulfil. In fact, the entire system of Government in the several States of the Union being different from ours, no analogy whatever can be drawn between the expenses. There is some analogy between our Government and that of the United States; and although I admit not a very strong one, still much greater than is presented by the State Governments. It does not appear that the salaries paid in the Treasurer's Office, in New York, to the Clerks, are lower than ours. I feel well assured, that the business transacted in that office is not to be compared in extent to that in the Receiver General's. And it by no means follows that the aggregate amount of receipts and disbursements is a safe guide in judging of the extent of business.

The next item is the Office of Inspector General, in which a saving of £1891 13s. 4d. is proposed. As Mr. *Merritt* proposes the entire abolition of the Customs Branch of the department, I shall treat that subject separately, and confine myself at present to the Audit and Accountant branches of the Office; in which he proposes a saving of £1066 13s. 4d. Of this, £266 13s. 4d. is to be effected by reducing the salary of the Deputy Inspector General, from £666 13s. 4d. to £400. There is no explanation as to whether this is to apply to the existing incumbent; but I would remark that the Civil List provides that on Mr. *Cary's* removal, the salary shall be £400 per annum, precisely that suggested by Mr. *Merritt*. The Committee are as well aware as I am of Mr. *Cary's* peculiar position. He is one of the oldest officers in the Civil Service, has filled the Office of Inspector General of Lower Canada for many years, and enjoys a high reputation for integrity and zeal in the public service. To deprive him of any portion of his salary would be a step that would, in my opinion, be universally condemned. I do not believe that Mr. *Merritt* himself contemplates it, and perhaps he is unaware that his suggested retrenchment on Mr. *Cary's* retirement has been already provided for. Mr. *Merritt* allows £750 for the Clerks in the Office of Inspector General.—He does not state what duties these Clerks are to perform, and I am therefore totally at a loss to understand how he expects the office to be conducted. The sala-

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ries are those of about three Clerks. In the Inspector General's Office there are two Book-keepers, neither of whom could possibly be dispensed with. One has charge of the general books of the Province, and his whole time is occupied with them, the duties being most arduous, and his services very moderately paid with £300 per annum; such duties would command higher remuneration in any Bank or extensive merchant's office. The second Book-keeper keeps the accounts of all the officers of Revenue and other Accountants, which fully occupy his time: his salary is £200 per annum. The auditing of Accounts and corresponding, occupy two Clerks, and although every exertion is used, the work is in arrear constantly. I refer the Committee to the tabular return already sent in, which will explain the duties of the other Clerks. Mr. Cary concurs with me in opinion that no reduction in the staff of the office can be effected. I am strongly of opinion that the public service suffers from the prejudices which exist on the subject of retrenchment, and which operate in checking the Government from employing additional assistance, which might frequently be done most advantageously. As the duties performed in the Inspector General's Office are not at all similar to those performed in the Comptroller's Office in New York, I see no object in instituting a comparison between them. Mr. Merritt draws a comparison also between the expenses in Lower and Upper Canada before the Union, when no books were kept at all, and when the various accounts of Collectors were fyled away without examination. If it be desirable that the duties of the Inspector General should be unperformed, of course it would be a very simple mode of attaining such an object to dismiss the Clerks. Whether such a proceeding would promote economy, and be a judicious retrenchment I leave the Committee to determine.—The next item is the Executive Council Office, and as Mr. Merritt has more information as to the duties of this office than I can pretend to, I speak with some diffidence on the subject. Mr. Merritt proposes to continue the salary of the Clerk at £500. My own opinion is that £500 is not too high a salary for the Confidential Assistants in the various departments; but I can see no reason why the Clerk of the Executive Council should be placed on a footing of superiority over officers of a similar grade in the offices of Secretary, Receiver General, and Inspector General. Mr. Merritt, being of opinion that the other officers, whose present position and salary are similar to those of the Clerk of the Council, should be reduced, ought, I think, to suggest a reduction in the salary of the latter. I concur in Mr. Merritt's opinion that the issuing of warrants might be much simplified. I am not prepared to affirm that there would be much saving of expense. The Warrant Clerk should, in my opinion, be transferred to the Inspector General's Office, and the warrants should be issued there.—I do not agree with Mr. Merritt in the opinion that the reports of the Board of Works should not be presented for the approval of the Council. My own experience leads me to think that such a change would be any thing but advantageous. I now proceed to the last and most important item of saving suggested by Mr. Merritt, viz: £8945 in the Miscellaneous and Contingent expenses.

I asked Mr. Merritt (see question 22.) how this great reduction was to be effected—to state the items, and explain what services he would dispense with. In his reply he has referred to document No. 7, attached to his Evidence, which gives in detail, or at least under separate heads, the expenditure for contingencies. That called *Miscellaneous*, is also to be found in Document 6, amounting in 1848, to £6272 9s. 11d. He says that it is scarcely necessary to discuss what items should be left out, because

these expenses exceed the expense of the Civil Government of the State of New-York. I should have been glad to have been favoured with Mr. Merritt's views as to the items of reduction in the Contingencies of our public offices, and especially as he has, in his proposed scheme of reduction, when apportioning the staff of the departments, suggested that the Messengers should be paid out of the Contingencies. He provides a fixed sum of £5227 for all the Contingent and Miscellaneous Expenses. The postages alone are about £3000. In reality, this is no expense to the public, as the surplus postage is returned to the Province. It is not stated how this expense is to be reduced, whether the Departments are to refuse the letters addressed to them, or what course is to be adopted. The next important item is Stationery and Printing, which is nearly £2000.

I forbear further consideration of the details of these expenses. They are before the Committee; and unless I am informed how the reduction is to be effected, I can of course express no opinion as to its expediency. With regard to one important item of these expenses, the Committee have already been the means of effecting a considerable saving. I refer to the printing of the *Canada Gazette*, which is to be done in future at a very reduced rate. I have now gone over in detail the suggestions offered by Mr. Merritt in item 1, in Document No. 5, and on which he proposes a reduction £21,665 10s. 3d. My conviction is, that the reduction in the salaries of the Heads of Departments will be the principal saving that can be effected. I am not of opinion that these salaries are at present too high. I believe that the expenses necessarily attendant on them are such that no one will enter into political life for the sake of the emoluments of office. Were I to look to my own pecuniary interest—to my health and comfort, I would not hesitate to choose several subordinate offices in my own department to my present office, at its present salary. I do not, however, believe that political offices are sought in any country merely for the salary. Public men are, I trust, actuated by higher motives. I do not think it wise policy to reduce salaries below what talent would command in other avocations, on the ground that public men should be actuated by patriotic motives, and that they are repaid by the honour which their offices confer. The effect of reducing the salaries of the political officers of the Government, must be to render it more difficult for those who have not independent fortunes to embark in public life, and thus to restrict the competition for them to the wealthy. In stating this opinion I desire to add that long previous to the commencement of the present Session, I became convinced that it was expedient to reduce the salaries attached to the highest offices in the country, in order to meet public expectation; and I therefore most cheerfully subscribe to the opinion expressed by Mr. Baldwin, that the salaries should be reduced by £200 per annum. The next reduction proposed by Mr. Merritt, is in the expenses of the Legislature, which he proposes to fix at £25,000, being a saving on the estimate of 1848 of £4147 3s. 8d. No particulars are given as to the manner in which this saving is to be effected, and all I deem it necessary to remark is, that the expenses of the Legislature must depend on circumstances, which neither Mr. Merritt nor any one else can controul. The length of the Session, the number of Bills introduced, the cost of printing, the number of witnesses sent for, are all matters which must influence the estimate, and it is wholly impossible for any one to specify a reduction with certainty. The Committee have already suggested certain reductions which are to take place hereafter, and this I imagine is all that can be done. The next item is the transfer of about £47,000 of the administration

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of Justice expenses to the local funds. This is not retrenchment, but merely a change in the mode of payment; by substituting direct for indirect taxation. It would be impossible in Lower Canada, and would, in my opinion, be very unpopular in Upper Canada.

The next item is a saving of £10,000 in the expenses of the Penitentiary. This saving has been already effected, and therefore it is not correctly designated as a proposed reduction. The estimates of the present year are little over the amount named by Mr. *Merritt*, and greater reductions may be anticipated. A proposed reduction in the expense of the Geological Survey is suggested to the extent of £1160 11s. 4d. The Government, however, has introduced a bill, to which no opposition has been offered, continuing the Establishment on its former footing. It would, in my opinion, be better to give it up altogether than to impair its efficiency. The next item is a saving of £1,029 4s. 9d. in the Militia Department. I can scarcely consider this, without information as to the mode of effecting the reduction,—I believe the expense of the Department is as low as is consistent with maintaining it at all. The next item is Indian Annuities. The transference, to Crown Land Funds would literally make no difference whatever. The Crown Land Revenue is paid over to the Receiver General, and would be reduced precisely as much as any additional charge placed on it would amount to. I think it infinitely better that these annuities should be paid as now by the Receiver General direct. The next items are the Grants for Lunatic Asylums, Charities, Local Institutions, Agricultural Societies, and Educational grants,—some of these Mr. *Merritt* proposes to transfer to the localities, which would be no actual saving, and to which I have the same objections as I have stated with reference to the Administration of Justice expenses—others, he would place on the Territorial Revenue and on the Grammar School and Jesuit Estates' Funds. My answer is: 1st. The Grammar School and Jesuit Estates' Funds will bear no additional charges, and if they could, the demands on them are increasing more rapidly than the funds. 2d. The Territorial Revenue would not bear the £50,000 grant to Common Schools, and if the time should arrive when it would bear such a charge, it would answer precisely the same purpose to have the amount paid over to the Receiver General as to charge it with the Common School Grant. I am of opinion, decidedly, that the most simple and by far the most satisfactory mode of keeping the accounts, is to bring to the credit of the Consolidated Revenue Fund all the revenues from whatever source derived, and to bring to the debit of the same account, all the charges, so that the whole affairs of the Province may be brought under review in one account. Special Funds, managed by the Government as Trustees, form, of course, an exception to this rule. The next item is the Emigrant charge. This was placed on the Civil List by the desire of the Imperial Government, which contributes to the fund upwards of £1,800 per annum, and which ought, on that account not to be interfered with, especially as it is a mere matter of account, making no difference whatever practically. Mr. *Merritt* does not propose to abolish the Office, but only to transfer the charge to the Emigrant Fund. The next item is the Light House Duty. I think that the tonnage dues should be increased and better collected,—this is a matter for the Legislature. No saving is proposed under this head;—the question is, whether the shipping should not be made to pay the entire expense of the Lights. I think it should. The next item is a charge for certain Public Buildings and Works. Mr. *Merritt* proposes to transfer this charge to a Sinking Fund. I confess that I do not understand the meaning of this proposition. The Sinking Fund is formed of the saving

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of revenue over expenditure. I can see no object in charging it with a portion of the expenditure. It would be an extraordinary and useless complication of the accounts. The last item consists of a payment of £15,000, which is also proposed to be transferred to the Sinking Fund. This, in point of fact, has been done, but it must also be charged against the Revenue of the year unless new debentures are issued for an equal amount; such debentures not having been issued, the charge must appear against the Revenue for the year in the first instance.

I have now gone through Mr. *Merritt's* proposition contained in Table No. 5. I object entirely to his transference to other funds of £176,440 8s. 6d., as inexpedient and impracticable. His other reductions have been fully considered. The most important saving is that in the Penitentiary expenses already effected; those under Militia and Geological Survey, as well as the Legislature, are impracticable; and those under Civil Government, in No. 5, have been considered in detail. I proceed to the consideration of Mr. *Merritt's* remarks on the Crown Lands Department, Statement No. 1. Mr. *Merritt* first draws attention to the mode adopted in settling a militia claim and in purchasing land, involving, as he says, thirty-four entries. I shall not enter into any discussion on the scrip system, further than to state, as far as I am able, the cause of its adoption. In the early settlement of the Province, the faith of the Crown was pledged to grants of land to U. E. Loyalists and their descendants, and subsequently to Militiamen who had served in the war of 1812, and to certain classes of settlers. These claimants, having to perform settlement duty, neglected their claims, considering them not worth prosecuting. They were, however, bought up by Members of Parliament, Executive Councillors and other influential men, who, by means of Parliamentary and other influence, were allowed to locate in eligible situations, while the actual claimant could obtain no such privilege. The abuse at last became intolerable, and the remedy proposed and carried into effect was to receive the land rights in payment of land. Subsequently, for convenience sake, scrip, payable in land, was substituted for the rights. No doubt the practical effect of this change was to make a claim which previously sold for £2 10s. to £5, worth £40 in scrip, or £20 to £30 in money. The land revenue too, suffered, as nothing but scrip was paid in for old debts. On the other hand, the effect has been, that the claims of these U. E.s and Militiamen have been nearly extinguished. Within a few years the Province has redeemed scrip to a very large amount; thus, in point of fact, paying a debt which otherwise must have been paid in land. I shall not discuss whether it would have been expedient to have extinguished these claims sooner. No doubt, some abuses have existed and some bad claims have been passed, notwithstanding all the vigilance of the officers of the Government. I must here express my strong conviction, that the unpopularity of the Crown Lands Department has been caused mainly by the severe scrutiny with which land claims have been examined, and that the delays complained of, have been owing to the necessity which existed of rigidly investigating them. To revert to the scrip system. It is in operation; it is condemned by Mr. *Merritt*, and he is most anxious to put an end to it. In this, there is every desire to support him, so far as is consistent with the maintenance of public faith. The claims have been called in and will soon be satisfied, but the scrip cannot be repudiated. Mr. *Merritt* does not point out any mode by which the proceedings to settle claims can be simplified. I refer to his paper No. 1, Statement A., and I have examined the course requisite to be pursued in order to obtain land, and, whether with scrip or money, I do not see how it can be simpli-

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fied, if there are to be Agents of any kind. The Agent must, 1st. Receive the scrip; 2nd. He must enter the sale; 3rd. He must report the sale and transmit the money or scrip; 4th. The receipt must be acknowledged; 5th. The letter must be copied; 6th. The sale must be entered in the books of the department; 7th. The sale must be referred to be described for patent; 8th. The land must be described for patent; 9th. The description must be copied and entered; 10th. Sent to Secretary's Office—(this is an error—the practice has been changed); 11th. The patent engrossed and examined—this must be done; 12th. The Sign Manual of the Governor General; 13th. Great Seal affixed; 14th. Sent to Registrar for record; 15th. Returned to Land Department; 16th. Delivered to party. Now, all these operations seem very formidable and complex, but which of them can be dispensed with? I confess I do not clearly see the mode of effecting a change that would produce any beneficial result. Mr. *Merritt* says, "It is useless to enter into details regarding the employment or expense, as the result speaks for itself. The Committee of the Legislative Assembly for 1846 found the expense of selling the Clergy Reserves to be forty per cent.; they succeeded in obtaining its reduction to six per cent., therefore the public paid thirty-four per cent. which the Clergy Fund saved, as the expense of management in this department far exceeds the total receipts for all the Crown Lands sold."

Mr. *Merritt* has fallen into a most extraordinary error, but one which I have reason to believe others have likewise been led into. He says that the expense of selling the Clergy Lands was forty per cent. and that it was reduced to six. Now, the forty per cent. was not a Commission on the sales, but forty per cent. on the office expenses—a very different charge. The six per cent. is a Commission on sales. I have referred to the account for the last year and I find that if the Clergy Fund had been charged as formerly, forty per cent. on the disbursements, it would have amounted to something over ten per cent. Commission on the sales; whereas the actual charge was six per cent. The receipts were not very large, and I am convinced that when sales are actively resumed, the Province will gain by charging the Commission of 6 instead of 40 per cent. of the expenses. The Commission is the more equitable mode, however. I may observe that when the arrangement was made of charging forty per cent. of the expenses against the Clergy Fund, a very large amount of money was coming in, and six per cent. on sales would have produced more. The complaint made, arose from the fact that for some years the sales were suspended, and very little money was received for the Clergy Fund, while the forty per cent. charge was continued. This led to the present more equitable arrangement;—but Mr. *Merritt's* idea that the expense of selling was forty per cent. is quite fallacious. I have endeavored to make myself acquainted, as much as possible, consistently with my other duties, with the Crown Land department. I know that an impression universally prevails that it is a sort of Augean stable which no Head of Department can venture to clear out. I shall endeavor, as briefly as possible, to state my own views regarding it. I regret that Mr. *Merritt's* remarks give me no insight into the plan which he would adopt to effect a change, so that I have nothing to consider from him. I find the receipts from Ottawa and other timber last year, to have been £22,120 3s. 9d. The deductions are £1,986 8s. 2d. The items in detail will be found in page 69 of the Public Accounts. There are no exorbitant salaries, and without knowing more of the details than I can pretend to, I could not venture to point out where any saving could be made, except that I would require the Collector of Customs at Quebec to collect the

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Revenue instead of having an Agent. The expense of collecting this Revenue is about nine per cent., and considering the peculiar kind of duty to be performed, and that boatmen and timber counters have to be employed, as well as a special Agent at Quebec, it does not seem excessive. The total receipts last year from land sales were £14,883 4s. 7d. This is an unusually small amount. In some years the receipts have reached £50,000, and have never for many years been so low. The cause is to be attributed to the withdrawal from market of the million of acres for School Reserves, which would otherwise have absorbed a good deal of scrip. The next question to be considered is the Expenditure. I shall pass over the trifling receipts from *Quint*, *Lods et ventes* and *Cens et rentes*, and from Ferries. The scrip redeemed was £11,994 12s. That charge of course cannot be reduced in any way. It is the payment of a debt. The next item is Surveys, £2,578 2s. Can this charge be dispensed with? In my opinion it is impossible. Mr. *Merritt* is of opinion that the Surveys should be paid for in land. I doubt whether this would be wise economy. It was done in old times in Upper Canada, when the Government had no means; but my experience is that all work will be paid for more cheaply in money than in any other way. The next item is £1000, part payment of the premises in St. Gabriel street, Montreal. This property was originally bought with the deposits belonging to parties who have made applications to purchase Crown and Clergy Lands, and which for some reason or other cannot be brought to account. The department was at the time, paying a heavy rent, and the building was purchased, to be paid for, by a rent of £1000 per annum. The property is a valuable one, though it would not, I presume, sell for its cost.

There are some small items of charge to which I need not refer, but which will be found in the deductions, page 10, of the Public Accounts. I proceed to consider the general disbursements, which amount in all to £9,236 12s. 10d. and which will be found in detail, page 67 of the Public Accounts. Of this amount, £1,260 was for postage, a heavy item, but which, I believe, cannot be avoided. There are other miscellaneous disbursements, amounting to £831 18s., to which I need not particularly advert. The salaries are not at all excessive, as I find them. Of course, the Commissioner's salary will be reduced with that of other Heads of Departments, to £800. There is at present no Assistant Commissioner. I am not able to express an opinion as to the practicability of dispensing with this officer, but I presume in any case, the salary would be reduced to £400 or £500, as may be fixed for corresponding officers. The duties of the officers of this department are various, and it is therefore comparatively easy for those who suggest reductions, to specify the mode of effecting them. The consideration of U. E. and Militia claims, occupies two or three clerks incessantly, and they can hardly get through their work. There are a number of surveyors and draftsmen employed—that branch of the department is about £1,600. I am told that these officers are constantly occupied, and those of them with whom I come personally into contact, especially Mr. Russell, seem to be fully occupied. Are we to abandon our surveys? or can we save in this branch? I suggest that information on this point should be sought. A number of copying clerks are employed constantly; two clerks have been at work incessantly during the last year, copying work ordered by the Legislature. The issuing of scrip absorbs the attention of two clerks, as I understand, and this must for the present continue. As Mr. *Price's* Return contains detailed information as to the duties of the clerks, I need say no more on the subject, but shall conclude with an humble suggestion, that those who think

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reduction practicable, should state in detail the mode of effecting it. I would further suggest, that some members of the Committee, who are practical men of business, should visit the office and make personal investigation into the mode of conducting it. This would be an act of justice to the Department and to the public. When I am told by Mr. *Merritt*, that the cost of managing the Land Department in New York is \$3,000 per annum, I would like farther to be informed how much land is for sale, how much unsurveyed, and then I would ask whether the slightest analogy exists between their position and ours.

I proceed now to the consideration of Mr. *Merritt's* views regarding the Departments of the Inspector General and Commissioners of Public Works. I differ in opinion from Mr. *Merritt*, as to the bad working of the present system. It is true, that the information given to the public has not been as full as might be desirable, but every year the statistics are given more accurately, and more fully. Mr. *Merritt* would transfer the principal duties of the Customs' management to the Public Works, a plan in my opinion that would be most undesirable. The duties of the two Departments are quite distinct, and ought not in any way to be mixed up. The supervision of all Collectors of Revenue, is with the Inspector General. To remove one branch from him, would create confusion, especially as the collectors of Customs are likewise collectors of Tolls in many cases. No saving would be effected; on the contrary, a Department which has been brought to a high degree of efficiency, would be upset, to transfer the duties to new hands. Under the present system, the fixing rates of toll, rests with the Governor in Council, and practically the responsibility rests, both with the Department of Public Works and that of the Inspector General, as both would consult together, and all papers and records are within reach of both. In some cases, subordinate officers are employed by both Departments, and this Mr. *Merritt* seems to think inexpedient. The remedy is simple. The late Chief Commissioner, with a view to reducing the expenditure of his Department, deemed it advisable to employ some of the officers employed by the Inspector General's Department, in the collection of revenue, to superintend repairs of roads and other works. If Mr. *Merritt* finds this system defective, he can employ other parties to perform this work—I cannot say that I see the difficulties which he raises. The two departments are so distinct, that no misconception can possibly exist on the subject. With regard to the mode of remunerating the Officers of Customs, suggested by Mr. *Merritt*, I need only quote a short extract from the Report of the Hon. *Malcolm Cameron* on the subject, in every word of which I fully concur: It is as follows:—"One of the first subjects to which his attention was directed, (by the general complaints of the Collectors whom he visited) was the aggressions of neighbouring Collectors upon what was supposed to be, beyond the limits of their respective ports, and which proceeded from a vicious method adopted by the Legislature, to provide for the payment of these officers, which is, by a per centage on the amount collected, on the following scale:—collectors to retain 50 per cent. of the duties received, till they amount to a sum over £200; 12½ per cent. on all sums over £200, till he collects £1,000; and 5 per cent. on all sums over that, till he collects £4,500, which gives him £300, the greatest amount allowed; thus all the ports which collect less than £4,500, are put in a position in which the officers are rivals in a business in, which their most important duty is felt to be, the bringing up of their salaries to the maximum allowed by law, and this has been done by inducements being held out to Importers to make their entries at ports distant

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from their regular places of trade, under arrangements by which the goods were to be admitted at lower rates of duty than what was required at other ports, or were valued at the option of the Importers under a previous pledge, that the terms should be easier than those of any other Collector, and sometimes with an agreement to pay the additional expence incurred by the patronage thus afforded them. This inducement to fraud and dishonesty would have worked ill and led to evils and frauds of the kind alluded to, even under the most careful and vigilant supervision and with the most clearly defined limits; but when it is considered, that no supervision or check of any kind has ever existed, and that the limits of the several ports have never been defined, it may readily be conceived that the grossest confusion has ensued with regard to the powers and duties of Collectors, and the rights of the public in discharging vessels."

I need say no more as to the system, but I shall proceed to offer a few observations on the relative expense. The calculations on this subject, made by Mr. *Merritt*, are not to be relied on, for the following reasons:—1st. Prior to the Union the disbursements at Montreal and Quebec were partially defrayed out of the Imperial duties, and did not appear as expenses, although they were paid.—2nd. The principal source of the revenues of Collectors at the inland ports was from fees exacted on all manifests, entries, and other papers. The system of fixed salaries has, generally speaking, reduced, and not increased, the emoluments of the officers. Mr. *Merritt's* statements, therefore, afford no reliable data. Again Mr. *Merritt* bases all his calculations against the present system on the revenue of 1848, which, owing to the depressed state of trade, was very deficient. The fact is, that the Canadian Customs Revenue is collected much cheaper than that of the United States, notwithstanding the large number of small lake ports where the expenses are heavy in proportion to the cost of collection. Last year the cost of collection was 6½ per cent. on the whole collections, and on these of the six principal ports rather less than 4½ per cent. Mr. *Merritt*, finding that the expenses of Montreal and Quebec were respectively 2½ and 5½ in 1840, and 4½ and 13 per cent. in 1848, proposes to fix both at 2½. Now, the slightest consideration would have shown the impracticability of such a change.—1st. The expenses of the Quebec office must, for obvious reasons, be much higher in proportion to the imports than those at Montreal. Montreal collects more than double the revenue, while Quebec has to transact double the business, owing to the quantity of shipping which arrives there. Persons acquainted with the subject will at once comprehend the difference, and perceive that it is wholly impracticable to apply the principle of a per centage on collections to those offices. But, 2ndly. Even in Montreal the principle would not apply. The collections at that port will be 75 per cent. advance this year on those of 1848, and yet the expenses will be less. In 1848 the expenses, according to Mr. *Merritt*, were 4½ per cent., while in 1849 they were a little over 2½. This amount is what Mr. *Merritt* proposes, but by basing it on the collections of 1848, a year of depression, he would establish a scale that would be only about 1½ per cent. on the collections of 1850. I have gone fully into this subject to show the futility of basing any calculations on the amount of revenue in a particular year. The Customs establishments must be maintained in a state of efficiency. The salaries are not excessive—indeed they are such as to render it difficult to obtain efficient men.

Mr. *Merritt's* plan of reducing the ports of entry would cause more expense to the public, to say nothing of inconvenience, than can be well imagined.

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Let me put a few cases. The merchants of Cobourg would have to enter all their goods at Port Hope, and re-ship them after entry. The whole cost of the Customs establishment at Cobourg is £340 per annum. A large trade is carried on with the United States, and steamers ply regularly between it and Rochester. The people of Belleville would have to enter their goods at Kingston, those of Prescott at Brockville, and those of Niagara and Queenston at Port Dalhousie. The actual nominal saving by the abolition of all these ports would be £9,262 per annum, and not as estimated by Mr. *Merritt* £22,407. The ports in classes one and two cannot be more economically managed than at present; indeed it is questionable whether the late reductions which I have carried out will not impair the efficiency of the department. The whole expense of all the small ports was in 1849, £11,482, and by Mr. *Merritt's* scheme in No. 2, abolishing all the ports in the interior but twelve, the expenses would be £2,220—or a saving nominally of £9,262. That the revenue would suffer to double that amount I have no doubt, and that the people would have to pay double in loss of time, and expenses of all kinds, is equally clear. The objections to the credit system which Mr. *Merritt* proposes to revive are in my judgment insuperable. The warehousing system was substituted in the United States some years ago for the credit system, after ample experience of the evils attendant on the latter. I deem it unnecessary to enlarge on the subject. The opinions of the most practical commercial men were in favor of the change, and the old system ought not to be re-established. Mr. *Merritt* is wholly mistaken as to the expense of the warehousing system. I doubt much whether the entire expense exceeds £500 per annum. Mr. *Merritt* is also much mistaken in the notion that there has been a large increase in the Customs' duties. I have made calculations as to the comparative rates under my Tariff of last year with those of the Tariff of 1841. Taking the quantities entered last year, I find that in the leading articles of sugar, tea, molasses, tobacco, and coffee, the duties would have been upwards of £80,000 more under the Tariff of 1841. The increased duties on manufactured goods would not have exceeded £110,000; thus giving in round figures £30,000 increase on the imports of last year, or about one per cent. on the aggregate imports.

These facts seem to be wholly lost sight of by those who assert on all occasions that the public burdens have been increased. The effect of the changes has not been to diminish imports, nor could such a result have been expected. We had a large Revenue last year, and shall have a larger this year than was ever before realized. Mr. *Merritt* has based his calculations on years of commercial depression, arising from causes wholly unconnected with the Tariff. With regard to Mr. *Merritt's* calculation as to the comparative taxation in the United States and Canada, I need only observe that he admits that the taxation in New York is 15s. 8d. per head, while in Canada it is only 9s. 1½d., including charges of all kinds. I see no object in entering into a comparison with regard to the expenditure of the different governments, as has been done in Table No. 13, by Mr. *Merritt*. The difference of the systems of government is such that comparisons are only calculated to mislead. The cause of the great expenditure in Canada is, that our system is one of centralization, while that of New York State is the reverse. Hence their total taxes average 6s. a head more than ours. Were we to impose a direct tax of 6s. per head on our people we should have £450,000 which would pay all our charges without Customs Duties of any kind. I need scarcely say that I am opposed to any reduction of Customs Duties under existing circumstances. I cannot place any reliance on Mr. *Merritt's* anticipations in Table 23, of such an increase of Tolls as

will pay off the entire debt by 1866. When the Tolls on the Public Works shall have increased so as to pay the interest of the debt contracted for their construction, it will be time enough to consider the expediency of reducing the Customs Duties. I have been compelled to throw these remarks together very hastily in the midst of other pressing avocations, and although they are rather lengthy, I feel the subject to be one of such paramount importance that I regret my inability to do justice to it at present.

The Hon. Mr. *Cayley* proposed,—

That the two Reports, by the Hon. Mr. *Merritt*, and the Hon. Mr. *Hincks*, be provisionally adopted, and be referred to a Committee, composed of the Hon. Mr. *Merritt*, the Hon. Mr. *Hincks*, and Mr. *Holmes*, with instructions to draft therefrom a comprehensive, economical, and efficient Scheme for the collection of the Public Revenue, and the management of the several Public Departments.

The consideration of this proposition was postponed.

The Hon. Mr. *Merritt* proposed the following Resolutions;—

Resolved—That all Scrip now outstanding, and what may be issued for claims which have been admitted, be called in by Public Notice, and Land granted for the same; but not to be valued at less than the amount for which the Scrip issued, four shillings per acre, and that no Scrip be received for debts due to the Department.

Resolved—That in order to reduce the expense of the Department as early as practicable, no Free Grants of Land be hereafter made; all Agencies to be discontinued, and all Surveys to be made by public competition, and paid in land as formerly.

Resolved—That in order to ascertain the actual cost the public sustain by keeping up a Department to transfer the Public Domain to Land Claimants, the Commissioner of Crown Lands be directed to open a Cash Account, credit the amount due to the Department on the 1st July, instant, together with the amount of cash received for the sale of all land, and charge the entire expenses of the Department to that account,—the excess of expense over receipts to be paid out of the Consolidated Fund.

Resolved—That after the 1st January next, no Scrip will be received in payment. The Public Lands shall be sold for cash or credit only; and the proceeds of every acre to be carried to the credit of the Common School and District Library Fund.

Resolved—That all acts inconsistent to the above Resolutions, be repealed; that the Government prepare for the consideration of the Legislature, before the next Session, a Bill for the future management of the Public Domain.

The consideration of these Resolutions was postponed.

[Adjourned till Wednesday, at half-past Ten.]

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Wednesday, 31st July, 1850.

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Present:

JOHN WILSON, Esquire, in the Chair.

Hon. Mr. BADGLEY,	Mr. HOLMES,
Hon. Mr. BOULTON,	Mr. HOPKINS,
Hon. Mr. CAMERON,	Mr. Sol. Gen. MACDONALD,
Mr. CARTIER,	Hon. Mr. MERRITT,
Mr. CAUCHON,	Mr. POLETTE,
Mr. CHRISTIE,	Mr. RICHARDS,
Colonel GUGY,	Hon. Mr. VIGER.
Hon. Mr. HINCKES,	

The Chairman laid before the Committee the Reply of the Honourable the Provincial Secretary to the following Orders of the Committee:—

Ordered,—That the Honourable the Provincial Secretary be called upon, to state in writing the opinion he may have formed on the Evidence submitted to the Committee by the Honourable *William Hamilton Merritt*, Chief Commissioner of Public Works, on the management of the affairs of the Province.

Also, whether he is prepared to suggest a Scheme for the management of the several branches of the Public Service, based on the Commissioner's Evidence, and securing the two requisites of Retrenchment in point of expense, and the full and efficient performance of all the duties now devolving on the Departments.

Ordered,—That each Head of Department be requested to give to the Committee a Statement in detail of all the Stationery used in their offices respectively, stating the quantity of each description, and its cost,—this to include all the articles generally called Stationery, such as Pens, Ink, Paper, Wax, Envelopes, &c.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
TORONTO, 29th July, 1850.

SIR,—I have to acknowledge the receipt, on the evening of the 27th, of your letter, dated the 26th instant, enclosing a copy of two orders passed by the Finance Committee of the Legislative Assembly, and by its direction, requesting my Answers thereto.

To the first Paragraph of the first Question, I have to state that I have not read the Evidence of the Chief Commissioner of Public Works, on the general management of the Affairs of the Province, and, consequently, am unable to form any opinion upon it. I have, however, frequently heard Mr. *Merrill* discuss the merits of some Scheme which he had prepared for that purpose, and if it is the same as that submitted to the Committee, it is, in my opinion, entirely visionary and impracticable.

To the second paragraph I beg leave to say that I am not prepared to suggest any Scheme for the management of my Department, by which Retrenchment in point of expense could be effected, with the full and efficient performance of all the duties now devolving on it.

To the second Question, I refer to the annexed Statement, drawn up by Mr. Harrington, Chief Clerk in the Department.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
J. LESLIE,
Secretary.

A. PATRICK, Esq.,
Clerk of Committees,
Legislative Assembly.

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STATIONERY purchased in the Provincial Secretary's Office, during the year 1849.

Foolscap Paper—28 reams	£ 45	0	0
Do. (ruled)—3 reams	4	6	0
Letter Paper—11 reams	12	3	0
Note do. —10 reams	7	4	0
Blotting do. —1 ream	2	8	0
Parchment—2,867 presses	160	19	6
Ink (black)—10 gallons	7	0	0
Do. (red)—2 gallons	1	5	0
Inkstands—3	0	11	0
Quills—325	2	18	0
Steel Pens—10 gross and 30 boxes	15	16	6
Pencils—24 dozen	12	0	0
Penholders—24	1	14	1
Penknives—2 dozen	7	10	0
Rulers—6	1	3	9
Silk Cord—90 skeins	16	17	6
Do. Ribbon—24 pieces	3	0	0
Elastic Bands—6 boxes	3	13	6
Tape—48 dozen pieces	9	4	6
Sealing-wax—12 lbs.	4	10	0
Wafers (Great Seal)—6,000	13	12	6
Do. (Privy do.)—2,000	4	0	0
Do. (Common)—2 large boxes	1	5	0
Envelopes, (all sizes)—7,050	19	16	9
Scissors—9 pairs	1	13	6
Steel Bodkins & Needles—6 and 1 paper	0	11	3
India Rubber—6 pieces	0	4	6
Paper-folders—12	1	10	0
Total,	£361	7	10

Mem.—Mr. *Amiot*, the French Translator, is supplied from the above; and besides this, it is impossible to say exactly how much is used in this office alone, as the other Departments about the Government House frequently apply for articles which they are in want of, and which are at once supplied from the Stationery Room of this office. Of the above Stock, very nearly, if not quite, one-third remained in store on the 31st December, and was available for the current year.

T. DOUGLAS HARRINGTON,
Chief Clerk, and Paymaster of Contingencies, &c.
Provincial Secretary's Office,
Toronto, 29th July, 1850.

The Honourable Mr. *Taché* delivered to the Committee his Answers to the following Queries proposed to him on the 26th instant.

109. You have been Chief Commissioner of the Board of Works?

110. Had you an Assistant Commissioner with you all that time?

111. What are the duties of the Chief Commissioner and Assistant Commissioner respectively, of the Board of Works?

112. Could one Commissioner discharge all the duties—and if not, why not?

113. Do you concur in the evidence given by the Honourable *Malcolm Cameron*—and if not, in what respects do you differ from him—and what are your reasons for so doing?

114. Was not the duty of the Board of Works conducted for many months after your retirement by the Assistant Commissioner—and did the Public Service experience any inconvenience on that account?

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REPLY:
[Translation.]

I was Chief Commissioner of Public Works from the 1st of March, 1848, to the 26th November, 1849, embracing a period of twenty-one months and a half. During all this time, the Honourable Mr. Cameron was attached to the Department in the capacity of Assistant Commissioner and continued alone in the office up to the 1st February, 1850.

The duties fulfilled by the Commissioners of Public Works, the Assistant as well as the Chief Commissioner, are absolutely similar: they examine all papers and documents that are addressed to them and give directions to the Secretary on all subjects connected with the correspondence of the office. They are, moreover, required to report on all matters coming within the sphere of their duties, and sign the certificates authorizing the payment of moneys due.

I am decidedly of opinion that it is impossible for the Department of Public Works to dispense with an Assistant or second Commissioner, especially if the Chief Commissioner should continue to be a Member of the Administration.

It is an error to believe that because there is less money to be spent on public works, the business of the Department must necessarily diminish with the decreased expenditure. The fact is that the mass of business transacted by the Department had gone on increasing from the period of the establishment of the Board of Works up to the date of my leaving the Department. There is nevertheless, nothing very surprising in this, if it be considered that it is not when contracts are entered into or works commenced that difficulties arise, but rather, on the contrary, when the works are in progress, and especially when they are completed.

I am not aware of what can be got through in the course of two hours by a man of the Honourable Mr. Cameron's talents, but for my part, I must in all humility admit, that mine were barely sufficient, when I was not too frequently called away from the business of the office, to enable me to get through the day's work in less than six hours, and very frequently in less than eight, having often been under the necessity of leaving the office in company with Mr. Begly, at about six o'clock in the evening—the Secretary taking home notes to prepare work during the evening, and I on the other hand bringing papers with me to look into, leisurely at my lodgings. I cannot afford a better proof of the difficulty with which the Commissioners perform all the duties of their office, than by stating that from the month of March, 1849, up to the period of the removal of the seat of Government to Toronto, they were unable to read, daily, the minutes of the previous day's proceedings, being occupied a great portion of their time in the Executive Council.

As to the office labour, the following comparative statement, embracing three different periods, will give a more perfect idea of the work performed by the officers attached to the Department, than any other testimony I could offer.

During the Honourable Mr. Killaly's administration of the Board of Works from the 10th of February, 1841, to the 10th of June, 1846, a period of five years and four months, the office business transacted, according to the register, appears to have been as follows:—

Letters received.....	11,423
Applications for employment.....	143
Orders in Council received.....	297
References from other Departments.....	916
Reports made to the Executive Council....	508
Letters sent from the Office.....	8,006
Total,.....	21,383

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Since the establishment of the office under the direction of Commissioners of Public Works from the 10th June, 1846, to the 13th March, 1848, embracing a period of twenty-one months, the Honourable Mr. Robinson and Mr. Casgrain being then Commissioners, the office work is found to have been as follows:—

Letters received.....	5,115
Applications for employment.....	146
Orders in Council received.....	351
References from other Departments.....	281
Reports made to the Executive Council.....	557
Letters sent from the Office.....	3,087

9,537

Finally—during the incumbency of the last Commissioners up to the date of Mr. Cameron's retirement, a period of twenty-two and a half months, the Department of Registers exhibit the following number of documents:—

Letters received.....	5,776
Applications for employment.....	268
Orders in Council received.....	282
References from other Departments.....	151
Reports made to the Executive Council.....	360
Letters sent from the Office.....	3,690

10,527

It therefore appears from the above facts, which are incontrovertible, that in a given time, for instance one year, a greater amount of business was transacted under the direction of the Commissioners of whom Mr. Cameron was one, than at any period previous to their entry into office, the proportion being as follows:—

Documents received or sent under the administration of:.....	}	Hon. Mr. Killaly... 4,010
		Hon. Mr. Robinson and Mr. Casgrain 5,450
		Mr. Cameron and Mr. Taché..... 5,615

As I am required to state whether I concur in the evidence given by the Honourable Mr. Cameron, and in case of dissent from his opinion, to state my reasons for the same, I take the liberty to observe, that, to a question put to him relative to the necessity of the constant presence in the office of one of the Commissioners, Mr. Cameron replies that "as the absence of the Commissioners only takes place occasionally, the Secretary might be authorized to sign papers, &c. &c. &c."

The term "occasionally" not being very definite, it would be rather difficult to form an exact idea of what Mr. Cameron means by that expression. A statement of the number of days during which the two Commissioners absented themselves, might give a more definite idea of the time and frequency of such absence, and consequently of the propriety of entrusting an officer who is not politically responsible, with the whole management of the business of the Office during the absence of the Commissioner.

On examining the Books of the office it appears that the Chief Commissioner absented himself on fourteen occasions to visit the works and for other purposes connected with the duties he had to fulfil—that Mr. Taché was one hundred and seven days absent from the office, and submitted twelve Reports in connection with his visits.

On the other hand, Mr. Cameron was absent six times from his office, and his several visits and tours of inspection lasted one hundred and seventy-eight days. I am not aware whether Mr. Cameron's visits were all on business connected with the Department,

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nevertheless I must say that he made four Reports on the subject of such tours of inspection.

Now let us suppose that there had been but one Commissioner instead of two, and that the Commissioner had been obliged to leave the office for the period embraced in the united absence of both Commissioners (two hundred and eighty-five days) could it be considered prudent under our system of Responsible Government to leave the entire management of a most important Department during more than one-third of the year, in the hands of a person having no political responsibility whatever? Decidedly then I cannot concur in opinion with Mr. Cameron.

Neither am I of Mr. Cameron's opinion that the Secretary does all the work, otherwise where would be the use of having a Commissioner even for two hours a day? The Secretary, with one or two assistants, it is true, conducts the correspondence under the direction of the Commissioners, and drafts in the same manner the ordinary Reports. As to the Reports respecting inspection visits or matters of a special nature, and Reports which the Commissioners are required to lay annually before the Legislature, I invariably prepared them myself, with the exception of that of the 14th September, 1848, in which I availed myself of a part of Mr. Killaly's notes which I thought proper to embody in that Report in preference to those I had taken on the spot.

The Honourable Mr. Cameron moreover states in his evidence that there are Arbitrators to adjust all difficulties, thereby implying, I suppose, that such Arbitrators must be of great assistance to the Commissioners. This would be very true if the matter in dispute were referred to the Arbitrators in the first instance, but it must not be forgotten that it is only after the Commissioners have exhausted every possible means of amicable adjustment with the parties, that the matter in dispute is referred to Arbitrators, and indeed most of the difficulties are settled through the Commissioners; it is assuredly one of the most important branches of their duties, one that affords the greatest satisfaction to the public and enables the Commissioners, with a little care and trouble, to effect a considerable saving in the public expenditure.

The inspection of the Works by the Commissioners, although these Officers may not be Engineers, cannot fail, in my opinion, to have an excellent effect, and to produce the same good result that a strict surveillance on the part of the master or those possessed of authority in private matters, as well as in those of a public nature, never fails to obtain. This, it may be said, is a matter of opinion; but in that case, if the Commissioners are not required to visit the Works, if the Secretary can alone conduct the whole business of the office, if the Arbitrators settle all difficulties, would it not be as well to abolish entirely the offices of both Commissioners; and then the country would again be endowed with another "Board of Works"?

In any case, I am of opinion that after the difficulties which raised the whole Province from one end to another against the Department, when it was under the exclusive control of Engineers, it would not be expedient again to place the Public Works under their direction, the Commissioners since the appointment of Messrs. Robinson & Casgrain, having, if I may judge by the small number of complaints against them, given infinitely greater satisfaction to the public.

Finally, the Committee put to me the following question—"Was not the duty of the Board of Works conducted many months after your retirement by the Assistant Commissioner, &c. &c. &c."

Before answering this question I must observe that the Honourable Mr. Cameron is not quite cor-

rect as to the period of his service as Commissioner. It is not eighteen months, as he says, that he was in charge, but twenty-two months and a half, and instead of *four months* during which he states he performed the duties of the Department alone, he should have said *two months and a-half*, since I was myself employed up to the 15th of November last in Montreal, in performing duties belonging equally to that Department.

Now I believe that if Mr. Cameron fulfilled alone the duties of the Commissioners during that period of time (two months and a half) it must not be forgotten that that gentleman, at the period of my appointment to the office of Receiver General, ceased to attend the meetings of the Executive Council; that during the time he was alone he did not absent himself from the office, and that consequently he was enabled to devote his whole time to the performance of his duties.

If Mr. Cameron had continued to assist in the daily deliberations of the Council, and if, moreover, he had been compelled to absent himself occasionally from Toronto, I am convinced that he would have been obliged to neglect the duties of the office, otherwise how is it that, from March, 1849, as I have already stated, up to the period of the removal of the Seat of Government to Toronto, neither of the Commissioners could find time to read the Minutes, before giving their directions to the Secretary?

In conclusion, I am of opinion for the reasons I have given, that it would be improper to impose new duties on the Secretary,—that it is necessary that the Commissioners should visit the Works,—and that without a change, which in all probability would not be for the better, and which would effect no saving, the office of Assistant Commissioner is indispensable.

The Chairman laid before the Committee the following communication received from the Reverend Egerton Ryerson, D.D., Chief Superintendent of Schools for Upper Canada:—

EDUCATION OFFICE,
Toronto, 29th July, 1850.

SIR,—In the Votes and Proceedings of the Finance Committee of Wednesday, the 24th instant, I observe in the Answer of the Superintendent of Education for Lower Canada to certain Questions of the Committee, allusions to the Education Department for Upper Canada, calculated to convey a very erroneous impression. I desire, therefore, to make some further explanation, in addition to the Answers given in to the Finance Committee by me, on Monday, the 22nd instant.

As there were last year 1,800 Common Schools in Lower Canada, while there were 2,800 in Upper Canada, and as the total expense of management in Lower Canada was £1,678, while that in Upper Canada was £891, the Superintendent of Education in Lower Canada accounts in part for this excess of expenditure in his Department over mine, by references to my office, which I beg to correct.

1. Whether the population of Lower Canada is much larger than that of Upper Canada, is, I think, a doubtful question; but I think, it is not doubtful that the correspondence of an Education Office is rather affected by the number of Schools in charge, than by the population at large; and it must require more expense of printing, stationery, and labor to supply 2,800 Schools than 1,800. And had I sent out all the printed copies of the School Act Forms, and Regulations, blank Reports, &c., by mail,—instead of, to as great an extent as possible, by stage and steamboat, (at a comparatively trifling expense,)

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I might have easily more than doubled the postage expense of this Department.

2. As a small set-off for the trouble and expense of the management of the affairs of the Normal and Model Schools through my office, (a charge from which the Education Office in Lower Canada is exempt), the servants attending upon those Schools, employed by the Board of Education, have performed the Messenger duties of the Education Office. To this I may add, that, having procured as a gift, twenty-five complete sets of the series of School Books and Reports of the National Board of Education in Ireland, I presented a set to each of the District and City Municipal Councils in Upper Canada, and conveyed them to the Councils to which they were presented, without any charge to the Department. I do not think any one step has contributed more than this to make the excellence and cheapness of these valuable Books known to the leading minds of the various Counties, and to secure their extensive introduction into the Schools.

3. As to the "Superintendent of Education for Upper Canada having been provided with every thing necessary (office room, furniture, &c.) a few days after his appointment," I remark that for two years after my appointment, I provided my own office, and on the removal of the office from Cobourg to Toronto, in June, 1846, when the Board of Education was appointed, and steps taken to establish a Provincial Normal School, I devoted a part of my own residence for the meetings of the Board and the Education Office, until the following January, 1847,—providing office attendance and fuel the last three months of the time—for which I never asked nor received a farthing's remuneration. When I proposed to furnish an office, I made the following communication to the Provincial Secretary—specifying the articles required, and getting authority to procure them, as had been suggested to me by one of the then members of the Government :

(Copy.)

" EDUCATION OFFICE,
" Toronto, 9th January, 1847.

" SIR,—I have the honor to submit, for the consideration of His Excellency in Council, the following estimate of expenses necessary to furnish an office for the Board of Education and Superintendent of Schools—the 4th section of the present School Act requires the Superintendent of Schools to provide a place for the meetings of the Board of Education. The place which has been selected as an Education Office, both for the Superintendent of Schools and the Board of Education, is the brick building on the old Government House premises—formerly occupied as the Provincial Secretary's Office. The building has been thoroughly repaired, in connexion with the old Government House, out of the grant which was made to the Board for the repairing or procuring of suitable buildings for a Provincial Normal School. I have hitherto provided rooms for an Education Office and the meetings of the Board, in my house, at a great deal of private inconvenience. I purpose to furnish only two rooms at present in the new place: one for the double purpose of my own office and for the meetings of the Board of Education; the other for the Clerk. There is a table and carpet that will answer for the Clerk's room. It will only be necessary, then, to furnish one room, and it is so arranged that one stove will warm both rooms. The estimate for stove and pipe, £5; a table, £9; twelve office chairs, at 38s. 4d., £23; 32 yards of carpeting, at 5s., £8; and three office inkstands, at 12s. 6d., £1 17s. 6d.; and a case of drawers, for books and papers, £10; Total, £56 17s. 6d.

" I herewith enclose the estimate of Jacques and Hay, respecting the office chairs and table. Some-

thing must be allowed for making up the carpets, &c.—
" I beg that I may be authorized to furnish the Education Office according to the above estimate; or at an expense not to exceed £60.

" I have the honor, &c.

(Signed) " EGERTON RYERSON.

" The Hon. D. DALY,
" Provincial Secretary,
" Montreal."

When it was found inconvenient to have my own office and the Meetings of the Board in the same room, I procured a carpet for a second room out of the balance of the £60 abovementioned—the case of drawers not having been procured; but my office-table (on which I still write) was taken from my own private study; and beyond that, up to this hour, I have never furnished my own office. That yet remains to be done.

I should not have adverted to any of the circumstances above mentioned, had it not been for the references to which I have alluded. But as I had not myself instituted any comparison between the Education Offices of Upper and Lower Canada, I do not think that I should allow, without correction, a comparison of the kind to be instituted upon erroneous and prejudicial references to my Department.

Under the single head of Salaries, the Superintendent and Clerks in the Education Office of Lower Canada received last year (besides arrears) the sum of £900, while the corresponding Officers in Upper Canada received only £655. Nor have I charged the Department a farthing for all my travelling expenses since 1847—though they have amounted to a considerable sum, and would, I dare say, have been allowed, had I submitted them; as no item that I have ever charged in the contingent expenses of my department has, in any one instance, been objected to.

This year, the contingent expenses of my Office will be necessarily increased, as I must supply, not only copies of the New School Act, with Forms, Regulations, and Instructions, to all the Common Schools, Councils, &c. in Upper Canada, but purpose, in addition, to prepare and furnish blank School Registers, Visitors' and Trustees' Books—so as to relieve the local School Authorities from the inconvenience they have heretofore experienced for want of such Books, and the requisite information to procure them, and correctness and uniformity in the working of the entire system.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

E. RYERSON.

JOHN WILSON, Esquire, M.P.
Chairman of the Finance Committee,
Legislative Assembly.

The Honourable the Chief Commissioner of Public Works laid before the Committee a Return in conformity with its resolution of the 4th June.

[For this Return, see Appendix to this Report, I.]

The consideration of the following postponed proposition was resumed:—

By Mr. Hopkins,—

" That in the opinion of this Committee the office of Assistant Commissioner of Public Works should be abolished."

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Mr. Richards proposed,—

That the consideration of the question be further postponed until the testimony of the Hon. Mr. Taché be printed, and that of the Hon. Mr. Robinson obtained.

Question put.

The Committee divided :

<p>Ayes, 7. Mr. Christie, Hon. Mr. Hincks, Mr. Holmes, Mr. Sol. Gen. Macdonald, Hon. Mr. Merritt, Mr. Richards, Hon. Mr. Sherwood.</p>	<p>Noes, 2. Hon. Mr. Cameron, Mr. Hopkins.</p>
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So it was carried in the affirmative.

The Hon. Mr. Boulton proposed that it be,—

Resolved.—That no grant of money be made after the first day of January next, out of the Public Revenue of this Province, to any Institution or public body which shall be under the management or controul of any particular Religious Denomination, or which shall be exclusive or Sectarian in its character. The consideration of this proposition was postponed.

[Adjourned till Friday, at half-past Ten.]

Friday, 2nd August, 1850.

Present :

JOHN WILSON, ESQUIRE, in the Chair.

<p>HON. MR. BADGLEY, HON. MR. BOULTON, MR. BOUTILLIER, HON. MR. CAMERON, MR. CARTIER, MR. CAUCHON, MR. CHRISTIE, COLONEL GUGY, HON. MR. HINCKS,</p>	<p>MR. HOPKINS, MR. SOL. GEN. MACDONALD, HON. MR. MERRITT, MR. MORRISON, MR. POLETTE, MR. RICHARDS, HON. MR. SHERWOOD, HON. MR. VIGER.</p>
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The Honourable Mr. Robinson laid before the Committee his answer to the Question proposed to him on the 26th instant.

115. Will you read the evidence given by the Honourable Malcolm Cameron, and state whether or not you concur in the opinions expressed by that gentleman, and if not—why? I cannot agree with Mr. Cameron as to the inutility of the Office of Assistant Commissioner of Public Works. I can only say, that during the time I held the office of Commissioner in that Department, I found it necessary to visit the various works under our charge, and believe my doing so was beneficial to the Province; and the same may be said on the part of my fellow Commissioner, Mr. Casgrain. The knowledge we acquired as to the state and progress of the works in construction, and of the Contractors and others engaged upon them, enabled us to decide much more satisfactorily on the many questions relating to both, which came before us.

I think it would be wrong to allow the Secretary to sign money certificates and other documents, as suggested by Mr. Cameron.

Believing it therefore important that the Commissioner should acquire, by personal observation,

a knowledge of the works demanded by the Public, as well as of those in the progress of construction; and also the manner in which the Officers in charge perform their duties, I cannot see how the Office of Assistant Commissioner is to be dispensed with.

With respect to the possibility of the duties of the office being performed by one Commissioner, by an attendance of two hours per day, I can only say, that during the time Mr. Casgrain and myself were in office, we found ample (and I trust not unprofitable,) occupation for the whole of our time.

The duties of the Chief and Assistant Commissioners being in all respects the same, I cannot see why any difference in their designation should be thought necessary, and I would suggest they should both be styled "Commissioners of Public Works."

The Chairman informed the Committee that the following Communications had been received from the Honourable Messieurs Attorneys General Baldwin and LaFontaine :—

TORONTO, 31st July, 1850.

SIR,—I received on Monday last the order of the Finance Committee of the 26th instant, with a copy of Mr. Merritt's Evidence before the Committee, directing that I should be called on to state,

1. The opinion I have formed on the Evidence submitted to the Committee by the Honourable William Hamilton Merritt, Chief Commissioner of Public Works, on the general management of the Affairs of the Province.

2. Whether I am prepared to suggest a Scheme for the management of the several Branches of the Public Service, based on the Commissioner's Evidence, and securing the two requisites of Retrenchment in point of expense, and the full and efficient performance of all the duties now devolving on the Departments.

After such brief reference to the document transmitted to me as my other public duties have enabled me to give to it, coupled with what I had previously learned of his views, by personal communication with Mr. Merritt himself, I beg to reply: As to the

1st. That in my opinion as a whole, the Scheme is impracticable. And that while particular parts may prove valuable as suggestions, upon which to work out some improvements in our system, they require very considerable knowledge of the particular departments to which they relate, and much grave consideration, to enable any one to form a satisfactory opinion upon them.

That with respect to any other Department than my own, I do not feel that I have sufficient information to pronounce upon the subject of them; and that with respect to my own Department, I have in my Return made some remarks, to which, as well as to my answer to the question subsequently put to me, I beg again to refer, as containing all that I am at present prepared to say with reference to it.

As to the second question now put, I have merely to reply, that I am not prepared to suggest any such Scheme.

I would however add, that in my opinion, with a view to the efficient working of the Government, there should be, to every Department of it, two Subordinate Officers, call them Assistants, Deputies, or whatever else may be deemed most appropriate according to the nature of the Department. One of these should be a non-political and permanent Officer,—and the other a Political Officer, either in Parliament or not, according to circumstances, but one in whom his Principal, and the Administration generally, should have full political confidence, and

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who should of course come in and go out with them. Without such assistance, it will, I think, be found, that the Heads of the different Departments will not be able to attend to the higher duties of Ministers of the Crown, in a manner satisfactory to themselves, or with those advantages to the country, that our system of Government, when efficiently conducted, is, in my opinion, eminently calculated to ensure, above any other, with which I am at all acquainted.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient, humble servant,
ROBERT BALDWIN.

ALFRED PATRICK, Esquire,
Clerk to Committee of Finance.

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE FOR L. C.,
Toronto, 1st August, 1850.

SIR,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of an Order of the Finance Committee of the Legislative Assembly, dated, 26th July, 1850, calling upon me to state in writing the opinion I may have formed on the Evidence submitted by the Honourable *William Hamilton Merritt*, Chief Commissioner of Public Works on the general management of the Affairs of the Province: and also, whether I am prepared to suggest a Scheme for the general management of the Public Service, based on the Commissioner's Evidence, and securing the two requisites of Retrenchment in point of expense, and the full and efficient performance of all the duties now devolving on the Departments.

In compliance with the order of the Committee, I have the honour to reply, as regards the first branch of the question,—so far as it has been in my power to examine the Evidence of the Honourable Commissioner of Public Works, and so far also as my knowledge goes of the Departmental duties of other officers of the Provincial Government; that, in my humble opinion, the Scheme proposed in that Evidence for the general management of the Affairs of this Province, is incapable of useful practical application, although there may be some suggestions contained in it, worthy of adoption; but they appear to me to be such suggestions as could be effectually carried out under the existing system, and through the ordinary action of Government, without resorting to the always hazardous measure, of totally subverting one order of things to substitute for it another.

With reference to the second branch of the question, it would require to be thoroughly conversant with the actual details of the duties attached to the various Departments of the Government, to be able to suggest "a Scheme for the management of the several Branches of the Public Service," whether based on the Commissioner's Evidence or otherwise. This would obviously require much time for investigation, much practical knowledge, and very serious consideration. I am therefore wholly unprepared to make any suggestion of the nature referred to.

As regards my own Office and Department, however, I beg leave to refer to the Tabular Statement I had the honour of laying before the Finance Committee in compliance with their Resolution of the 5th of June, and to my answer to the question subsequently proposed by them on the 15th July, to both of which answers it is out of my power to add anything.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
L. H. LAFONTAINE,
Attorney-General.

ALFRED PATRICK, Esquire,
Clerk of Committees,
Legislative Assembly.

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The consideration of the following postponed proposition was resumed:

By the Hon. Mr. *Boulton*;

"That no grant of money be made after the 1st day of July next, out of the Public Revenue of this Province, to any Institution or Public Body which shall be under the management or controul of any particular Religious Denomination, or which shall be exclusive or Sectarian in its character."

Question put.

The Committee divided:

Ayes, 4.
Hon. Mr. Boulton,
Hon. Mr. Cameron,
Mr. Hopkins,
Hon. Mr. Merritt.

Noes, 12.
Hon. Mr. Badgley,
Mr. Boutillier,
Mr. Cartier,
Mr. Cauchon,
Mr. Christie,
Colonel Guy,
Hon. Mr. Hincks,
Mr. Sol. Gen. Macdonald,
Mr. Morrison,
Mr. Polette,
Mr. Richards,
Hon. Mr. Viger.

So it passed in the negative.

The consideration of the following postponed proposition was resumed:

By Mr. *Hopkins*,—

"That in the opinion of this Committee the office of Assistant Commissioner of Public Works should be abolished."

Question put.

The Committee divided:

Ayes, 4.
Hon. Mr. Badgley,
Hon. Mr. Boulton,
Hon. Mr. Cameron,
Mr. Hopkins.

Noes, 9.
Mr. Boutillier,
Mr. Cauchon,
Mr. Cartier,
Colonel Guy,
Hon. Mr. Merritt,
Mr. Morrison,
Mr. Polette,
Mr. Richards,
Hon. Mr. Viger.

So it passed in the negative.

The consideration of the following postponed proposition was resumed:

By Mr. *Hopkins*,—

"That the Salary of the First Clerk or Secretary in the Education Offices be fixed at £200 per annum."

Question put.

The Committee divided:

Ayes, 5.
Hon. Mr. Badgley,
Hon. Mr. Boulton,
Hon. Mr. Cameron,
Mr. Hopkins,
Mr. Morrison.

Noes, 9.
Mr. Boutillier,
Mr. Cartier,
Mr. Cauchon,
Colonel Guy,
Hon. Mr. Hincks,
Mr. Sol. Gen. Macdonald,
Hon. Mr. Merritt,
Mr. Polette,
Hon. Mr. Viger.

So it passed in the negative.

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The Honourable Mr. *Merrill* submitted to the Committee the following proposition for the appointment of a Commission to inquire into the Financial System of the Province:

It having been represented to the Committee that from the peculiar geographical position of this Province, its future prosperity in a great measure depends on the successful competition for the Trade of the West,—the only formidable rival for the transit of which Trade, is the Erie Canal,—That the amended Constitution of the State of New York has deprived the Legislature of the power to create any further Debt,—limits all public expenditure by Legislative enactments, and provides for the creation of a Sinking Fund which ensures the payment of the existing Debt in 1869, after which their citizens will be exempt from taxes, and their canals from toll, except for the support of the Government. In order to place this Province in the same position, it is therefore *Resolved*, That it is expedient that an inquiry be made to ascertain whether, for the reasons assigned, and the experience gained by the operation of the systems in use before and since the Union, it is not desirable that the Constitution of the Province be so amended as to restrain the power of the Legislature to create any new Debt without at the same time providing for the payment of the same by direct taxation on the same principle as that by which the Municipal Authorities are now restricted,—and also to provide for the creation of a Sinking Fund,—and to ascertain whether precisely similar provisions in this Province would not ensure the same result within the same period.

Also that the Public Debt having increased, from £1,959,431 in 1843, to about £4,250,000 1849;—and the ordinary Revenue from £320,925 to £513,431, the expense for deductions and collecting of which, now amounts to £112,945, or 22 per cent.; the Territorial Revenue having decreased in the same period, from £27,223 to £9,568.

Although the Annual Average of receipts since the Union, amounts to £87,864, the expenses and deductions on which, including Land Claims, are £71,666,—leaving a net Average Revenue, since the Union, of only £16,198;

It is therefore necessary that an enquiry should be instituted to examine whether the expenditure of the Public Money should not be restricted by Legislative Enactment to a certain amount, and for a specific object;

Also, that from the advantages this Province possesses, as a Colony of Great Britain, over the adjoining States of America,—inasmuch as her inhabitants are relieved from those expenses which are incident to an Independent State, without any tax being imposed on imports, or any other equivalent than the benefit of our Trade—it is desirable that an investigation should be entered into, to ascertain whether the duties on Customs cannot be lessened,—whether the Internal Revenue is not ample, with due economy, to support the Provincial Government, and whether, after the Public Debt shall have been paid off, those Customs duties cannot be wholly removed;

Also, that certain sources of Revenue, now forming a part of the Provincial Funds, may be transferred to the different localities, and certain expenditures now borne by the said Funds for local objects, transferred to the different municipalities, with a view of reducing the Duties on Customs, and relieving the trade of the country;

Also, that certain Departments and branches of the Provincial Government may, by the transfer of those funds, be managed with greater efficiency, and at less expense, than under the present system; and that large reductions can be made in other branches of the public service;

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Be it therefore *Resolved*, That this Committee recommend to the House the appointment of a Commission to inquire into the financial policy of this Province, during the Recess,—and report whether any and what reduction can be made in the expenses attending the Administration of Justice, by returning to the system in operation prior to 1837,—increasing the jurisdiction in the inferior Courts,—re-establishing Courts of Requests,—combining the Equity Jurisdiction with the Common Law Courts,—or adopting any other mode by which economy, combined with efficiency, can be secured.

Whether any and what reduction can be made in the rates of Customs Duties,—also in the expense of collecting the same, and in the Warehousing system.

Whether the Department of Public Works, and the Crown Lands Department, cannot be managed with greater efficiency and at less expense, under separate Boards, than under the present system.—And amount of Timber Dues, and every other Revenue, except Land, paid in to the Receiver General.

Whether the duties now performed, and the expenses incurred by the several Departments comprising the Civil Government, viz., those of the Executive Council, Inspector General, Receiver General, and Provincial Secretary, cannot be lessened, and a system adopted equally effective and more economical.

That the said Commission be instructed to enquire into the financial systems of the Sister Provinces, and the adjoining Governments, and to point out the relative amount of taxes paid and expenses incurred by each, and to report on this and every other subject relating to the income and expenditure of this Province.

The consideration of this proposition was postponed.

The following Resolutions proposed by the Hon. Mr. *Merrill*, and postponed from the last Sitting of the Committee, were considered,—

Resolved—That all Scrip now outstanding, and what may be issued for claims which have been admitted, be called in by Public Notice, and Land granted for the same; but not to be valued at less than the amount for which the Scrip issued, four shillings per acre, and that no Scrip be received for debts due to the Department.

Resolved—That in order to reduce the expense of the Department as early as practicable, no Free Grants of Land be hereafter made, all Agencies to be discontinued, and all Surveys to be made by public competition, and paid in Land as formerly.

Resolved—That in order to ascertain the actual cost the public sustain by keeping up a Department to transfer the Public Domain to Land Claimants, the Commissioner of Crown Lands be directed to open a Cash Account, credit the amount due to the Department on the 1st July instant, together with the amount of cash received for the sale of all land, and charge the entire expenses of the Department to that account,—the excess of expense over receipts to be paid out of the Consolidated Fund.

Resolved—That after the 1st January next, no Scrip will be received in payment. The Public Lands shall be sold for cash or credit only; and the proceeds of every acre to be carried to the credit of the Common School and District Library Fund.

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Resolved—That all Acts inconsistent to the above Resolutions, be repealed; that the Government prepare for the consideration of the Legislature, before the next Session, a Bill for the future management of the Public Domain.

The Question was put upon the first part of the first Resolution, viz.—

Resolved—That all Scrip now outstanding, and what may be issued for claims which have been advanced, be called in before first January next, by Public Notice, and Land granted for the same.

Upon this proposition the Committee divided :

<p>Ayes, 7. Hon. Mr. Boulton, Hon. Mr. Cameron, Mr. Christie, Hon. Mr. Merritt, Mr. Morrison, Mr. Polette, Hon. Mr. Viger.</p>	<p>Noes, 7. Hon. Mr. Badgley, Mr. Boutillier, Mr. Cauchon, Colonel Gogy, Hon. Mr. Hincks, Mr. Sol. Gen. Macdonald, Mr. Richards.</p>
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The names being equal, the Chairman voted with the Noes;

So it passed in the negative.

The last proposition was re-considered, and it was moved to substitute the word "July" for "January."

Question put.

The Committee divided :

<p>Ayes, 9. Hon. Mr. Badgley, Hon. Mr. Boulton, Hon. Mr. Cameron, Mr. Cartier, Mr. Sol. Gen. Macdonald, Hon. Mr. Merritt, Mr. Morrison, Mr. Polette, Hon. Mr. Viger.</p>	<p>Noes, 5. Mr. Boutillier, Mr. Cauchon, Colonel Gogy, Hon. Mr. Hincks, Mr. Richards.</p>
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So it was carried in the affirmative, and is as follows:

Resolved—That all the Scrip now outstanding, and what may be issued for claims which have been admitted, be called in before 1st July next, by Public Notice, and Land granted for the same.

The question was then put upon the second part of the Resolution—viz.,

"But not to be valued at less than the amount for which the Scrip was issued, four shillings per acre."

It was proposed to substitute the following in lieu thereof:—

"That Scrip shall not hereafter be taken in payment of land sold at less than four shillings per acre."

Upon a division this amendment was carried.

The Question was then put upon the last part of the Resolution—viz.,

"And that no Scrip shall be received for debts due to the Department."

The Committee then divided :

<p>Ayes, 4. Hon. Mr. Boulton, Mr. Hopkins, Hon. Mr. Merritt, Mr. Morrison.</p>	<p>Noes, 9. Hon. Mr. Badgley, Mr. Boutillier, Hon. Mr. Cameron, Mr. Cartier, Mr. Cauchon, Hon. Mr. Hincks, Mr. Sol. Gen. Macdonald, Mr. Richards, Hon. Mr. Viger.</p>
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So it passed in the negative.

The First Resolution was then agreed to as amended, and is as follows:

Resolved—That all Scrip now outstanding, and what may be issued for claims which have been admitted, be called in before 1st July next, by Public Notice, and Land granted for the same; and that Scrip should not be hereafter taken in payment of land sold at less than Four Shillings per acre.

The first part of the second Resolution was considered, viz :

Resolved—That, in order to reduce the Expenses of the Department as early as practicable, no Free Grants of Land be hereafter made.

Question put.

The Committee divided :

<p>Aye, 1. Hon. Mr. Merritt.</p>	<p>Noes, 12. Hon. Mr. Badgley, Hon. Mr. Boulton, Mr. Boutillier, Hon. Mr. Cameron, Mr. Cartier, Mr. Cauchon, Hon. Mr. Hincks, Mr. Hopkins, Mr. Sol. Gen. Macdonald, Mr. Morrison, Mr. Richards, Hon. Mr. Viger.</p>
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So it passed in the negative.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. *Merritt*, the remaining Resolutions were then further postponed.

The consideration of the following postponed proposition upon the subject of the salary of the Clerk of the Legislative Assembly,—was resumed:—

By Mr. *Cauchon*,—

That the salary of the present incumbent, Mr. *Lindsay*, be £750, conformably to a Resolution of the House in 1846.

This proposition was further postponed.

[Adjourned till Tuesday, at half-past Ten.

Tuesday, 6th August, 1850.

Present :

JOHN WILSON, ESQUIRE, in the Chair.

<p>Hon. Mr. BADGLEY, Hon. Mr. BOULTON, Mr. BOUTILLIER, Mr. CAUCHON, Hon. Mr. CAYLEY, Mr. CHRISTIE, Colonel GUGY, Hon. Mr. HINCKS,</p>	<p>Mr. HOPKINS, Mr. Sol. Gen. MACDONALD, Hon. Mr. MERRITT, Mr. MORRISON, Mr. RICHARDS, Hon. Mr. SHERWOOD, Hon. Mr. VIGER.</p>
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The Honourable *William Cayley*, a Member of the Committee, handed in his opinion in writing, upon the Evidence submitted to the Committee by the Honourable *William Hamilton Merritt*, Chief Commissioner of Public Works, on the general management of the affairs of the Province, in conformity with the order of the Committee.

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REPLY.

In answer to the question put to Mr. *Merritt* by the Committee (26th June); whether the duties at present discharged in the various Departments of the Government, could be performed with the staff of officers provided in the Scheme of that gentleman, the Hon. Commissioner replies, that under the present system, no retrenchment of any consequence can be effected, but that a change in the system could be adopted to effect a very large retrenchment. This change, Mr. *Merritt* remarks on the 2nd of July, contemplates no alteration in the form of Government, but the placing each separate branch of the Public Service under the supervision of a Board. The explanation, however, subsequently given in the Evidence, shews that the whole Scheme is modelled upon an entirely different form of Government to our own; and the calculations predicated upon a radical change in our fiscal system, the machinery of Government, and the transfer of a large portion of its present duties to what is termed the local authorities.

As nearly all the items of public expenditure, not affected by Mr. *Merritt's* proposed change of system, have been discussed in Committee, and my opinion, with those of other Members, recorded thereon, in our daily proceedings, I will confine my remarks to a few prominent points in that Honourable Gentleman's Financial Scheme. Retrenchment does not appear to be so much Mr. *Merritt's* object as change. "Under the present system," (says Mr. *Merritt*) "no retrenchment of any consequence can be effected;" and in page 4, of the report, we are told that the object of his recommendations is to commence the immediate reduction of Customs Duties, and their ultimate removal as soon as practicable.

Retrenchment is undoubtedly spoken of, and upon no limited scale—£221,956 per annum; but it is treated in so original a manner, that the reader is led to ask the question, can Mr. *Merritt* be serious?—the whole is to be effected by Resolution. Resolved, (see page 66,) that the allowance for repairs and management of the Welland and Provincial Canals locks, and slides; the improvements upon the St. Lawrence, Richelieu and Ottawa Rivers, shall not, in any one year, exceed the sum of £25,000; while on turning to page 43, we find that in the year 1848, the repairs and management on those very works, cost £56,426. The scheme of retrenchment is so vast, that a few hundred pounds more or less, to a salary, is a matter of no moment; at page 47, the Attorneys General are each to have £750, while at page 57, we find it resolved, that the allowance for both Attorneys and Solicitors General, shall be limited to £1,500. The services and duties in the several Public Departments to be dispensed with, continued, or transferred; are not defined by Mr. *Merritt*, nor does he appear to be quite satisfied, that the Government have any indispensable duties to perform. Two messengers are to be distributed amongst seven departments: If the Governor's Secretary requires a second Clerk, he is to be borrowed from the Indian Department; if a third, from the Provincial Secretary's Office. One third of the Clerks in the Eastern, and the whole of the Western Branch of the Provincial Secretary's Office are to be dispensed with; three Clerks out of five from the Receiver General's, and two thirds from the Inspector General's Office, while not a shilling, (see page 47,) is allowed for postages, stationery, fuel or candles; and the Board of Works is disposed of with the passing observation, that if the limited duties now discharged by that Department, could be undertaken by another, there would be no necessity for its continuance another year. (Query—Does not

this remark best explain, why, as yet, we have no Public Works' Report, this year?)

The great feature of Mr. *Merritt's* Scheme, is the substitution of the Revenue to be derived from Wild Lands and Canal Tolls, in lieu of Customs Duties. The net proceeds from Wild Land sales, since the Union, has averaged according to the Hon. Commissioner's Statement, £16,198 a year, and at page 66 of the Evidence, we are told that if our Public Works were valued at the income they yield at six per cent. interest, they would not represent a capital of one million pounds,—extracted from the same calculations, the net Customs returns, on an average of the last six years, shew a yearly revenue of £389,656, equal to a principal of six and a half millions; the future revenue Mr. *Merritt* estimates at £350,000 while the Inspector General puts it at £450,000 equal to seven and a half millions of capital. To depress the value of the one source of revenue, and to enhance the other, all Mr. *Merritt's* energies, appear to have been exerted—the very worst financial year since the Union, has been selected to sustain the Hon. Commissioner's calculations; and charges of fraud, speculation, and reckless extravagance are brought against the land Department to explain the insignificant income hitherto collected.

"The expense," says Mr. *Merritt* (at page 7) "thus incurred to keep up a Department to give away land, is concealed: speculators are encouraged to seek for pretended claims. The public lands diminishing thus rapidly from year to year, each individual strives to obtain as large a share as he can for his own immediate benefit, they are looked upon as lawful public plunder."

The quantity of land which Mr. *Merritt* appears to consider at the public disposal, (altogether overlooking the fact that these lands belong to the Crown, and are placed for a stated period at the disposal of the Province on certain conditions) is variously stated; for instance, in page 8, we read, "It appears that since 1841, the annual sales reached 78,209 acres, on which £32,153 have been received, the balance due, not stated. From this statement, and the one hundred millions of acres on hand, valued at £4,000,000; it is apparent they will afford an abundant income to meet the expenditure to be incurred for the Common School fund. At page 63, we are furnished with another estimate of the probable value of Crown Lands, taken from the returns of the Surveyor General in 1844, in which the whole quantity of surveyed and unsurveyed land in both sections of the Province, is stated at 33,556,927,—and valued at £4,332,118; while at page 61, the quantity is again reduced and stated at something under 30,000,000, of acres.

Satisfied with the accuracy of these calculations and the sufficiency of the security, Mr. *Merritt* proposes to overcome the determination of the Home Government, more than once expressed, not to extend their guarantee, and to pledge the faith of the Province to pay £100,000 annually, and provide a sinking fund to pay off £2,500,000, from a source not yielding, as has been shewn, £17,000 a year. This proposition to increase the public debt 50 per cent., follows singularly enough the draught of an Address to the Sovereign, humbly praying that Her Majesty would be pleased to recommend to the Imperial Parliament so to amend the Act uniting the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada as to deprive the Provincial Legislature of Canada of the power of borrowing any further sum on the credit of the Province or creating any debt for any other purpose than for the payment of the Provincial Debt now due.

In proposing to dispense with Customs Duties, and transferring our other revenues to specific or local purposes, Mr. *Merritt* seems to be aware that

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some provision has to be made to meet the annual interest and the principal of the present liabilities of the Province, and accordingly we find at page 43, under the head "Public Works," the following:—"The gross amount derived from this source in 1848 was £80,483, out of which £56,426 were expended for repairs and management, leaving a net income of £24,058.—This fund is to be appropriated exclusively for the formation of a sinking fund, and at a progressive ratio of *twenty-five* per cent. per annum, it is estimated at an average of £250,000 per annum." At page 66, in note to Table No. 23, the average rate of increase is assumed at *twenty* per cent. for the Welland, St. Lawrence and Chamblay Canals; 10 for the Burlington; and 5 for the Ottawa Works, while the Table itself shews an estimated increase between the years 1850, 1851, on the Welland Canal, of nearly *two-fifths*; on the Chamblay, of upwards of *one-half*; and on the St. Lawrence, of upwards of *two-fifths*. At the same time it is worthy of remark, that the revenue of the St. Lawrence Canals, estimated by Mr. *Merritt* at £25,000 for the year 1851, has failed hitherto to cover expenses, and the accounts for 1849, just laid before the Legislature, shew that the receipt last year fell short of the expenditure some £3,000.

Mr. *Merritt* winds up his Report with the following hypothetical position: "If our Provincial Works return a gross revenue of £90,000 for the year 1851, and we experience the same progressive increase thereafter as has been realized by the New York and Canadian Canals heretofore, a revenue of £500,000 will be obtained in 1861." Unfortunately for the confidence which the public may feel disposed to place in Mr. *Merritt's* calculations, the pound and dollar, £ and \$, appear to be convertible terms and signs in that Hon. gentleman's vocabulary, and we should be left in an inextricable maze of perplexity had experience not suggested the precaution of adopting some such rule as the following for our guidance, namely: where expenditure is treated of, read pounds for dollars,—where revenue, read dollars for pounds; for example, the third or fourth estimate for the total cost of the Welland Canal (see Mr. *Merritt's* Reports U. C. Journals, 1836) states that \$1,600,000 will make it a perfect work, but there is good reason to apprehend that the accounts for 1850, will show an expenditure of as many pounds. Again, the same Report estimates the Canal Revenue for the year 1850 at £100,000, while the actual revenue, if the returns for 1849 be any criterion, will barely exceed as many dollars.

Without determining the question of the increase of which the Tolls are susceptible, I very much doubt the policy of pressing them to their maximum rate, believing that the Province will derive greater incidental advantage by being made the general channel of communication between the West and the Ocean, and between the Western and Eastern States, than by an increase of revenue. I have no hesitation in pronouncing an opinion against Mr. *Merritt's* plan of abandoning the warehousing system, reducing the number of ports, and returning to the per centage mode of remuneration, as calculated to hamper the trade, increase the expense of the collection, and very injuriously to restrict the present facilities for exporting and importing. As Mr. *Merritt* does not give the details of his proposed reduction in the expenditure required for the Legislature, I will, with the permission of the Committee, offer a suggestion, which, if adopted, would, I believe, effect not only a very great reduction in point of expense, but would also tend to a great saving of time. My proposition is to dispense with the engrossing of bills. The system of engrossing bills has been defended upon the ground that it insures accuracy and furnishes a record for reference; but my conviction is, that a printed bill will equally secure

the latter, and more effectually the first object, upon the ground, that if the printing of the bill is performed by the printer of the laws (the plan recently adopted in England,) the type will be kept up, and, consequently, the law printed in the shape in which the bill passed, with the exception of amendments, which I propose should be printed in the first instance on a fly-sheet for the purpose of transmission from one branch of the Legislature to the other. The reduction on the cost of printing, as I have been informed upon inquiry, would be 20 per cent. upon the publication of the laws, while in the engrossing department five copies would be dispensed with, two on parchment for record (one in each language), one on parchment for England, (where it is printed again before read), and an English and French copy on paper for the printers; the saving in Clerk hire, parchment, and printing would not fall far short of £5000 per annum.

The Honorable *James Harvey Price*, Commissioner of Crown Lands, laid before the Committee, in writing, his opinion upon the Evidence submitted to the Committee by the Honourable *William Hamilton Merritt*, on the general management of the Affairs of the Province, in conformity with the Order of the Committee of the 20th ult., which was read as follows:—

The Commissioner of Crown Lands has no opinion to offer to the Finance Committee upon the Evidence of the Chief Commissioner of Public Works, on the general management of the Affairs of the Province; as he is unable to give that time and attention to so important a subject necessary to enable him fully to understand that Evidence, except so far as relates to the Crown Land Department.

The Crown Land Department of Upper Canada, as at present constituted, consists of the Surveyor General's Office, established about the year 1793, and the Crown Land Office, established about the year 1828. The records of the Department are of a highly important character. Every public Survey which has been performed under the authority of the Government of Upper Canada was conducted under instructions from the Surveyor General's Department, which Department is the depository of the evidence of those Surveys, and is the source from whence all information relative thereto is obtained.

In a period of about sixty years, since the establishment of the Surveyor General's Office, allotments of land have been made in about three hundred surveyed Townships, and the frame work of every Patent which has issued has been prepared in it, and in it are preserved full and complete returns of every proceeding connected therewith.

The Assessments of Land are arranged from Returns, periodically supplied by the Office, and the Registrars of Counties are annually furnished with Returns for providing information relative to Titles within their respective localities.

Previously to the Provincial Legislature laying down the principle that the Crown Lands should be disposed of only by sale, there was a large amount of outstanding unsatisfied claims in favor of children of the old United Empire Loyalists, Militia Men who served during the late war, Military Claimants, &c. To satisfy these claims according to the old system by granting a certain number of acres of land, equal in amount to the number of acres ordered to each individual, would have absorbed several Townships of land, but as it was important that the public faith should remain unbroken, an equivalent equal to the promised grant of land became unavoidable.

It is believed that payment of Scrip in the purchase of public land has kept out of the public Treas-

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surely a corresponding amount of cash payments—this, to a certain extent, may be the case, but to counterbalance this, it is to be considered that these claims have to a large extent been called in and satisfied through the medium of the system thus adopted, and as it was obligatory upon the Province to satisfy them, it was a matter of little importance with what lands they were satisfied, and whether it was to be effected by means of nominal sales, or by bestowing one hundred acres of land to cover a hundred acre claim. Mr. *Merritt* maintains that the satisfying of these claims should be charged amongst the expenses of the Department. This is a fallacy of which the public mind should be disabused.

The Crown determined to pay in part those who evinced their loyalty during the Revolutionary War and the War of 1812 by bestowing land on them, thus the landed property of the Province was rendered the channel through which the liberality of the Crown has been carried out and its pledges realized—but the circumstance of the Land Scrip being taken in payment for land renders the satisfying of those claims no more an expense of the Land Department than the charging the payment of a public debt upon a particular branch of Revenue, as a portion of the expenses of the Department under whose charge that branch of Revenue is placed.

Mr. *Merritt*, in alluding to the expenses of this Department states, "that the expense of selling public lands was forty per cent." Such an assertion is calculated to mislead the public, by conveying the impression that forty per cent. of the whole of the receipts were absorbed in managing the sales, when in reality, the computation was that of the expenses of the Office, which charges have been made on various descriptions of public lands, as follows:—

Crown Lands fifty per cent.; Clergy Lands, forty per cent.; Indian Lands, ten per cent. Thus if the expenses of one year are six thousand pounds, the Crown Lands would pay three thousand pounds; the Clergy Lands, two thousand four hundred, and the Indian Lands, six hundred pounds.

Subsequently to the year 1841, the School Lands have borne a portion of the expenses of the Department.

Mr. *Merritt* asserts "that the expense of management in this Department far exceeds the total receipts of all the Crown Lands sold," and proposes that the expense of the Department should be reduced to the sum of two thousand five hundred pounds. When the old claims for land and scrip are closed, the salaries of the Upper Canada Branch may be brought within the above limit.

Mr. *Merritt* gives the quantity of available land at One Hundred Millions of acres, which he values at £4,000,000.

As some portions of the Northern part of the Province are not well adapted for settlement, on account of their remoteness and the inferior quality of the soil, ages must elapse before such a large quantity of land could be disposed of.

He proposes that the Chief Engineer of Public Works shall be placed in charge of the Land Department. The services of that officer may, at no distant period, be dispensed with by the Department to which he belongs; but his transference to the Crown Land Office could in no way lessen its expenses.

Between the years 1810 and 1827, 2,623,657 acres of land were surveyed in Upper Canada by contract, and paid in land at an average rate of four and a half per cent. Similar surveys, paid in cash (the surveyor and his party employed by the day) cost a penny an acre; the Government therefore gave

the lands in payment of these surveys at the average rate of one shilling and ten pence per acre, or valuing the lands given at four shillings an acre (which, as the contracts required the lands to be fit for cultivation is a moderate valuation), the surveys paid in land cost more than twice as much as those paid in cash, while it is notorious that the former are very erroneous and defective. In some cases concessions or parts of concessions shewn on the plans have no existence on the ground; in others the lands have not been surveyed at all, but fictitious plans and field-notes prepared, which grossly misled those who referred to them for information as to the quality of the lands, streams, &c., and purchased accordingly.

Much of the time of the Department has been occupied with correspondence about the errors in these surveys, and considerable sums paid by the Government as compensation for deficiencies in lands granted therein, and for examinations after surveys. The proprietors of the lands have suffered severely, from the uncertainty of their boundaries, and from ruinous law-suits caused by this uncertainty.

Even when in the receipt of a daily pay, the hardships and privations to which a Surveyor is exposed on a survey in the unbroken forest, would naturally lead him to hurry over his work. This tendency would be very much increased by making it his pecuniary interest to do so, which, letting the survey by contract would certainly do.

Besides, in building a house or a bridge, or in making a road, the Contractor is under the inspection of an Engineer, or Architect, who watches the progress and quality of the work; but the Surveyor in the woods is away from all inspection and control, and can, if so disposed, be guilty of gross negligence or fraud with impunity, as his errors may not be discovered for years. The examination of his work by a competent person would cost about half as much as the original Survey.

In the United States, the uniformity of their Meridional system of Surveys has greatly facilitated their execution, and their being let by contract. In Canada no uniform system has been followed; all has been irregular as to the bearings and dimensions of the Townships, Lots and Concessions. This has increased the cost of the surveys and the liability to error, especially when a long period intervened between the Surveys of adjacent tracts.

Notwithstanding the advantages the Surveys of the public lands in the United States possessed, they are (owing to their being let by contract) far from being generally accurate. The Commissioner of the General Land Office, in his Report for 1837, acknowledges—"that gross and extensive errors have been committed in the field, particularly in the location of private claims, some of which have been located several miles from their true position."

Apart from the wilful errors arising from the contract system, most of the errors in the older Surveys in Canada have arisen from the use of the Magnetic Needle, which has now been superseded, in the Survey of Crown Lands, and the Theodolite and astronomical bearings adopted; combined with a series of check lines which ensure the requisite degree of accuracy.

Since the Union 2,078,843 acres of land have been surveyed in Upper Canada, 1,291 miles of rivers and 447 miles of exploring and road lines, at the total cost of £20,996 1s. 4d. currency.

The lands have been sub-divided into Mining Tracts of ten square miles, Farm Lots of 50 to 500 acres, Park Lots of 2 to 20 acres, and Town Lots of 1 to 1/2 acre each.

Owing to the improved system of surveying which has been adopted, requiring a greater amount of labor in clearing out the lines, and to the time spent

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in tracing the check lines (which are drawn in the centre of all the side roads) the survey of the farm lots cost from one penny one tenth to two pence per acre. The road and exploring lines (including the examination of the country for five miles on both sides of the lines) £7 2s. 8d. per mile, and the rivers £2 10s. 4d. per mile.

On all these surveys the Surveyor and his party are employed by the day, but the plans, field-notes, diaries, reports, accounts, and pay-lists, were carefully examined, and when it appeared that proper diligence had not been shown, a suitable deduction was made from the amount of the account.

At page 7, headed "Crown Land Department" "1st this branch, &c.," he (Mr. Merritt) includes under this head Ferries, which is an error, they do not enter the Crown Land Account, nor are they in any way connected with the Department.

The Crown Land Accounts are kept in a Mercantile manner, Ledger, Journal, Cash Book, and Blotter, in which are entered the daily transactions, besides which it is necessary to keep a Return Book for Agents' Returns, Sales and Receipt Books for each head of service, namely Crown, Clergy and School Lands, separate Books for each Province.

Mr. Merritt states that the gross receipts are not given. To have arrived at this conclusion he must have sought his information in some other quarter than the Crown Land yearly accounts, as the credit side of these accounts always shows gross amount of Crown, Clergy and School Land Receipts—for Crown Lands, reference may be made to page 10 of the public Accounts for 1849.

The general disbursements were divided in the following manner, under the authority of Lord Sydenham by letter of the Commissioner of Crown Lands of 10th August 1841.

Crown Lands.....	50 per cent.
Clergy.....	40 " "
Indian.....	10 " "

The Clergy Reserves and School Lands are now charged 6 per cent. on the gross amount of receipts. This is intended to cover commission to Agents, keeping the accounts in Crown Lands Office, Postage, Stationery, describing for and engrossing Patents, &c., &c.

The sum of £2,278 17s. 8d. was charged to the above Services on collections made during the year 1849.

The gross amount of Clergy receipts from 1st of January, 1829 to 31st December, 1848 is £500,756 14 5

Of which there has been paid over to the Commissariat Department and Receiver General

Amount of Disbursements.. 54,251 1 11

Average Disbursements per annum during twenty years... 2,712 11 1

The gross amount of Crown Lands receipts, fees, &c. since the Union, say from 1st July, 1841, to 31st December, 1849. 333,863 6 11

Disbursed during same period... £66,456 17 8
Miscellaneous ... 19,806 11 3
Surveys and Inspections..... 39,611 8 10

125,874 17 9
Deduct 19,806 11 3

106,068 6 6

Surplus 227,805 0 5

Average Annual Expenditure, £7,583.

Gross amount of timber dues during the same period..... 269,998 10 1
Disbursements..... 20,934 5 3

Surplus..... £249,064 13 10

Of the above surplus on Crown Lands and Timber dues the sum of £169,211 13s. 4d. has been paid over in cash to the Commissariat Department and Receiver General—the difference has been absorbed in scrip, and £19,806 11s. 3d. of miscellaneous charges forming no part of the Crown Land Department expenditure.

Statement of Scrip issued, redeemed, and the probable amount still to issue:

Amount issued from September, 1842, to 31st December, 1849, in Canada East & West £239,374 8 10

Do. from 1st January to 31st July, 1850, Canada West..... 21,271 19 8

Do. from 1st January to 31st July, 1850, Canada East 430 0 0

£261,076 8 6

Less amount redeemed in Canada East & West, to 31st July, 1850, 237,885 15 10

£23,190 12 8

£23,190 12 8

Militia Scrip under Lord Durham's Proclamation of 11th Sept. 1838 :

Amount issued.. £56,043 8 0

Less amount redeemed from 1838 to 31st July, 1850..... 53,200 0 0

£2,843 8 0

£2,843 8 0

£26,034 0 8

Probable amount of Scrip to issue for Canada West £15,000 0 0
Ditto ditto 2,600 0 0
for Canada East

£17,600 0 0

£17,600 0 0

£43,624 0 8

Redeemed from 1st July, 1841 to 31st December, 1849 — Land Scrip..... £230,989 7 4

Militia..... 38,812 17 3

Land Right.... 9,424 11 9

£279,226 16 4

Add, — redeemed from 1st of January to 31st July, 1850..... 6,896 8 6

£286,123 4 10

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(B. B.)The Hon. Mr. *Merritt* again Called :

116. By Mr. *Hopkins*.] Are you of opinion that there is any utility in the Office of Assistant Commissioner of Public Works?—The duties of this Department will shortly be wholly confined to repairs of the Provincial Works. The cost of its indoor establishment is returned at £4,585 14s. 10d. per year. Whether this expenditure will be continued for so limited a duty is a mere matter of opinion on which the Committee are fully as competent to decide as myself. In my judgment two Commissioners will be necessary until the numerous unsettled claims which have for many years past been accumulating, and amount to many thousands of pounds, are settled. And, in case the duties of the Department are extended to embrace the management of all matters relating to the Provincial Works, as well as the Navigation and Commerce connected therewith, their personal attention will be required on the line during the navigation season.

117. Will you read the Evidence given by the Hon. *Malcolm Cameron*, and state, whether or not you concur in the opinions expressed by that gentleman, and if not, why?—I differ with Mr. *Cameron* respecting the duties of the Commissioners,—the personal attention of one of them should be given to those claims and any arbitration held thereon, to resist, on the part of the Government, the numerous unjust claims which are preferred, by which many thousands of pounds would have been and still may be saved; but I concur with him in opinion, that the signing of the certificates by the Commissioners, although required by the Act, is a mere matter of form; it offers no effectual check. Also, that they should have a check on each separate work, as well as the Engineers, which can be done effectually by entering the Original Estimates, also the management of repairs, income and expenditure on each public work.

A Return was laid before the Committee by the Hon. the Commissioner of Crown Lands of the Stationery used in his Department—in pursuance of the order of the Committee of the 26th ultimo.

(For the said Return see Appendix to this Report, J.)

The Hon. Mr. *Cayley*, proposed,—

That it is expedient that the system of Engrossing Bills, be abandoned.

Question put.

The Committee divided :

Ayes, 6.
Mr. Boutillier,
Hon. Mr. Cayley,
Colonel Gagy,
Mr. Hopkins,
Hon. Mr. Merritt,
Mr. Morrison.

No, 1.
Mr. Cauchon.

So it was carried in the affirmative.

The Hon. Mr. *Cayley*, proposed,—

That it is expedient that the Printing of Bills be offered to the Printers of the Laws on the condition of their making a reduction of 20 per cent, on the charge of Printing the Statutes,

Question put.

The Committee divided :

Ayes, 6.
Mr. Boutillier,
Hon. Mr. Cayley,
Colonel Gagy,
Mr. Hopkins,
Hon. Mr. Merritt,
Mr. Morrison.

No, 1.
Mr. Cauchon.

So it was carried in the affirmative.

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The Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Public Works, laid before the Committee a Statement of the Stationery used in his Department; in conformity with the order of the Committee of the 26th ultimo.

(For the said Statement see Appendix to this Report, K.)

The Chairman laid before the Committee the Answer of the Honourable *James Edward Small*, to the Question transmitted to him, by order of the Committee, on the 17th July last.

118. Will you state to the Committee your opinion, touching the duties of the Solicitors General, and the expediency of dispensing with these Offices,—and generally your opinion respecting the duties of the Crown Law Officers—suggesting anything which you think would lessen the expense without detriment to the public service?—The Solicitor General I take to be a Law Officer appointed to assist the Attorney General in the discharge of his duties as the legal adviser of the Crown, and in the absence of the latter to advise the Government on legal points, whenever called upon. The existence of two Attorneys and two Solicitors General, under one Government, is an anomaly arising out of the Union of the Provinces, and although there may have been good reasons for continuing them at that period, I doubt whether they exist at the present day; and as the system has been adopted of employing Queen's Counsel to conduct the criminal business on the several Circuits—a saving might be made in the public expenditure, by dispensing with one Attorney and one Solicitor General, whether the former remains in the Cabinet as at present or not. To have two Attorneys General and no Solicitor General, would be as great an anomaly as the existing one. I would, therefore have but one Attorney General and one Solicitor General, selected one from each Province. They should be obliged to obtain seats in the House of Assembly, but should not be in the Cabinet, as upon any question between the Government and a subject, an opinion given by either Officer would be more calculated to secure confidence and give satisfaction than it would if trammelled with Executive authority. Another great advantage to arise from such a system would be the necessity the Executive would be under, of submitting Government measures, before introducing them into Parliament, to the Law Officers of the Crown, whose whole attention being given to the subject submitted, would tend to prevent errors creeping into our Statute Book to the extent that has heretofore prevailed. I am also of opinion that if a resident Counsel for the Crown was appointed in each County, whose duty it should be to prepare all indictments for the Sessions and Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and to conduct the Criminal proceedings in both Courts, in the absence of the Attorney or Solicitor General, to be paid out of the County funds by fees upon a reduced and fixed scale, when such fees were not made part of the punishment awarded to the offender, a very great saving would be made to the Provincial revenue. The accounts of such Officers, of course to be audited in like manner with other County accounts; and in no case should a charge for prosecution be allowed where the defendant was acquitted, unless the Court before which the cause was tried should certify immediately after the trial, that there were good grounds for instituting the prosecution. Although not directly growing out of the question submitted, yet so intimately connected with the scope and object of the enquiry, is the general expenditure of the Executive, that I trust I may here be excused for offering an opinion upon a further arrangement of that department, which I feel confident will as well contribute materially to lessen the expenditure of the revenue as give satisfaction to the public generally. I allude to the formation of the

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Executive Council. In which I would advise that the Secretary of the Province should be the political head; that the Chairman or President of the Executive Council, should be President or Speaker of the Legislative Council, and that besides these two, the Inspector General, the Receiver General, the Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands or Surveyor General, and the President of the Board of Works, should alone form the Executive or Cabinet Council, each with a salary of £1000 per annum. The Board of Works should be a body of scientific gentlemen, wholly removed from politics, and subject only to the orders of the Executive Council, upon the report and responsibility of the President of the Board of Works.

On motion of Mr. *Cauchon*, it was,—

Ordered,—That one thousand copies of all the Pro-

ceedings of this Committee, be printed in pamphlet form, and in each language.

Mr. *Richards* proposed,—

That in the opinion of this Committee, all the Stationery, &c., required for the use of the Public Departments should be supplied by contract, to be given out by public competition, as per samples to be furnished.

This proposition was postponed.

The Chairman submitted to the Committee the draft of a Second Report to the House.

Ordered,—That the Chairman report the same to the House, together with the Minutes of Evidence and Proceedings of the Committee.

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SECOND REPORT.

“YOUR Committee have given the several matters committed to their charge, all the time they could possibly devote to them, and as the result of their labours, respectfully submit to Your Honourable House the whole evidence taken before them, that Your Honourable House and the Country may be in possession of the information given to your Committee in the prosecution of the duties assigned to them.”

EVIDENCE

OF

THE HONORABLE WILLIAM HAMILTON MERRITT,

WITH

STATEMENTS AND DOCUMENTS APPENDED,

Given before the Committee, 26th June, 1850.

20. Hon. Mr. *Cayley*.] Have you prepared a scheme for economizing the public expenditure, and will you lay it before the Committee?—I have;—and will in the first place submit for the consideration of the Committee, Statement appended hereto, No. 5, which contains the outline of the proposed plan.

21. Hon. Mr. *Hincks*.] Have you made such enquiry into the nature of the duties performed in the various departments of the Government, as to enable you to form an opinion as to whether such duties can be performed with the staff of clerks provided in your scheme?—I have made the enquiry whether any service could be dispensed with in the several departments, and the answer has been, that it could not:—my opinion is, that under the present system no retrenchment of any consequence can be effected, but I believe that a change in the system can be adopted to effect a very large retrenchment. The reduction proposed in the Department of the Civil Government is shewn in Statement No. 6.

22. Hon. Mr. *Hincks*.] How do you propose to effect the large reduction which you suggest in the Contingencies of the Departments? State the items of which those contingencies consist, and whether any portion can be dispensed with?—I have not entered into the details, but have directed the Clerk of the Committee to request Mr. Harrington to furnish them. (See Statements Nos. 7 and 8.) The amount of the Contingencies for 1847 was £7,370, and for 1848, £7,007 11s. 4d. Other items will be found in the Public Accounts of that year, amounting to £6,272 9s. 11d., which it is unnecessary to recapitulate. The contingent account for these Departments exceeds, this year, the expenditure for the whole civil government of the State of New York, which amounts to £10,000, (see appended hereto Statement No. 6); it is therefore scarcely necessary to discuss what items should be left out.

23. Hon. Mr. *Cayley*.] State, as the result of your inquiry, (1.) What is the present mode of conducting business in the Provincial Secretary's Department? What are the several duties performed? (2.) Is the present staff of officers fully employed in the performance of those duties? (3.) Can any of those duties, in your opinion, be dispensed with; if so, state which? and also, (4.) What change you would propose? Also, give a similar statement for the following Departments?—

Governor's Secretary.
Receiver General.
Inspector General.
Executive Council.
Attorneys General.
Crown Lands.
Board of Works.
Customs Department.
Administration of Justice.

Ans. I will reply first to that portion of the question which relates to the Private Secretary's Office.

(1.) The duties to be performed in this office are, keeping up a correspondence with the Imperial Government by the Governor General, besides managing Indian and Military matters. The expense of this office has varied under different Governments; before the Union, when the Government was conducted almost entirely under the control of the Colonial Office, the expense, in Upper Canada, was (in 1836) £1312 2s. 4d., including the salary of the Secretary, £208, which he received in addition to certain fees. Since the Union, the Civil Secretary has received £1111 per annum, besides a portion of the Marriage Licence Fees, which latter was diverted in 1846.

(3, 4.) Under our system of Responsible Government, the communications will necessarily be less frequent with the Colonial Office; and if necessary to employ a second clerk, the expense should be charged to the Indian Department; if a third clerk is required, assistance can be obtained from the Provincial Secretary's Department. The contingencies are ample to cover the salary of house-keeper, messengers, &c. At the same time I beg to observe that this reduction is recommended only as a part of the general retrenchment, and to compare satisfactorily with similar expenditures in the adjoining Governments. The expenses of this department are not worth consideration, if the entire system is carried out.

With regard to the Provincial Secretary, next in order,—(1, 2.) The answer to this branch of the question is the same as to No. 19.—(3, 4.) The reduction in my proposed scale refers to an entire change in the present system, which would obviate the labor and inconvenience of deciding upon various applications which it would be in the power of local authorities to dispose of, and render it very unnecessary to make the Central Government the channel of repaying to the various Districts, moneys collected in those Districts and applicable solely to local purposes. The same with regard to Emigration, which could be managed to better advantage on the spot. In short, the system contemplated transfers the duties of this office to the various Municipalities, local Authorities, and Boards of Commissioners, as in the State of New York.

With respect to the offices of the Receiver General and Inspector General, these departments are necessarily connected with the Executive Council.

The amount of unnecessary labor in the Crown Lands, Board of Works, and Customs Departments, will be seen on referring to Statements hereto appended, Nos. 1, 2, and 3; whereas the duties of the same departments could be as effectually performed for one fourth of the expense, by simply recognizing the law of the land as authority, and the order and warrant of the Inspector General, which refers to that law, as a cheque on the Treasury; the receipt of the individual to whom the money is paid, need be the only voucher required by the Receiver General for payment. The same duty could be performed with less delay, equal security, and at far less expense. This reasoning may apply to every other department in the Government.

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With respect to the Administration of Justice, a reference to Statement hereto appended, No. 4, will show the total expenditure for this service, amounting to £77,038 8s. 1d.,—also, the expenditure for the same service in the Provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, as well as in several different States of the American Union.

24. Mr. *Holmes*.] You have suggested the necessity of a change of system, as the only means efficiently to effect the desired retrenchment of expenditure in the Governmental Departments; state what remedy you propose, and what object you have in view?—In reply to the above, I beg leave to observe, *First*, That in order to enable the Committee to realize the necessity that exists for a change in our financial system, I would direct their attention to the relative amount of taxes paid by the inhabitants of Upper and Lower Canada, before and since the Union. (See Statement hereto appended, No. 9.)

Up to 1841, the duties on Customs were 2½ per cent. *ad valorem*; this duty was ample, in Lower Canada, to support the Civil Government without local taxes,—and to construct the Lachine and part of the Chambly canals, and leave a large sum in the Public Chest. It was also ample for defraying the expenses of the Civil Government in Upper Canada, (all improvements having been constructed on public credit.) At this period (1841) the duties were increased one hundred per cent. The internal local taxes were also greatly increased;—in the District of Niagara, for instance, they were increased from an average of £3,840, for three years before, to £9,386 for the same period after the Union. (See Statement hereto appended, No. 10.)

Customs Duties have continued to increase, until they have reached 12½ per cent., and the trade from Great Britain has, from that or other causes, decreased in the same proportion. Our Imports at Quebec and Montreal fell off in value £333,422, although the population had increased 441,666 within the same period,—while the value of Imports into the United States has been steadily increasing during that time, under a reduced Tariff. (See Statement hereto appended, No. 3, B.)

Establishing one Government for Upper and Lower Canada, in the place of two, ought materially to have lessened the expenditure,—consequently, the increased taxes thus imposed in the shape of Customs Duties, were put on for the avowed object of paying the interest on loans effected for constructing certain Provincial works, from which, after their completion, a revenue was expected,—instead of which, our taxes have increased four to five hundred per cent. and the Public Debt to some four millions of pounds, and the large capital we possessed in land has been alienated without any equivalent whatever.

Second.—Having, with the full assent and approbation of my colleagues, devoted every leisure moment during the short time I have formed part of the Administration, to ascertain the amount of the revenue and resources under the control of the Legislature, and the expenditure of the same,—the result of this examination has satisfied my mind that no effectual reduction can be made without a thorough change in our *financial system*. The system here proposed, however, contemplates no change in the present form of Government, it refers merely to the mode of managing the Income and Expenditure, with a view of rendering it more efficient and economical. It proposes no experiment, causes no risk, and contains nothing original: it only aims at the introduction of a system of management which has proved successful in the Government of the adjoining country. For instance,—here, we combine the duties of separate Departments with the

Executive Council, in whom the power is vested, and on whom the responsibility rests. There, this duty is performed by, and the responsibility rests with the Department alone,—who furnish detailed statements to the Legislature every year. Here, each separate measure comes up (in the Council) in its turn, day by day, and is acted upon without the possibility of any other member than the one bringing it forward, understanding the subject; it is then filed away, and forms part of the general transactions of the Government. There, a part of the same members compose a Department,—meet at stated periods, and record all proceedings; no other subject is introduced to arrest their attention, and thus the most ordinary mind can understand it. Any matter agreed upon is carried into immediate operation. The principal change proposed here, is to place certain branches of the Public Service under the supervision of a Board, the Heads of Departments meeting as occasion required, to consult on matters of State, and the Departments over which they have the control ought to fully occupy their time in the interval.

Third.—It will also be necessary that the Committee should fully understand the relative amount of taxes paid by the inhabitants of Canada, as compared with the citizens of the adjoining States as well as the relative amount of the revenue and expenditure of the respective Provincial and State Governments.

From the comparative official returns of the amount of taxes paid by the inhabitants of the District and County of Niagara, on the two sides of the Niagara River, in Canada and the United States, it appears with about the same population, they are nearly equal. (See Statement hereto appended, No. 11.) From the accompanying Statements of the Revenue and Expenditure in Canada, and in the State of New York, respectively, in 1849, (Nos. 12 & 13), it appears that the Revenue of Canada for that year was £574,640, that of New York, £140,625,—while the expenditure of the former was £565,403 2s. 9d. and of the latter, £129,850. Statements are also appended, shewing the amount of resources under the control of the Legislature (No. 14),—the various branches of Revenue comprising the present Consolidated Fund, and the average amounts received therefrom since the Union (No. 15),—and the gross and net receipts of each branch of the Consolidated Revenue, in each year since the Union (No. 16.) And also, a memorandum tending to show the mutual advantages to be derived to this Province and the Mother Country, from obtaining the credit of the Imperial Government in promoting emigration and the construction of Public Works. (No. 17.)

Fourth.—It is also desirable that the Committee should be placed in possession of the causes which gave rise to the change of financial policy in the State of New York, prior to 1846,—its beneficial results, and the causes which exist here to render indispensable a similar change, in order that our Provincial Debt may be paid off, and the inhabitants of Canada relieved from taxes, within the same period. For this purpose their attention is directed to an accompanying paper. (No. 18.)

The Remedy proposed, to carry the contemplated financial policy into operation, is—

1st.—To establish a Sinking Fund to ensure the payment of the Public Debt,—in the manner provided by a proposed Bill, submitted herewith. (No. 19.) Tables are also appended (Nos. 23 & 24) shewing the estimated annual amount of toll in tu-

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ture, and the period when the Public Debt will be extinguished.

2nd.—To establish the same check over the Provincial Legislature in pecuniary matters, as in our Municipal Councils, to prevent the incurring of any future debt,—to effect which, the draft of an Address has been prepared. (No. 20.)

3rd.—To obtain the benefit of the credit of the Imperial Government, for an additional Loan (for the purpose of employing emigrants upon Public Improvements,) on the security of the Public Lands,—as set forth in a proposed Address (No. 21),—and in the last of a series of proposed Resolutions referred to in the next paragraph.

4th.—By a series of Resolutions (which are appended hereto, No. 22,) to define what revenues shall in future be collected and set apart for Provincial purposes,—and for what objects the same shall be expended (as *per* proposed Resolution No. 1).

What Revenues shall be transferred for District and Local purposes, and what grants made to any localities in connexion therewith (as *per* Resolution No. 2).

And what portion shall be collected and set apart for specific objects (as *per* Resolution No. 3).

To limit, by law, all appropriations for the various Public Departments therein named, (as set forth in Resolutions Nos. 4 to 18,—with the reasons therefor under each separate Resolution).

The object of the recommendations contained in the foregoing pages, is—To commence the immediate reduction of Customs Duties, and their ultimate removal as soon as practicable, (*see* Statement hereto appended, No. 3, C.) as well as the removal of all internal taxes for Provincial purposes.

To effect this object, it is proposed, *First*,—To procure the amendment of the Constitutional Act, so as to prevent the Legislature from creating any further debt. (*See* Statement hereto appended, No. 20.)

Second,—To limit all further appropriations by Legislative enactments, from year to year, by Appropriation Bills.

Third,—To transfer all internal Revenue and internal charges, to the different Districts throughout the Province.

Fourth,—To transfer from the Provincial Fund each separate specific fund, to be appropriated for a specific object.

Fifth,—By which means the expenditure will be reduced, and the Trade relieved from an outlay of upwards of £250,000. This branch of the proposed system may be carried into operation without inconvenience, and, if the financial policy be adhered to, will produce precisely the same result in this Province as has been and will be produced in the adjoining State of New York; viz:—To maintain the Government from the Tolls on Canals, (which in that country are paid principally by the Citizens of foreign States,) and leave an ample amount, after reducing them to mere nominal rates, to pay every charge for State purposes,—thus relieving the inhabitants from every description of taxation whatever. (*See* Statement hereto appended, No. 23.)

The main object, however, is to enable the inhabitants of this Province to realize the advantages they should possess, as a Colony of Great Britain. By removing this tax on Customs, Canada would become more prosperous than the neighbouring States in proportion to the amount of those duties which the latter would continue to pay for the support of their second, or Federal Government. The increase of Trade by a reduction of duties to 2½ per cent, would increase the income on Customs and Tolls to a far greater amount than is received under the present high duties. This prosperity would produce a striking change in the present relative positions of the two Countries, and cause general satisfaction and contentment throughout the Province.

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This Branch of the Public Service has under its management four separate sources of revenue—viz: Rents, Leases, &c., &c., derived principally from lands in Lower Canada; Ferries from Upper Canada; sales of certain property, licenses and timber dues, a part of which is paid into the Receiver General's Office, and a part into the Crown Lands Office, and the balance paid to the Receiver General. The only public information is under the Account called "Territorial Revenue."

It is difficult to point out the detail or mode of conducting the business in this department; an idea may, however, be formed by reference to the accompanying paper, showing the progress of a militia land claim that is sent to Council and decided upon as other State matters, although as time does not admit of investigating them, it is a mere matter of form.

It is useless to enter into details regarding the employment or expense, as the result speaks for itself. The Committee of the Legislative Assembly for 1846, found the expense of selling the Clergy Reserves to be forty per cent.; they succeeded in obtaining its reduction to six per cent., therefore the public paid the thirty-four per cent. which the Clergy fund saved, as the expense of management in this department far exceeds the total receipts for all the Crown Lands sold. Again, the gross receipts are not given in the Public Accounts; they have averaged, per year, since the Union, £87,864; Net Receipts, £16,198; leaving an annual loss, including land claims, of £71,666.

The Territorial Revenue (arising from sales of Crown Lands, &c.) is the most important Fund under the control of the Provincial Government, inasmuch as it is the only real capital the country possesses. It was highly estimated by the Legislature, and formed a fruitful source of contention with the Imperial Government, before the Union. Consequently, its surrender or transfer to the Province under the Union Act, although accompanied by conditions which have proved highly disadvantageous, produced general satisfaction.

In other countries, the Public Lands are made a source of revenue, and their proceeds are either paid annually into the Treasury, as in the United States (where, during 1848, \$3,328,642 were realized and invested in a productive capital), or appropriated for Common Schools or other Literary Institutions, as in the adjoining State of New York, (where the interest realized amounted to \$398,657), while in this Province, instead of contributing to the revenue, they have become a constant drain upon its other resources.

The apparent indifference inferred from the facts above stated, is the result of the total ignorance which prevails respecting the true value of the public domain, and the different feeling existing in the two countries respecting the appropriation of its proceeds. In the State of New York, the whole population, from the Governor down to the humblest individual, look upon the Common School Fund with a feeling of national pride. Taxes to the extent of the bounty conferred are cheerfully submitted to. Every individual feels a direct interest in its increase, which, from year to year, is kept constantly before the Public.

Here, instead of encouraging a similar feeling, the very opposite prevails. No effort has been made by any former Administration to appropriate the proceeds of the Public Lands for any useful purpose. No separate account is opened to show the

amount of cash received for sales, and expenses incurred for the same; or the system could not have continued for a single year.

The expense thus incurred to keep up a Department to give away those lands is concealed; speculators are encouraged to seek for pretended claims. The Public Lands diminishing thus rapidly from year to year, each individual strives to obtain as large a share as he can for his own immediate benefit: they are looked upon as lawful public plunder; consequently, instead of receiving a bonus from this source of revenue, the public are compelled to pay a double tax for the support of Common Schools, from Custom Duties, besides a direct assessment.

Attempts have been made to justify this useless waste, under the pretence that the Acts of 1837-38 and 1841, recognized those claims. These Acts could have been at any time repealed, by limiting the time for applicants to make their claims; and the intention of the Legislature last Session to create a Common School Fund, could long since have been carried into effect; but different feelings and different motives unfortunately predominated.

It is humiliating to witness the extent and prevalence of this feeling. Public attention, instead of being directed to the thirty-four millions of acres lost, and the consequent diminution of the Public Capital, has been wholly turned towards the application of the two millions set apart for the Clergy, and the half million acres for the endowment of the University and Grammar Schools.

Fortunately for the inhabitants of Canada, this Capital has been preserved, and whatever may be the prevailing opinion regarding the application of the income, after generations will feel grateful to those who have been instrumental in rescuing this Capital from the general waste.

Perhaps a more striking contrast could not be witnessed than that exhibited between the management of the Public Lands generally and that of these appropriations.

From 1816 to 1836, about ten millions of acres of the choicest land in Canada, were purchased from certain Indian tribes, for which the commerce of the country is burdened with a perpetual tax of £6655 per annum; while the two millions of Clergy land yield £20,000, and will produce a clear income of at least £40,000 per annum.

Before the Union, the Provincial Legislature repeatedly addressed the Imperial Government, urging the surrender of the Public Lands. In 1836, a Bill was submitted by Lord Glenelg to place them at the disposal of the Provincial Government, but accompanied with charges which induced the Legislature to decline the offer. In 1838, the annual grant from the Provincial Revenue was objected to by the Finance Committee (although it only amounted to the comparative small sum of £2,130), on the ground that the proceeds of all the land should at least pay their own expenses. (*Appendix to Journals of 1837-38 and 1839*) In 1841, those lands were surrendered under the Union Act, subject, however, to certain charges, and a system of management which has produced the following result, viz:

Gross annual Income or Receipts,	
for the sale of Crown Lands	£43,623
Ditto for Timber dues	36,184
Rents, Licenses, &c.	8,109
Ferries	948
	<hr/>
	£87,864
Expenses, deductions, land claims,	
&c., &c.	71,666
	<hr/>
Net Receipts paid into the Treasury	£16,198

This statement is alluded to, not for the purpose of undervaluing the boon conferred by the Union

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Act, inasmuch as a net income has been derived therefrom, but to shew the immense value and importance of this fund under a judicious system and economical management.

This extraordinary expenditure and misapplication of the proceeds of the Public Domain (founded on the erroneous opinion that the Government were discharging a duty in keeping up an expensive department to carry out certain Orders in Council, some of sixty-six years standing, the conditions of which had never been complied with, and should have been long since obsolete), will have the effect of drawing public attention to the subject, and must result in changing the present system.

The system in use in the State of New York since 1832, although quite simple in its operation, affords every necessary check; and the whole expense does not exceed \$3,000.

It appears that since 1841 the annual sales reached 78,209 acres, on which £32,153 have been received; the balance due, not stated. From this statement, and the one hundred millions of acres on hand, valued at £4,000,000, it is apparent they will afford an abundant income to meet the expenditure to be incurred for the Common School Fund.

A.—STATEMENT shewing the various stages through which a Militia land claim must pass in order to convert the same into Scrip (to shew the operation of the present system).

1. Claim certified by the Adjutant General of Militia.
2. Certificate sent to the Land Department, entered and fyled.
3. Claimant petitions for confirmation of his right by Order in Council, and forwards it to the Commissioner of Crown Lands.
4. Petition entered in the general distribution branch of the Land Department, and sent to the Surveyor's branch for Report.
5. Petition reported on.
6. Report copied and sent to Council.
7. Receipt of the petition entered in the Council Office, and the petition laid before Council.
8. A minute in Council made thereon.
9. Minute afterwards approved by the Governor General in Council.
10. Order in Council entered in the Council Office.
11. A copy of the same sent to the Land Department.
12. Order entered and fyled in the Land Office.
13. Party entitled notified by letter or otherwise.
14. On application of the party by letter or otherwise, claim certified for Scrip by the Surveyor's Branch of the Land Department.
15. Issue of Certificate entered and posted.
16. Scrip prepared in £5 notes, and signed.
17. Scrip issued and duplicate receipts taken.
18. Receipt entered and fyled.

Course requisite to be pursued in order to obtain Land with the Scrip.

1. Scrip paid to a local Agent for Land previously offered for sale by advertisement.
2. Agent enters sale in his own books.
3. Agent reports sale in a monthly return, and transmits Scrip to the Commissioner of Crown Lands (for which postage is paid).
4. Receipt acknowledged by letter (postage paid.)
5. Letter copied and entered.
6. Sale entered in the Department Account Books.

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7. Land sale referred to Surveyor's Branch, to be described for Patent.

8. Described for Patent.

9. Description copied and entered in Doomsday Book, &c.

10. Sent to the Secretary's Office and entered.

11. Patent engrossed and examined.

12. Sent to the Governor General for Sign Manual.

13. Returned, Great Seal affixed, and signed by Secretary.

14. Sent to the Provincial Registrar, recorded, examined, and signed.

15. Patent sent to the Land Department, and its completion entered there.

16. Patent delivered to the party entitled, and transmitted by post to the local Agent for delivery (postage paid).

Thirty-four entries in all. This accounts for the number of Clerks employed.

In place of complaining of the Department, we should remodel a system which has created the necessity for continuing so useless an expenditure.

I would propose the following Resolutions, for the immediate calling in of all outstanding Scrip, and reducing the expense of the Department.

Resolved—That all Scrip now outstanding, and what may be issued for claims which have been admitted, be called in by Public Notice, and Land granted for the same; but not to be valued at less than the amount for which the Scrip issued, four shillings per acre, and that no Scrip be received for debts due to the Department.

Resolved—That in order to reduce the expense of the Department as early as practicable, no Free Grants of Land be hereafter made, all Agencies to be discontinued, and all Surveys to be made by public competition; and paid in land as formerly.

Resolved—That in order to ascertain the actual cost the public sustain by keeping up a Department to transfer the Public Domain to Land Claimants, the Commissioner of Crown Lands be directed to open a Cash Account, credit the amount due to the Department on the 1st July, instant, together with the amount of cash received for the sale of all land, and charge the entire expenses of the Department to that account,—the excess of expense over receipts to be paid out of the Consolidated Fund.

Resolved—That after the 1st January next, no Scrip will be received in payment. The Public Lands shall be sold for cash or credit only; and the proceeds of every acre to be carried to the credit of the Common School and District Library Fund.

Resolved—That all acts inconsistent to the above Resolutions, be repealed; that the Government prepare for the consideration of the Legislature, before the next Session, a Bill for the future management of the Public Domain.

No. 2.

Remarks on the Department of Public Works.

The following is a Statement of the duties performed by this Department:

ROUTINE BUSINESS.

Received into the Office.—Communications are endorsed with the date of the document, and that

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of its receipt into the office, and are similarly entered into four books.

Book No. 1 is a registry of letters received on general business, entered as above.

Book No. 2.—Registry of applications for situations.

Book No. 3.—Authorities from Executive Council.

Book No. 4.—References from other Departments.

Documents requiring no answer or action are marked "no action" by the Secretary, immediately upon being opened, and are then filed away: the remainder are divided into two classes; the first, being merely routine business, (documents to be referred for further information or transferred to other departments,) are answered by the Secretary with reference to the Commissioners, but the answer is not mailed without the approval of the latter. Of the second class a list is made, and the remarks of the Secretary thereon placed opposite each, and, together with all documents bearing thereon, are laid before the Commissioners daily, if practicable, who direct the action to be taken.

In consequence of the frequent interruptions from parties desiring an interview with the Commissioners, the official business is not always daily disposed of.

Sent from the Office.—All papers sent from the office are entered in three books:

No. 1.—General Letter Book, containing copies of all letters sent on general business.

No. 2.—Reports of Commissioners to Council.

No. 3.—Copies of Instructions from Engineer to various subordinate officers.

ACTION.

The Commissioners are empowered by Act 9 Vict., cap. 37, to make contracts, construct and repair authorized roads, alter roads, and suggest improvements; but are prohibited from expending more than £100,—from accepting any but lowest tender,—from deviating more than one mile in the location of a road,—or from leasing any water power, or imposing any toll, without the sanction of the Governor in Council.

From the fact that regulations regarding tolls from public works are introduced into the Act constituting this department, as well as from other provisions in this Act, it would seem that the "control" of finished works, as well with regard to tolls and the officers appointed for collection, was to have been assigned to this Department; but these works are not virtually under the control of the Commissioners, except for purposes of repairs. All applications for situations are transferred to the Inspector General's Department, without copying; on the other hand, copies of reports of persons in charge, relating to repairs, are transferred from Inspector General's Office to Public Works. Those officers who act as superintendents and collectors, report, in the first capacity, to Public Works Department, in the second, to Inspector General's Office, have accounts with both, and are paid contingencies from both, without any reference to present duplicate payments.

FINANCIAL BUSINESS.

Appropriations.—The Province is debited with the amount of every legislative grant for each appropriation, and is credited with the amount of each certificate drawn against that appropriation.

When the appropriation includes more than one work, separate accounts are kept with each, but not published unless called for; the annual statement

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showing only an account current with the Province by appropriation.

Repairs.—Of these, separate accounts are kept, distinct from expenditure by appropriation; distinguishing superintendence from labour and materials.

Light House repairs are kept distinct from Harbors and all other works; all the incumbents, except the keepers at Port Dover and Toronto, are paid by Public Works.

The estimates of the Engineer for any work, the commencement of which has been authorized by His Excellency in Council, are examined by the book keeper, and if found correct, a certificate is drawn upon the warrant office, and signed by either of the Commissioners. If the work be done under contract, the certificate is made in the contractor's name and delivered to him, and is generally negotiable at any of the Banks. Pay lists for work done not under contract are paid by certificate drawn in favor of the local paymaster (generally Collectors of Customs) the money for which is paid by the Receiver General, under power of attorney to the Secretary, and enclosed to the paymaster. All pay lists are laid before Commissioners. As the whole expenditure on any work is not paid by this Department, no statement of the expenditure other than from appropriation, on many works, can be given from this Department, but must be obtained from Inspector General's Office.

Accounts.—are examined the same as estimates and pay lists, and submitted to Commissioners. If ordered for payment, certificates are issued for all accounts over £12 10s., in the name of the parties as before. Small sums are paid by cheques from the proceeds of a certificate in favour of the Secretary, lodged in the Bank for this purpose. Duplicate accounts and receipts are taken, one copy of which is furnished to the Inspector General's Office, the other being filed in this office. All accounts are furnished with vouchers to Inspector General's Office; and are not always published in the detailed form sent from this office.

The accounts are closed on the 1st January and 1st July, and include all payments between these dates. No accounts of the actual amount expended, either for construction or repairs on any work, is furnished to this office from the local officers who make the expenditure, within any stated period, or further than can be gathered from the certificates of the Engineers, which often include payment for work done in a previous year; and although the receipts and expenditure on each separate work is required under the Board of Works Act, it has not been the practice to furnish it.

Under the present system the whole staff of officers appears to be fully employed.

The duties now performed would be superseded by the change of system proposed below.

The following remarks on the present constitution and management of the Department, point out the objections to the present system.

This Department was created for the purpose of superintending the construction of Public Works, commenced about the time of the Union. Having fulfilled those functions, if no further duties of a similar nature are imposed upon it, it must be remodelled, or it may in its present shape be dispensed with altogether.

It was intended to possess similar powers and perform like duties with the Board of Canal Commissioners in the State of New York; but it has never, as a department, possessed any real power or responsibility. Local and trivial matters, which should be finally disposed of in the department under which they originate, are constantly referred to this department, and from this, in many instances, to the Ex-

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Executive Council, not only adding to the already overburdened duties of members having the daily routine of departments, as well as matters of public policy, to attend to, but delaying the action and destroying the efficiency of a department in which promptitude is the most requisite characteristic.

Notwithstanding that the duties of the department have for some time been almost wholly confined to repairs of the completed works, a part of these duties have been transferred to a branch of another department, who appoint and control a *portion* of the officers, some of whom are paid from Customs, others from Tolls,—for instance, on the Welland Canal, where in 1849, there was paid from Customs £699 9s. 3d., and from Tolls £741 2s. 5d., the remainder being paid by the Public Works Departments, for similar duties. A second branch of the same department receives the return from the different Collectors, while the Public Works Department receives the returns of the Superintendents on account of expenses of repairs: the jurisdiction being divided in cases where the offices of Collector and Superintendent are united in the same person, a portion of the salaries and a portion of the expenses are paid by the different departments; and where, as in case of roads and for contingencies, these payments are made to the same parties, there does not appear to be sufficient precaution against duplicate or overpayment.

In order to ascertain the receipts and expenditure on account of any work, application must be made to the "Public Works," and one branch of the Inspector General's Department, for the names and salaries of the officers upon that work, acting under each department; next, a portion of the expenses of repairs (that done by contract or under the direction of Engineers,) is to be found in the Public Works, and the remainder—ordinary repairs (to buildings), the cost of collection and contingencies—in the Inspector General's Department.

As an instance of the difficulty of obtaining information on these heads, an Order in Council was passed in June last, appointing a Committee to examine the cost of construction, repairs, and management, and the tolls received on the several works, and to make a Report, giving the situation of each separate work, and an estimate of its probable future increase, in order to ascertain its real value. This information was never furnished, and it has only been partially obtained within a few days past, after much delay and difficulty.

The practical operation of the system on the Erie Canal is this:—Every winter the revenue and expenditure is discussed by a full Board, composed of the Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Comptroller, Treasurer, Attorney General, three Canal Commissioners, and State Engineer. Plans are laid down and arrangements made for the ensuing summer; and the maintenance and expenditure upon the works are placed entirely under the control of the *three acting Canal Commissioners*, who divide the charge and give to their respective sections their personal superintendence during the whole working season.

Three reports are published every year.

The *first* relates to Finance.

The *second* furnishes full and classified statistical information relating to the tolls, trade, and tonnage, shewing the movement in every direction on their Canals; an object for which we have created a separate sub-department.

The *third* report gives every dollar paid, and the name of every individual receiving money, with the particular work or object for which it was expended. So perfect and efficient is the system in this department, that tables were furnished to the Convention of 1846, giving the whole yearly pro-

ceedings since 1821, upon each separate work. In contrast with this, in Canada, there has been no regular published return since the Union, of the trade on the Canals, even in its simplest form, and the business of 1847, one of the most important years, is yet unknown to the public.

The proposed alteration is, to substitute a system precisely similar to the one above described, that we may profit by the experience gained by the people of New York during the last *thirty years*.

The duties of this proposed department should be extended to every matter relating to Commerce and Navigation. It should have control over the imposition of Tolls—the regulation of Trade—the maintenance of the Works, and management of property connected therewith,—and the duties and selection of the public servants on these works.

Each Commissioner should be compelled by law (as on the Erie Canal) once in each month during the season of navigation, to visit each work under his charge, inspect slide-masters, timber dues collectors, superintendents and tolls collectors, and officers of customs; hear complaints, suspend delinquents on the spot, and appoint substitutes until the decision of the Governor in Council is obtained.

The Trinity Boards should be examined, with a view of ascertaining whether all Light House and other duties performed by them, should not be transferred to the proposed department.

The receipts, disbursements, and audit only of accounts connected with the above, should remain in the hands of the Inspector General's Department; all out-door superintendence, &c., being performed by the Public Works Department, whose officers will essentially be out-door men.

The form of trade returns and duties of collection, &c., should be defined by law, so as to ascertain the actual receipts, expenses and business of every work within a given period, in order to determine its value and prospects (the information now given through the Public Accounts being merely financial, shewing only the Dr. and Cr. position of each work at the close of the year, *as far as returns have been received*), and not left to the discretion of any department; and the important information thus obtained should be regularly made public at stated periods.

The expenditure of every branch of this department (as well as of all others,) should be fixed by law, at or within certain limits.

If the limited duties now discharged by this department could be undertaken by another there would be no necessity for its continuance another year; whereas if its powers be extended so as to embrace most necessary duties, not now performed by any, it would be the most important and necessary department under the Government.

The increase of unnecessary labor may be inferred from the following routine: We find the number of warrants has increased, from 664 in 1841, to 3,713 in 1848;—A simple order for payment under an Act of Parliament requires a number of separate entries, besides the signature of the Governor General,—thus, an agreement by the Board of Works for payment of six months' rent of a building, requires: 1st. Account to be presented to Secretary of Commissioners of Public Works, who reports thereon to the Commissioners, to obtain authority for payment.—2nd. A Report and Minute of Council is prepared by the Secretary, and signed by the Commissioners.—3rd. The Minute is signed by the President of Committees of the Council.—4th. It is confirmed by the signature of the Governor in Council.—5th. A certified copy is made out, signed by the Clerk of the Council, and sent to the Department of Public Works.—6th. It is entered or registered in a book kept for that purpose.—7th. Under

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that authority a certificate is made out and signed by one of the Commissioners.—8th. This certificate is given to the party claiming payment of the account (who gives a receipt for the same), and by him taken to the warrant office, where a warrant is made out.—9th. The certificate and the warrant are sent to the Inspector-General, examined, entered, and signed if the appropriation has not been overdrawn, which is referred to in certificate.—10th. Returned to the Executive Council office, entered, and copied.—11th. Sent to the Governor-General for his signature.—12th. Sent to the Clerk of the Council, for signature and copy.—13th. Entered by Receiver General, and paid.—14th. Duplicate receipts given by party. (In contracts seven entries only are necessary.)

No. 3.

Remarks relative to the Customs Department.

To understand this branch of the question properly, I have examined into the gross and net amounts of collection, and expenses, at different periods in Upper and Lower Canada, and in United Canada, before and since the Union, in order that the present mode of conducting the public business may be shewn.

The gross amount of collections in Lower Canada from 1834 to 1840, averaged £172,498 per annum; and the net amount paid to the Treasury £162,746, leaving the *expenses of collection*, £9,752.

The gross amount collected in Upper Canada from 1836 to 1840, averaged £17,296; the net amount paid to the Treasury £14,438, and the *expenses of collection*, £2,858.

Thus the gross amount collected in both Provinces averaged £189,794; the net amount received, £177,186, and the *expenses of collection*, £12,608.

In *Lower Canada*.—The amount collected in 1840 on the American line leading to Montreal, was £32,259, and the expense of collection, £1,099. In 1848, the amount received was £28,105, and the expense of collection, £4,156; shewing a decrease in the receipts of £4,144, and an *increase* in the expense of collection of £3,057.

In *Upper Canada*.—The amount collected in 1840 was £17,635, and the expense of collection, £3,219. In 1848, the receipts were £128,906, and the expenses £14,113; shewing an *increase*, in the former, of £111,261, and in the latter, of £11,894.

In the *United Province* of Canada.—The total amount collected in 1840 was £233,486, and the expense of collection, £11,792. In 1844, the receipts were £429,772, and expense of collection, £15,828; while in 1848, the amount received was £300,282, and the expenses of collection had advanced to £33,756 13s. 6d., including, for the expense of Customs management, £2,920 7s., charges included in Civil List, (No. 15 of Public Accounts) £825, and charges in No. 34 of Public Accounts, £334 1s. 8d.

The number of Ports of Entry in 1840, were nine in Lower Canada and thirty-three in Upper Canada, (see Statement A,—below) in all forty-two. In 1848, twenty-two additional had been created, making altogether, sixty-six Ports of Entry.

The system in operation in Lower Canada, is under the Act of 6 Will. IV, c. 24 (1836) and in Upper Canada, under 7 Will. IV, c. 25 (1837).

In *Lower Canada*.—The following compensation was allowed to Custom House Officers, viz:

Collector at St. John's, Salary.....	£400
Ditto Rent of Custom-House....	40
Ditto Gauger and Clerk....	100
Landing Waiters, (2 at £70).....	140
Ditto at Lacolle.....	15
	<hr/>
	£695
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Collector at Stanstead, Rent and Contingencies	£ 25
Ditto 50 per cent. on receipts—not to exceed	100
Landing Waiter at Stanstead	15
	<hr/>
	£140
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Collector at Beauce, 50 per cent. on receipts— not to exceed	£100
Ditto Rent of Custom-House, &c.....	25
	<hr/>
	£125
	<hr/>

In *Upper Canada*.—Twelve and a half per cent. was allowed to Collectors, out of their collections, so long as such collections did not exceed £1,000; and five per cent. on any amount above £1000; provided that the annual compensation should not exceed £300 in any one case.

These Acts regulated the compensation to Collectors in proportion to the amount received, therefore the expense at any single Port could not exceed the amount collected thereat. It also appears that under their provisions the Receipts in 1840 exceeded the average of the ten previous years, by £46,300, although the expense of collecting the same had decreased £816.

In 1841, under the Act 4 & 5 Vict. c. 14, the rate of duty was increased from 2½ to 5 per cent. (being 100 per cent. increase), and the Revenue, until 1844, increased in the same proportion, while the expense of collecting the additional receipts (£215,284) amounted only to £4,608.

Up to this period the Revenue had increased most rapidly and satisfactorily, owing in a great measure to the Imperial Corn Law of 1843, removing the duty on Canadian products, and admitting them into the British markets at a nominal duty, and at the same time admitting American wheat ground in Canada and transported through our Canals, at an additional duty of only 1s. per quarter. This increase of the Revenue was, however, attributed wholly to the exertions and vigilance of Officers of the Customs, the consequence of which was that the Legislature sanctioned the creation of a new Department.

After the Union, the system of compensating Customs Officers by per centage, was discontinued, and fixed salaries established. This very naturally increased the number of applicants; they were not slow in discovering the public benefit that would arise by opening additional Ports in places where (under the old system of per centage) they had never been thought of. The inhabitants of the locality, at the instigation of the individual coveting the salary, petitioned the Government; and the new Department, anxious to extend the field of its operations, lent its aid in forwarding the views of the petitioners, until Ports were opened within a few miles of each other, throughout the greater part of the frontier.

The result of these changes (with the increased duty imposed) has been to lessen the amount of Revenue from £429,772 in 1844, to £300,282 in 1848, (being £129,440); while the expense of collection has increased from £15,613 to £33,756 (being an increase of £19,286).

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(2.) We have thus far examined the effect which the change of system in the Customs management has produced, viz.; the increase of Expenditure and decrease of Revenue. It is also desirable that the amount of Imports from Great Britain should be carefully compared with the increase of duties from year to year, to discover what effect raising the duties may have had in producing the diminution of Imports and decrease of Trade. The Ports of Quebec and Montreal are selected, as the only ones from which there are Returns previous to 1847.

From 1838 to 1841, the value of Imports at these Ports increased from £1,830,289 to £2,286,052, making a difference in three years of £455,763. In the latter year the Customs Duties under 4 and 5 Vict. ch. 14, were increased from 2½ to five per cent. as before mentioned. The value of Imports from 1842 to 1845, under this tariff, increased from £2,237,776 to £3,332,650, making a difference in three years of £1,094,874 (see Appendix to Journal of 1849,—Letter B.). In this latter year the value of Imports reached its maximum, proving that the trade had not been sensibly affected by this rate of duty.

In 1845, under Acts 8 Vict. chapters 3 and 4, a duty was imposed on agricultural produce.

In 1846, under 9 Vict. ch. 1, another slight increase of duty took place; and an excise duty on whiskey was imposed under 9 Vict. ch. 2.

In 1847, under 10 and 11 Vict. ch. 31, the Customs Duties were increased from five to 8½ per cent.

Although the population had increased, from 1,050,000 in 1841, to 1,491,666 in 1848, we find the Imports had decreased in value £178,788 within the same period, and from 1845 to 1848, £1,225,386; whereas, had the 2½, or even the five per cent. duty been adhered to, they would in all probability have increased at least in a ratio proportioned to the increase of the population.

(3, 4.) The remedy proposed is, to return to the old system that prevailed before the Union. Great expectations were held out from our increased tariffs, and bonding and warehouse system; instead of their being realized, the result shows a rapid decrease in both Revenue and Imports: not £100 in value has been exported from Canada to the United States.

As we have failed in the attainment of those two objects, it would be well to examine the advantages conferred on the Canadian consumers under the warehousing system. We admit it gives the merchant an opportunity of paying duty only when he sells the articles in store, whereby he obtains a credit on his Imports; but is not this credit obtained in the most expensive mode to the revenue that can be devised,—do not the warehouse officers and attendants cost far more than the loss sustained under the credit system?

In Great Britain, which is the great commercial depot of the whole world, the extent of the exchanges warrants the expense. The United States, notwithstanding all the advantages they possess from their proximity to the sea coast, complain of the expense of the system, and recommend a return to the old plan of credit. In Canada, with our limited home trade, and without any foreign, we are extending this expensive principle to every petty Port in the interior, thus framing an excuse for the employment of more Custom-house officers, and increased expenditure, without any necessity or corresponding equivalent whatever.

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The change proposed in this branch is to discontinue the warehousing system at once, and allow the importer a credit of three, six, nine, and twelve months, for the amount of his duties; he furnishing the Government with a note with two good endorsers, payable at any Bank; such note to be collected after maturity in the ordinary way by legal proceedings provided for by Act, which should leave no power in the hands of the Executive to postpone proceedings a single day.

With respect to the District of Gaspé, it appears that from 1830 to 1840 the expenses averaged, per annum,.....£476..net revenue...£1164 0 0
In 1841, expenses 488.....“..... 1076 0 0
“ 1848, “ 843.....“..... 1390 0 0

It is questionable whether the income from Customs pays the expenses incurred in the District.

With respect to the interior Ports, it appears that the great amount of Imports for the consumption of Albany, Buffalo, Cleveland, Chicago, and the millions of people inhabiting the West, are entered at New York, the principal sea port. Why should not the same principle be applicable to Canada, and every article from Sea entered at Quebec.

The only Port required for the entry of Imports from the United States, in Lower Canada is St. Johns; all other Ports on that line of frontier should be under the control of that Port, and their expenses defrayed by a per centage on their collections.

It is proposed to establish one Port in each District or County named in the Statement below.

Were the system of percentage adopted, (no salary to exceed £500), the duties reduced to 10 per cent. the first year, 7½ the second and third, and 5 per cent. thereafter, until the extinction of the Public Debt; and no Boats under 50 tons allowed to land, except at regular Ports appointed for that purpose, under pain of forfeiture of the whole to the informer; public opinion would discountenance smuggling, the expenses of Collection would be reduced, and the net revenue proportionably increased. The percentage, and amount collected in 1848 were, respectively, at

2 Ports, Quebec and Montreal:—	(68-10 per cent.)	£13,101	Net am't. rec'd.	£190,724
4 “ St. Johns, Kingston, } Toronto, Hamilton: }	(63-10 per cent.)	5,422	“ “	85,936
60 remaining Inland Ports:—	(53 per cent.)	15,233	“ “	27,699
		£33,756		£304,358

The expense of the Customs management is charged to these Inland Ports, because it is not required for the six Ports first mentioned.

The cost of collection averages as follows:—

Quebec	13 per cent.,	Montreal	4 2-10,	St. Johns	7,
Kingston	14 5-10,	Toronto	5 3-10,	Hamilton	4 1-10.
3 ports	returning over	£1500.	12 per cent.		
7 “	“	“	returning less than	£1500,	22½ per cent.
6 “	“	“	“	500,	40 per cent.
7 “	“	“	“	200,	144 per cent.
9 “	“	“	“	1000,	33 per cent.
5 “	“	“	“	300,	70 per cent.
6 “	“	“	“	100,	200 per cent.
17	cost	£1151 14s. 5d.	more than they receive	altogether.	

Appendix
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Appendix
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9th July.

A.—STATEMENT of the number of Ports of Entry in each District, classed *One, Two, Three, and Four*, with the cost of collection in 1838, and in 1840, (before the Union) and the proposed reduction of Expenditure.

Classes, Districts and Ports.	Gross Revenue, 1848.	Expense of Coll. 1848.	Per Cent	Expense in 1840.		Proposed Expense.		Saving.	Remarks.
	£	£		£	£	£	£	£	
<i>Class One.</i>									
Quebec	63326	7373	13	4116	5½	} 5090	2½	8011	The per centage before the Union is calculated upon the gross amount then received.—Quebec should be the only Port of Entry from Sea in Canada.
Montreal.....	140499	5727	4½	2601	2½				
£	203825	13101	6½	6717	.....	5090	2½	8011	
<i>Class Two.</i>									
St. Johns.....	22341	1454	7	795	2½	} 3654	4	1768	Proposed cost estimated at the present expense of collection at Hamilton.
Kingston.....	10937	1372	14 1-5	283	7½				
Toronto.....	27753	1393	5½	300	6				
Hamilton.....	30326	1203	4 1-10	231	7½				
£	91357	5422	.....	1609	.....	3654	4	1768	
<i>Class Three.</i>									
District of St. Francis : Stanstead.....	1412	338	22½	146	30	282	20	56	
District of Montreal : Philipsburg.....	1227	310	29	158	60	245	20	65	
District of Gaspé : New Carlisle.....	1605	273	12½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Included in "Quebec."
Eastern District : Dickenson's Landing...	475	159	35	.....	.....	95	20	64	Erected after the Union.
Johnstown District : Brockville.....	3131	413	15	100	20	300	10	113	
Newcastle District : Port Hope.....	1311	208	16	100	19	262	20		
Niagara District : Port Dalhousie	1105	283	25	100	32	221	20	62	
Port Maitland.....	768	223	30	13	50	153	20	70	
London District : Port Stanley.....	5133	294	5½	100	22	300	6		
Western District : Sandwich.....	1010	234	23	100	42	202	20	32	
Huron District : Goderich.....	303	147	49	100	40	60	20	37	
Sault Ste. Marie.....	508	136	27	.....	.....	100	20	36	Erected after the Union.
Total.....£	16383	2745	17	917	.....	2220	.....	583	
Grand Total.....£	311565	21268	.....	9243	.....	10964	.....	10364	
<i>Class Four.</i> (Ports over £1000.)									
Johnstown District : Prescott.....	1427	264							
Victoria District : Belleville.....	1484	232							
Newcastle District : Cobourg.....	1362	332							
Gore District : Oakville.....	1024	150							
Niagara District : Niagara.....	1658	310							
Queenston.....	1079	244							
Chippewa.....	1953	425							
Talbot District : Port Dover.....	1700	232							
Total.....	11687	2139							

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STATEMENT of the number of Ports of Entry in each District, &c.—Continued.

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Classes, Districts and Ports.	Gross Revenue, 1848. £	Expense of Coll. 1848. £	Per Cent.	Expense in 1840. £	Per Cent.	Proposed Expense. £	Per Cent.	Saving. £	Remarks.
(Ports returning less than £1000.)									
District of Quebec:									All the Ports under the 4th class proposed to be discontinued altogether.
Beauce.....	68	75							
District of St. Francis:									
Eaton.....	61	89							
Compton.....	70	89							
District of Montreal:									
Bolton.....	228	138							
Sutton.....	95	95							
Frelighsburg.....	436	121							
Lacole.....	536	388							
Hemmingford.....	358	90							
Russeltown.....	123	227							
Huntingdon.....	154	115							
Dundee.....	518	330							
St. Régis.....	297	226							
Coteau du Lac.....	76	427							
Clarenceville.....	251	136							
District of Gaspé:									
Gaspé.....	441	386							
Magdalen Islands.....	84	184							
Eastern District:									
Rivière aux Raisins ...	9	95							
Cornwall.....	271	150							
Mariatown.....	264	190							
Johnstown District:									
Elgin.....	18								
Maitland.....	48	146							
Gananoque.....	284	158							
Midland District:									
Bath.....	655	154							
Prince Edward Island:									
Milford.....	48	113							
Wellington.....	31	110							
Hallowell.....	474	116							
Newcastle District:									
Newcastle.....	336	161							
Grafton.....	34	51							
Bond Head.....	60	95							
Darlington.....	430	165							
Home District:									
Whitby.....	469	160							
Port Credit.....	103	114							
Niagara District:									
Fort Erie.....	972	303							
Port Colborne.....	85	229							
Talbot District:									
Port Rowan.....	353	140							
Simcoe District:									
Penetanguishine.....	14	26							
Wellington District:									
Owen's Sound.....	34	76							
London District:									
Port Burwell.....	320	101							
Western District:									
Rond'Eau.....	50	92							
Amherstburgh.....	603	162							
Chatham.....	925	281							
Wallaceburgh.....	169	86							
Sarnia.....	457	199							
	£ 10767	6219							
Grand Total.....	£ 334019	29676				10964		18712	

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STATEMENT of the number of Ports of Entry in each District, &c.—Continued.

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RECAPITULATION.

PORTS.	Gross Revenue.	Expenses of Collection.
1st Class 2 Ports	£203,825	£13,101
2nd do. 4 do.	91,367	5,422
3rd do. 12 do.	16,383	2,745
4th do. { ... 8 do. returning over £1000.....	11,687	2,189
{ ... 43 do. do. less do.	10,767	6,219
Total—69 Ports	£334,019	£19,676

It thus appears that out of 69 Ports, 43 collect only £10,767
 The cost of collecting which is..... £6,019
 To which add Customs management 4,079
£10,098

Proving that the additional cost of those Ports equals the amount collected, and they should therefore be discontinued.

ABSTRACT.

Expense of Collection in 1848	£29,676
Customs Management Department	4,079
Total expense in 1848	£33,755
Proposed expense	10,964
Saving in expense of collection	£22,791

B.—STATEMENT shewing the value of Imports, and the duties thereon, at Montreal and Quebec, and in the United States, from Great Britain;—during the years 1841, 1845, and 1848, and the Population during these years;—prepared for the purpose of shewing the diminution of Imports caused by an increased Tariff, in Canada, and the increased importation resulting from a diminished Tariff in the United States.

Years.	Where Imported.	Imports from Great Britain.	Imports from all Countries.	Revenue from Customs.	Population.
		(1.) £ s. d.		(2.) £ s. d.	
1841... } 1845... } 1848... }	Quebec and Montreal,	2,169,233 19 11	.....	214,438 14 0½	1,050,000
		3,147,768 9 8	.....	419,001 7 8½	1,250,000
		1,835,811 19 5	.....	304,358 7 4	1,491,666
		Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	
1841... } 1845... } 1848... }	United States	(3.) {	(5.) 127,944,177	(6.) { 14,487,216 74	(8.) 17,560,082
		{	117,264,564	{ 27,528,112 70	19,525,749
		(4.) 61,846,119	154,977,876	(7.) 31,737,070 96	21,000,000

(1.) See Journals Legislative Assembly, Canada, 1849, (Appendix B.)
 (2.) See Public Accounts of Canada, Statement No. 1, 1841, 1845, and 1848.
 (3.) Cannot be procured.
 (4.)
 (5.) Report of Secretary of Treasury, United States, 1848, Table F, page 48.
 (6.) Ditto ditto ditto 1847, Table 7, page 94.
 (7.) Ditto ditto ditto 1848, page 1.
 (8.) Ditto ditto ditto 1848, Table N, page 64.

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C.—STATEMENT of Quantities and Values of certain Articles imported into Canada in 1849, as taken from Nos. 1 and 8 of the Trade and Navigation Tables; with an Estimate of the amount of Duties upon the same Articles under the proposed reduced rates.

ARTICLES.	Quantities.	Values.	Duties paid by each.	Rate of Duty now levied, as taken from No. 13, Trade Returns.	Rate of Duty proposed.	Values.	Estimated Revenue.
Liquors	380,000	£ 44,490	£ 34,267	77 per cent.	50	44,000	£ 22,000
Wines	227,833	38,388	16,803	63 do	50	38,000	19,000
Sugars	103,600	125,177	64,569	49 do	12½	125,000	15,625
Molasses	55,700	19,535	10,798	42 do	12½	20,000	2,500
Tobacco, manufactured	2,463,053	60,407	20,174	34 do	33½	60,000	20,000
Ditto, ditto, and Cigars	485,000	24,290	7,341	30 do	25	24,000	6,000
Fruit and Spices	1,047,721	28,685	7,951	27 do	24	28,000	700
Salt	9,332	17,189	4,356	22 do	12½	17,000	2,125
Coffee	3,076,500	190,531	86,635	18 do	12½	190,000	23,750
Teas		360,766	45,095	12½ do			
Cottons		190,294	23,786	do do			
Woolens		20,120	2,515	do do			
Linens		28,794	3,599	do do			
Silks		28,307	3,538	do do			
Leather and its Manufactures		115,620	14,452	do do			
Hardware		1,100,000	137,500	do do	12½	1,843,900	230,490
Unenumerated, viz: Paper, Glass, Furs, Brooms, Candles, India Rubber Shoes, &c., @ 12½ per cent.		180,793	4,520	do do		340,800	8,520
Iron		160,000	4,000	do do	2½		
Unenumerated, viz: Cordage, Coal, Hides, Tallow, &c., @ 2½ per cent.							
Totals		£2,733,399	£ 441,899			£ 2,730,700	£350,710

Included below.

Free Goods—Animals	£	249
Books	14,556	
Drawings	1,216	
Military Stores	36,651	
Seeds	5,963	
Unenumerated	210,564	
Totals	£ 269,198	

Amount of Reductions under the proposed Tariff, £91,189.

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5th July.

It appears from Trade Return No. 8, that the total value of our Imports in 1849, amounted to £3,002,599, of which £269,200 was the value of "Free Goods," leaving £2,733,399, as the value of goods liable to duty. These duties, as will be seen from Table 13 (Trade and Navigation,) range from 127 per cent down to 2½, upon the Custom House value, as there given.

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5th July.

The proposed reductions are as follows:

Liquors, from an average of about 77* per cent. to 50 per cent.			
Wines, from 63 do.	50 do.		
Sugars, 49 do.	22½ do.		
Molasses, 42 do.	12½ do.		
Coffee, 22 do.	12½ do.		
Salt, 27 do.	2½ do.		
Teas, 18 do.	12½ do.		

Amount of duties on the Importation of 1849, at this proposed Tariff (as above).....	£ 850,710 0 0
Increased importation, that may be expected from this reduction of the rates of duty, say 25 per cent.....	87,377 15 0
Total estimated Revenue	£ 438,087 15 0

It is reasonable to assume, that if duties are reduced, quantities and values will increase in inverse proportion to the decrease shewn in the Remarks following Resolution No. 19, inasmuch as low duties will ensure increased trade, and entries of goods at their real value.

It is considered that further reductions can be made annually until a nominal duty of 2½ per cent. is reached on Groceries, which form the bulky articles of import, are most generally consumed, and would be supplied through Quebec and Halifax, if the Executive Government were authorized to reduce the duties to this point at the Port of Quebec.

* From Table 13, the per centage of duty on the value for Gin is 127 per cent. ; Spirits, 114 ; Rum, 93 ; Brandy, 82 ; Whisky, 1. 77 is the per centage of the duties collected on the values entered in 1849.

No. 4.

Administration of Justice.

A.—STATEMENT of the Total Expenditure on account of the Administration of Justice, in each section of the Province of Canada, in the year 1848.

UPPER CANADA.		No. of Statement in Public Accounts.	Salaries.			Total.		
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
<i>Judges.</i>								
J. B. Robinson, Chief Justice	...	14	1666	13	4			
J. B. Macaulay, Puisné Judge	...	...	1000	0	0			
A. McLean, do	...	...	1000	0	0			
J. Jones, do	1st January to 30th July	...	581	10	5			
R. B. Sullivan, do	15th September to 31st December	...	298	9	6			
W. H. Draper	...	...	1000	0	0			
R. S. Jameson, Vice Chancellor	...	...				5541	13	3
1260 0 0								
<i>Travelling Expenses of Judges.</i>								
J. B. Robinson, attending Circuits	...	...	100	0	0			
A. McLean	...	...	150	0	0			
J. B. Macaulay	...	...	175	0	0			
J. Jones	...	...	100	0	0			
W. H. Draper	...	...	200	0	0			
725 0 0								
<i>Pensions to Judges.</i>								
L. P. Sherwood, Retired Judge, Queen's Bench	...	...				666	13	4
C. Elliot, Retired Judge, Western Court	...	...				
W. Falkner, Retired Judge, Newcastle District	100	0	0			
	100	0	0			
200 0 0								
Carried forward				£8363	6	7

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STATEMENT of the Total Expenditure, on account of the Administration of Justice.—Continued.

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UPPER CANADA.—(Continued.)										No. of Statement in Public Accounts.	Salaries.	Total.
											£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward ... ..										...	... ..	29679 15 9
<i>Clerks of Assize.</i>												
W. H. Draper, services at eight Assizes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	102 9 6	
E. C. Jones, do four do	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48 15 0	
W. A. Campbell, do seven do	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	116 17 0	
J. M. Horne, do three do	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 17 6	
C. Robinson, do two do	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 13 0	
T. A. McLean, do five do	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35 3 3	
												331 18 0
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>												
Usher of Court of Queen's Bench, Toronto	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0 0	
Keeper and Messenger of do	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60 0 0	
Messenger, Court of Chancery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55 11 0	
Fees of Clerk of Crown and Pleas, Toronto, to 30th June	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51 14 3	
Files for Papers in the Court of Appeals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 5 0	
Contingent Expenses of Superior Courts at Osgoode Hall, Toronto, half year, to 30th June	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	126 17 1	
												322 7 4
Total in Upper Canada ... ..										...	... ..	£30334 1 1

LOWER CANADA.										No. of Statement in Public Accounts.	Salaries.	Total.
											£ s. d.	£ s. d.
<i>Judges.</i>												
Chief Justice, at Québec	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	1666 13 4	
E. Bowen, Judge Queen's Bench, at Québec	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1000 0 0	
P. Panet, do do	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1000 0 0	
E. Bedard, do do 1st January to 25th April	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	318 13 8	
T. C. Aylwin, do do 26th April to 31st December	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	681 6 4	
Chief Justice, Montreal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1222 4 4	
S. Gale, Judge, Montreal, 1st January to 25th April	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	318 13 8	
E. Bedard, do do 26th April to 31st December	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	681 6 4	
C. D. Day, do do	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1000 0 0	
Jas. Smith, do do	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1000 0 0	
D. Mondelet, Resident Provincial Judge, Three Rivers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1000 0 0	
R. H. Gairdner do St. Francis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	555 11 0	
J. H. Thompson, do Gaspé	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	555 11 0	
E. H. Bowen, do do 2nd	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500 0 0	
												11499 19 8
<i>Circuit Allowances to Judges.</i>												
Sir J. Stuart	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	87 10 0	
E. Bowen	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	87 10 0	
E. Bedard	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62 10 0	
P. Panet	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	112 10 0	
J. R. Rolland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30 0 0	
C. D. Day	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	82 0 0	
J. Smith	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 0 0	
T. C. Aylwin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 0 0	
D. Mondelet	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75 0 0	
R. H. Gairdner	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75 0 0	
												682 10 0
<i>Pensions to Judges.</i>												
Chief Justice Reid, Montreal, 1st to 19th January	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42 10 0	
G. Pyke, late Judge Queen's Bench, Montreal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	740 14 38	
S. Gale, late do do	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	408 15 10	
Widow of late Chief Justice Vallières de St. Réal	18	260 0 0	
												1392 1 1
Carried forward	£13574 0 9

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STATEMENT of the Total Expenditure, on account of the Administration of Justice.—Continued.

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9th July.

LOWER CANADA.—(Continued.)						No. of Statement in Public Accounts.	Salaries.	Total.
							£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward	13574 0 9
<i>Circuit Judges.</i>								
C. E. Mondelet, District of Montreal	...	...	...	...	...	500 0 0	
H. Guy, do	...	...	...	...	...	500 0 0	
J. S. McCord, do	...	...	...	...	...	500 0 0	
William Power, District of Quebec	...	...	...	...	...	500 0 0	
J. C. Bruneau, do	...	...	...	...	...	500 0 0	
J. A. Tachereau, do	...	...	...	...	...	500 0 0	3000 0 0
<i>Travelling Allowance for Circuits.</i>								
E. H. Bowen, Circuits at Magdalen Islands	...	...	...	...	20	100 0 0	
T. C. Aylwin, do in Gaspé	...	...	...	...	...	75 0 0	
D. Mondelet, Court of Appeals, Quebec, and Queen's Bench, Sherbrooke	...	...	...	...	...	50 0 0	225 0 0
<i>Vice Admiralty Court.</i>								
H. Black, Judge	...	...	...	...	14	2 2 4 4	
J. P. Bradley, Registrar	...	...	...	...	...	166 13 4	
J. B. Parkyn, Marshal	...	...	...	...	...	83 6 8	472 4 4
<i>Court of Appeals.</i>								
J. G. Barthe, Salary and Allowance, as Clerk	...	...	...	...	20	140 0 0	
Transporting Records from Quebec	...	...	...	...	...	6 17 6	
F. Mincee, Salary as Usher	...	...	...	...	...	30 0 0	
F. W. Primrose, Services as Judge of the Court, in the case of <i>M. Lemaistre versus P. Cartier et al.</i>	...	...	...	...	...	12 0 0	
J. N. Bossé, do do do in do do do	...	...	...	...	...	12 0 0	
C. Panet, do do do in do do do	...	...	...	...	...	12 0 0	
J. F. Deblois, do do do in do do do	...	...	...	...	...	12 0 0	
William McCord, do do do at Montreal, in 1847	...	...	...	...	...	30 0 0	254 12 6
<i>Crown Officers.</i>								
W. Badgley, Attorney General, 1st January to 9th March, at £1350	...	...	...	...	14	255 18 2	
L. H. Lafontaine, do 10th March to 31st December, at £1100	...	...	...	...	...	891 9 8	
Do do Contingencies	...	...	...	...	...	202 12 2	
J. E. Turcotte, Solicitor General, 1st January to 10th March	...	...	...	...	...	115 7 8	
T. C. Aylwin, do 11th March to 25th April	...	...	...	...	...	75 16 6	
L. T. Drummond, do 7th June to 31st December	...	...	...	...	...	339 11 3	
J. Monk, Clerk in Crown Law Department, 1st January to 6th March	...	...	...	...	14	54 7 10	
R. S. M. Bouchette, do do 16th March to 31st December	...	...	...	...	20.	18 2 8	
Stationery furnished the Department	...	...	...	...	14	238 3 9	
	...	...	...	...	20	45 19 1	2237 8 9
<i>Criminal Prosecutions, (Queen's Counsel, &c.)</i>								
H. Driscoll, Services in a case in 1847	...	...	...	...	20	5 16 8	
Do Services in 1848	...	...	...	...	...	11 10 0	
Do Costs in case of <i>Queen versus Wilson</i>	...	...	...	...	...	13 19 9	
W. C. Meredith, Services in 1847	...	...	...	...	...	47 10 0	
A. Buchanan, do 1848	...	...	...	...	...	157 5 0	
A. W. Cochran, do 1847 and 1848	...	...	...	...	...	161 0 0	
J. Hallowell, do do do	...	...	...	...	...	14 10 0	
Dunbar Ross, Advocate, do, 1848	...	...	...	...	...	95 10 0	
Henry Stuart, do, 1839 and 1842	...	...	...	...	...	43 0 10	550 2 3
<i>Sheriffs.</i>								
W. S. Sewell, Salary as Sheriff, Quebec	...	...	...	...	20	111 2 0	
Do Allowance for an Executioner	...	...	...	...	...	30 0 0	
Do Balance of Contingencies, 1847	...	...	...	...	...	1718 19 4	
Do On Account of do 1848	...	...	...	...	...	3072 6 9	
Boston & Coffin, Sheriff, Montreal	...	...	...	...	...	111 2 0	
Do Allowance for an Executioner	...	...	...	...	...	30 0 0	
Do Balance of Contingencies, 1847	...	...	...	...	...	515 12 8	
Do On Account of do 1848 and 1849	4349 6 8		
Carried forward							£9938 9 5	£20313 8 7

Appendix
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STATEMENT of the Total Expenditure, on account of the Administration of Justice.—Continued.

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9th July.

9th July.

LOWER CANADA—(Continued.)						No. of Statement in Public Accounts.	Salaries.	Total.
							£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward ... ..						...	9938 9 5	20313 8 7
<i>Sheriffs—(Continued.)</i>								
J. G. Ogden, Sheriff, Three Rivers	...	...	...	...	...	20	83 6 8	
Do Allowance for an Executioner	...	...	...	...	...	...	30 0 0	
Do On Account of Contingencies, 1848	...	...	...	...	...	...	1346 13 7	
Do do do 1849	...	...	...	...	...	...	200 0 0	
G. F. Bowen, Sheriff, St. Francis	...	...	...	...	...	...	55 11 0	
Do Balance of Contingencies, 1847	...	...	...	...	...	...	73 2 2	
Do On account of do 1848	...	...	...	...	...	...	650 0 0	
M. Sheppard, Sheriff, Gaspé	...	...	...	...	...	...	88 17 8	
Do Balance of Contingencies, 1844 to 1847	...	...	...	...	...	...	111 1 1	
Do On account of do for 1848	...	...	...	...	...	...	100 0 0	
								12677 1 7
<i>Coroners.</i>								
B. A. Panet, Coroner, Quebec, Salary	...	...	...	...	...	20	111 2 0	
Do Fees and Disbursements	...	...	...	...	...	...	587 10 7	
Jones & Coursolles, &c., Coroner, Montreal	...	...	...	...	...	...	111 2 0	
Do Fees and Disbursements	...	...	...	...	...	...	814 15 2	
V. Guillet, Coroner, Three Rivers	...	...	...	...	...	...	55 11 0	
Do Fees and Disbursements	...	...	...	...	...	...	196 16 4	
C. A. G. DeTonnancour, Coroner, St. Francis	...	...	...	...	...	...	50 0 0	
Do Fees and Disbursements	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 15 8	
William Tilly, Coroner, Gaspé	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 15 4	
Do Fees, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	40 5 7	
R. W. Fitton, Coroner, Bonaventure	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 15 4	
Do Fees, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 10 0	
James Blackburn, Acting as Coroner at Aylmer	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0 0	
								2072 19 0
<i>Clerks of the Crown.</i>								
James Green, Clerk of Crown, Quebec, Salary	...	...	...	...	...	20	44 8 8	
Do Fees and Allowances	...	...	...	...	...	...	166 5 8	
A. M. Delisle, Montreal	...	...	...	...	...	...	44 8 8	
Do Fees, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	151 1 2	
E. Barnard, Three Rivers	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 4 4	
Do Fees, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 10 8	
W. Bell, St. Francis (18 months)	...	...	...	...	...	...	89 17 7	
								537 16 9
<i>Interpreters to the Courts.</i>								
S. Lelièvre, Quebec	...	...	...	...	...	20	79 8 8	
R. Dillon, Montreal	...	...	...	...	...	...	79 8 8	
F. Bureau, Three Rivers	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 15 4	
T. A. Young, Interpreter, Quebec, for Criminal Term, August, 1848	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0 0	
J. Langlois, do Quarter Sessions, Quebec, in April, 1848	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0 0	
								204 12 8
<i>Court House Keepers.</i>								
P. Low, Quebec	...	...	...	...	...	20	60 0 0	
A. Loiselle, Montreal	...	...	...	...	...	...	80 0 0	
P. Portugais, Three Rivers, 1st January to 5th November	...	...	...	...	...	...	33 18 3	
J. Robitaille, do 6th November to 31st December	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 1 9	
J. McLellan, Keeper of Court House and Gaol, New Carlisle	...	...	...	...	...	...	40 0 0	
T. Tuzo, do do do Percé	...	...	...	...	...	...	40 0 0	
C. M. Hyndman, do do do and Crier, Sherbrooke	...	...	...	...	...	...	40 0 0	
								300 0 0
<i>Keepers of Gaols.</i>								
J. MacLaren, Quebec, Salary, and Allowance for Turnkeys	...	...	...	...	...	20	261 2 0	
T. McGinn, Montreal, do do	...	...	...	...	...	...	218 17 8	
Richard Gennis, Three Rivers, do do	...	...	...	...	...	...	141 2 0	
P. Read, Sherbrooke, Salary	...	...	...	...	...	...	37 15 4	
								658 17 0
<i>Physicians to Gaols.</i>								
J. Morin, Québec	...	...	...	...	...	20	216 14 5	
D. Arnoldi, Montreal	...	...	...	...	...	...	222 4 4	
G. Badaux, Three Rivers	55 11 0	
J. B. Johnston, Sherbrooke	40 0 0	
								534 9 9
Carried forward	37209 5 4

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STATEMENT of the Total Expenditure, on account of the Administration of Justice.—Continued.

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LOWER CANADA—(Continued.)										No. of Statement in Public Accounts.	Salaries.			Total.		
											£	s.	D.	£	s.	D.
Brought forward													37299	5	4	
<i>Houses of Correction.</i>																
Quebec										16	200	0	0			
Three Rivers											100	0	0			
													300	0	0	
<i>Police.</i>																
W. Ermatinger, Superintendent of Police, Montreal										16	300	0	0			
Two Policemen, and Stationery, do											120	10	0			
W. K. McCord, Superintendent of Police, Quebec											500	0	0			
Two Policemen, Clothing, and Stationery, do											151	18	0			
													1072	8	0	
<i>High Constables.</i>																
W. Downes, Quebec, Salary										20	40	0	0			
Do Balance for services, 1847											165	8	6			
Do On Account of do, for 1848 and 1849											371	16	6			
B. Delisle, Montreal											40	0	0			
Do Services in 1848											425	12	0			
P. Burns, Three Rivers											30	0	0			
Do Balance for services in 1847											46	14	9			
Do Services to 30th June, 1848											212	19	5			
E. Clark, St. Francis											30	0	0			
Do Services, 1847											65	17	0			
Do do 1848											226	19	10			
													1655	8	0	
<i>Criers and Tipstiffs.</i>																
G. Stanley, Crier, Montreal										20	22	4	4			
P. Devins, Tipstaff, do (nine months)											15	0	0			
F. Mincee, Crier and Tipstaff, Quebec											42	4	4			
P. Portugais, do Three Rivers											27	15	4			
													107	4	0	
<i>Prothonotaries.</i>																
Borroughs & Fiset, Quebec, balance of Disbursements, 1847										20	154	15	4			
Do do on account of do 1848											200	0	0			
Monk, Coffin & Papineau, Montreal, balance of do 1847											491	10	0			
Do do do on account of do 1848											342	2	4			
E. Barnard, Three Rivers, Disbursements in 1848											107	0	1			
William Bell, St. Francis, do for 18 months											137	15	6			
J. Wilkie, Joint Prothonotary at New Carlisle, salary for 1848											50	0	0			
Do do do Disbursements in 1847											28	5	0			
G. F. Tremblay, do at Percé, salary for 1848											50	0	0			
Do do Disbursements (1 year) to June, 1848											33	0	3			
													1594	8	6	
<i>Clerks of the Peace.</i>																
Perrault & Doucet, Quebec, Fees and Allowances (1 year) to June, 1848										20	557	0	5			
Delisle & Brehaut, Montreal, do for 1848											697	1	10			
H. B. Hughes, Three Rivers, Fees, &c., to 30th June, 1848											208	5	7			
William Bell, St. Francis, Fees and Disbursements, 18 months											32	8	4			
Wilkie & Tremblay, Percé, year ending 30th June, 1848											62	3	3			
Bebee, Wilkie & Tremblay, New Carlisle, do for 1847											40	6	10			
													1597	6	3	
<i>Circuit Courts.</i>																
Court House at Berthier, 1 year's Rent, and Contingencies										20	33	17	6			
Do Beauce, do do											8	5	0			
Do Beauharnois, payment for damages to house											14	14	6			
Do do Contingent expenses											25	0	0			
Do Gentilly, 15 months' Rent											18	15	0			
Do Grand River, Rent and Stationery, 1847											20	10	0			
Do Gaspé Basin, do do											30	0	0			
Do Kamouraska, 6 months' Rent, and Contingencies											15	14	7			
Do Leeds, one year's Rent											10	0	0			
Do Lotbinière Contingencies,											7	10	0			
Do L'Assomption, Rent (1 year)											25	0	0			
Do Missisquoi do											35	0	0			
Carried forward													244	6	7	
													43626	4	7	

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STATEMENT of the Total Expenditure, on account of the Administration of Justice.—Continued.

LOWER CANADA—(Continued.)		No. of Statement in Public Accounts.	Salaries.	Total.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward			244 6 7	43626 4 7
<i>Circuit Courts—(Continued.)</i>				
Court House, Malgaden Islands, Rent for 1847 and 1848	...	20	30 0 0	
Do Ottawa, Rent to 13th July, and Contingencies	...		68 4 3	
Do Rimonski, Contingencies	...		10 0 0	
Do Portneuf, Rent for 1848	...		10 0 0	
Do Restigouche, do	...		20 0 0	
Do Richmond, do	...		7 10 0	
Do Richelieu, Rent for 1847, and Contingencies for 1848	...		35 7 6	
Do St. Hyacinthe, Contingencies	...		38 12 6	
Do St. Thomas, Rent and do	...		37 2 6	
Do Saguenay, Contingencies	...		11 5 0	
Do St. Johns, do and Rent	...		34 10 0	
Do Two Mountains, do	...		25 0 0	
Do Stanstead, do and do	...		11 0 0	
Do Terrebonne, do	...		12 10 0	
Do Yamaska, Rent to 8th August, and 2 years' Contingencies	...		38 12 9	
Do Vaudreuil, 15 months' Rent	...		37 10 0	
Work performed at the Court House, Sherbrooke	...	19	824 8 7	
Do do do Montreal	...		99 7 9	
Do do at sundry Court Houses and Gaols	...		158 9 0	
				1753 16 5
<i>Services on behalf of Prisoners in cases of Felony.</i>				
Sheriff of Quebec, services for Prisoners, to June 30, 1848	...	18	27 7 6	
Prothonotary of do do for 1847	...		8 4 2	
Clerk of the Crown, Montreal, do 1848	...		23 9 0	
Do Quebec, do 1847	...		95 16 9	
Clerk of the Peace, Montreal, do 1848	...		28 15 0	
Do Three Rivers, do 6 months in 1848	...		10 16 0	
High Constable, Montreal, services for Prisoners in 1848	...		20 10 0	
Do Quebec, do do 6 months in 1848	...		21 1 0	
Do Three Rivers, do do 1847	...		5 2 6	
Clerk of the Crown, St. Francis, do do 6 months in 1848	...		9 17 4	
Superintendent of Crown Witnesses, Montreal, Criminal Terms, Feb. and Aug., 1848,	...		68 6 9	
				319 6 0
<i>Conveying Prisoners to Gaol and Penitentiary.</i>				
45 Prisoners, from Montreal to Kingston Penitentiary, 1848	...	18	112 15 1	
3 do Quebec to do do	...		75 0 0	
2 do Three Rivers, to do do	...		29 7 0	
Convicts conveyed from Kingston and Montreal to Quebec Gaol	...	20	7 9 4	
				224 11 5
<i>Commissioners of Bankrupts.</i>				
James Hallowell, St. Francis, Salary from 5th July to 31st December, 1847	...	19	97 16 6	
Do do do for 1848	...	20	200 0 0	
L. E. Pacaud, Three Rivers, do do	...		200 0 0	
				497 16 6
<i>Commissions of Inquiry.</i>				
S. C. Monk, Commissioner to inquire into complaints against S. Talon dit L'Espérance, J. P.	...	20	20 15 0	
Laberge & Vohl, Expenses of Commission against L. T. Dufresne, J. P.	...		40 0 0	
A. W. Cochran, Commissioner, do do do	...		50 0 0	
Charles Drolet, do do do William Cardon, J. P.	...		45 15 0	
				156 10 0
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>				
H. Sherwood, Attorney General West, attending Court of Oyer and Termiber at Quebec	...	14	5 0 0	
Expenses of proceedings against certain rioters at Yamaska	...	20	1 12 1	
L. T. Drummond, Solicitor General, to defray certain expenses attending administration of Justice	...		75 0 0	
W. C. Meredith, Q. C., Legal opinions	...		7 0 0	
Dr. Hall, services of himself and 2 others, inquiring into the state of mind of the convict Jones	...		37 10 0	
				126 2 1
Total in Lower Canada			£46704 7 0	

ABSTRACT.

Expenditure in Upper Canada	£30834 1 1
Expenditure in Lower Canada	46704 7 0
Total in Canada	£77088 8 1

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The expense of this Service in Upper Canada, prior to 1836, (under 1st Wm. IV.) was	£3,800
In 1837 (7 Wm. IV. cap. 2.) a double set of Terms were made, and double the number of Judges created, which cost, in addition to the above	2,500
In 1839—The expense had increased to	6,800
In 1847—In Nova Scotia, the cost, including the expense of the Penitentiary, was	7,880
“ In New Brunswick	6,630
“ In New York, with a population of 3,000,000.....	\$90,000
“ Maine	501,796..... 11,200
“ New Hampshire.....	284,481..... 13,003
“ Vermont.....	291,855..... 7,325
“ Massachusetts.....	737,466..... 50,536
“ Rhode Island.....	108,927..... 1,750
“ Connecticut.....	310,023..... 5,650
“ New Jersey.....	372,352..... 5,800
	<u>5,606,900</u> <u>\$185,264</u>

It appears that the Provincial Government of Canada, with a population of one and a half millions, expends upon this service, including the Salaries of the Attorney General, and Judicial Pensions

Pensions	£77,000
The State of New York, with.....3,000,000.....	25,000
Massachusetts with	737,500..... 12,634
Six separate States East of New Jersey, with 1,869,400.....	8,682
	<u>£46,916</u>

The transfer to the Provincial Funds of the charges for Administration of Justice, formerly borne by the different Districts, has been attended with great additional expense; and the mode of deciding on those charges is equally unsatisfactory to the Government, as well as the Districts, inasmuch as no fixed Rule can be established,—for instance, a reference to some of the Tables below will shew that—In 1848, the amount claimed from the Provincial Fund by the several Districts in Upper Canada, under the Act of 1847, for expenses attending the Administration of Justice therein, was £15,992 12 4

The amount paid was.....	13,145 10 2
	<u>£ 2,847 2 2</u>
In 1849, the amount claimed was.. ..	£10,068 12 4
The amount paid	8,115 0 4
	<u>£ 1,953 12 4</u>

B.—EXPENSES of Administration of Justice in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick.
	Currency.	Currency.
Chief Justice	£1250 0 0	£1140 0 0
Master of the Rolls	700 0 0	800 0 0
Three Puisné Judges	2100 0 0	2340 0 0
One	812 10 0	
Attorney General	500 0 0	660 0 0
Solicitor General	125 0 0	240 0 0
Clerk of the Crown	50 0 0	
Clerk of the Pleas ... ..	... Fees. ...	900 0 0
Clerk of Circuits ... ..	... ..	250 0 0
Judges' Travel	334 16 8	250 0 0
Judges' Fees ... ..	... Nil. ...	
Crown Prosecutions, 1847	227 5 10	
Crown Witnesses		
Coroners, 1847	292 10 0	
Reporter ... ..	... ..	50 0 0
Contingencies, Chancery	37 10 0	
Sheriffs ... ..	... Fees. ...	
Admiralty ... ..	... Fees. ...	
Penitentiary, 1847	1450 0 0	
Probate Courts Fees. ...	
Justices of Peace Fees. ...	
	<u>£7879 12 6</u>	<u>6630 0 0</u>

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C.—EXPENSES of Administration of Criminal Justice in the several Districts in Canada West, for the year 1848, viz., Accounts audited by Board of Auditors, April, July, and November, 1848, and January, 1849.

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DISTRICT.	Amount of Accounts as audited by Board of Auditors.	Deducted by Reports of Inspector General.	Paid out of the Consolidated Fund.	REMARKS.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Bathurst	633 13 1	137 1 10	496 11 3	
Brock	659 14 1	119 15 1	539 19 0	
Colborne	542 3 1	70 9 10	471 13 3	
Dalhousie	737 14 6	120 0 3	617 14 3	
Eastern	450 1 4	136 5 9	313 15 7	
Gore	1837 7 9	358 12 10	1478 14 11	
Home	2026 10 6	226 9 3	1800 1 3	
Huron	* 435 18 5	62 6 6	373 11 11	* £180 3s. 11d. of this sum is the amount of account, November, 1848, and January, 1849, as admitted by Inspector General.
Johnstown	633 13 11	102 3 1	531 10 10	
London	1221 2 2	223 6 3	997 15 11	
Midland	1232 4 10	243 18 11	988 5 11	
Newcastle	788 16 2	116 3 10	672 12 4	
Niagara	1159 11 6	283 10 9	876 0 9	
Ottawa	390 4 0	111 15 8	278 8 4	
Prince Edward	316 17 5	12 12 0	304 5 5	
Simcoe	484 8 5	178 0 10	306 7 7	
Talbot	545 11 3	80 12 5	464 18 10	
Victoria	601 4 6	144 18 9	456 5 9	
Wellington	681 17 9	90 14 10	591 2 11	
Western	613 17 8	28 3 6	585 14 2	
Total	£15992 12 4	2847 2 2	13145 10 2	

Inspector General's Office,
Toronto, 8th February, 1850.

D.—EXPENSES of Administration of Criminal Justice in the several Districts in Canada West, for the year 1849, viz., Accounts audited by Board of Auditors, April, July, and November, 1849, and January, 1850.

DISTRICT.	Amount of Accounts as audited by Board of Auditors.	Deducted by Reports of Inspector General.	Paid out of the Consolidated Fund.	REMARKS.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Bathurst	489 14 1	117 5 11	372 8 2	
Brock	632 18 8	178 4 9	454 13 11	
Colborne	349 12 9	85 2 5	264 10 4	
Dalhousie	270 15 2	2 7 7	* 268 7 7	* November and January accounts not yet reported on; January account not rendered.
Eastern	426 4 10	75 16 9	350 8 1	
Gore	873 16 9	134 9 6	739 7 3	Nov. and Jan. accounts not yet reported on.
Home	1058 0 6	292 11 2	765 9 4	Do do do do do
Huron	288 3 9	75 7 11	212 15 10	Do do do Jan. accounts not rendered.
Johnstown	572 12 1	17 12 7	554 19 6	
London	572 8 6	97 4 0	475 4 6	November and January accounts not yet reported on; January accounts not rendered.
Midland	558 10 3	117 18 1	440 12 2	
Newcastle	442 19 9	120 16 4	322 3 5	Do do do do do
Niagara	552 9 6	104 13 7	447 15 11	Do do do do do
Ottawa	299 18 10	64 2 6	235 16 4	
Prince Edward	255 3 1	2 0 9	253 2 4	
Simcoe	626 11 11	225 4 2	401 7 9	
Talbot	602 16 5	62 6 1	540 10 4	
Victoria	292 14 8	64 11 9	228 2 11	Nov. and Jan. accounts not yet reported on.
Wellington	599 14 8	114 2 8	485 12 0	
Western	303 6 2	1 13 6	301 12 8	Nov. and Jan. accounts not yet rendered.
Total	£10068 12 4	1953 12 0	8115 0 4	

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E.—PROPOSED REDUCTIONS in the expense attending the ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

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The following reductions in this branch of the Public Service, have been proposed and submitted for information.

It appears the total expenses for the Administration of Justice in Upper Canada, for the year 1848, amounted to £30,334 1s. 1d. From this sum is to be deducted the amount of the Fee Fund raised for the payment of the District Judges, £7,290 5s. 9d., leaving charged upon the Consolidated Revenue, the sum of £23,043 15s. 4d. To this sum is to be added the increased expenditure for the new Court of Common Pleas, and the additional number of Judges in the Court of Chancery.

The following is a Scheme to show what proportion of the charges ought to be borne upon the Consolidated Revenue of the Province, and what should be borne by the Districts, with the ways and means to meet the same, so far as practicable, showing also what proportion it is proposed should remain as a permanent charge upon the revenues of the Province: also the proposed reduction of each charge, (such reduction not to affect present incumbents.)

(N. B.—The figures within parenthesis refer to Notes accompanying this Statement.)

SALARIES, &c.		To be provided for by a Fee Fund.	To remain charged on the Revenue.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
<i>The Court of Queen's Bench.</i>			
(1.) Chief Justice	Present, £1666 13 4	Proposed, £1000 0 0	
Two Puisné Judges	Do 2000 0 0	Do 1500 0 0	2500 0 0
(2.) Sheriff attending the Court	Do 35 0 0	20 0 0	
Usher	Do 20 0 0	37 10 0	
(3.) Keeper and Messenger	Do 60 0 0	37 10 0	
<i>Office of the Crown and Pleas.</i>			
Clerk of the Crown and Pleas, £750—will be	£ 400 0 0	750 0 0	
Senior Clerk	250 0 0	250 0 0	
Junior Clerk	150 0 0	150 0 0	
<i>The Court of Common Pleas:</i>			
Chief Justice	1000 0 0		
Two Puisné Judges	1500 0 0		2500 0 0
<i>Office of the Crown and Pleas.</i>			
Clerk of the Crown and Pleas	400 0 0	400 0 0	
Senior Clerk	250 0 0	250 0 0	
Junior Clerk	150 0 0	150 0 0	
<i>Deputy Clerks in outer Districts.</i>			
For twenty Districts, including Assize duty		1055 0 0	
Travelling expenses of the Judges, say		800 0 0	
<i>Pensions.</i>			
Two Judges of District Courts		200 0 0	
<i>Chancery Court.</i>			
The Chancellor	1600 0 0		
One Vice Chancellor, at present £1250, will be	1000 0 0		
One Vice Chancellor	1000 0 0		3000 0 0
Messenger and Tipstaff to Court of Chancery		50 0 0	
Messenger and Keeper of Common Pleas		37 10 0	
Tipstaff to Court of Common Pleas		20 0 0	
Master in Chancery	500 0 0	500 0 0	
Clerk	125 0 0	125 0 0	
Registrar of Court of Chancery	400 0 0	400 0 0	
Clerk	125 0 0	125 0 0	
Contingent expenses of Courts at Osgoode Hall, for half year of 1848, £126 17s. 1d., say		300 0 0	
<i>District Judges.</i>			
(5.) For twenty District Judges		7900 0 0	
Carried forward		£13620 0 0	8000 0 0

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ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE—Continued.

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SALARIES, &c.	To be provided for by a Fee Fund.	To remain charged on the Revenue.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward	13520 0 0	8000 0 0
<i>Crown Officers.</i>		
The Attorney General .....	...	750 0 0
The Solicitor General.....	...	500 0 0
Contingencies, say .....	...	250 0 0
	£13520 0 0	9500 0 0
<i>Ways and Means.</i>		
Fees funded from the two Common Law Courts	3000 0 0	
(7.) Fees funded of Clerks of Assize, the duty transferred to Deputies.....	850 0 0	
Fees funded from Court of Chancery	1100 0 0	
(8.) Fees funded from Probate Court	30 0 0	
(9.) Fees under the Act 9 Vict., chap. 33	1000 0 0	
Fees under the Division Court Acts, (and these constantly increasing).....	7300 0 0	
	£13280 0 0	

By this Statement the fees to be funded would meet all expenses, save the Judges' and Crown Officers' Salaries, which would remain charged upon the Consolidated Revenue.

The remaining charges at present paid from the Consolidated Revenue, it is proposed to transfer to the Districts as they were formerly. The amount is a heavy charge upon the Revenue, to meet which no means are at present received. Inasmuch as the different Districts will have the proceeds from Tavern Licenses in future, they may well assume the payment of the expenses of the Administration of Criminal Justice. It is supposed also, there will be some curtailment of these expences when under the audit and control of the Magistrates or County Courts of the District.

The Charges for 1848, are—

	Repaid to the Districts.....	£10,804 10 6
(10.)	Criminal Prosecutions.....	659 10 0
(11.)	Clerks of Assize.....	331 18 0
		£11,795 18 6

Ways and means—

	The Licences, say.....	£12,000 0 0
(12.)	Fees funded on Registration of Titles.....	4,000 0 0
(13.)	Fees funded from the Surrogate Courts.....	500 0 0
		£16,500 0 0

These sums are, of course, the aggregate for all the Districts in Upper Canada. Each District would have its proportion of £16,500, according to its population and wealth, as well as pay its proportion of the other sum charged against the whole.

Transferring the expenses of Criminal Justice to the Districts, will have this effect, that the wealthier Districts will easily meet all the charges, and will have a surplus, but the poorer Districts will not be able to meet their charges without encroaching on the assessed taxes. That such will most likely be the case, may be exemplified by reference to the Statement in detail of the collections of the Fee Fund for the Division Courts.

If it be thought best that the whole should form one fund, then the best way will be to let the payment of the expenses of Criminal Justice remain as at present, keeping the Tavern Licence Fund, and letting the other fees be paid to the Consolidated Revenue Fund also.

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NOTE 1. The new Civil List Act of 1846 contemplates a reduction of salaries. The Chief Justice for the next appointment will of course be included.

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2. This sum is paid under an Act providing for the payment to the Sheriff of the Home District of so much per day for attending the Court in term time. Why it was passed is difficult to discover, for the attendance in term of the Sheriff is not required. He has no duty to perform in Court. Neither the Court of Chancery nor the Common Pleas will be attended by the Sheriff, indeed they could not be. Each Court will have its officer to preserve order, &c., called the tipstaff. This attendance of the Sheriff should be abolished. Neither of the Courts require his attendance.

3. In the expenses for 1848, appear charged £60 for the Keeper of the Queen's Bench. This includes the Practice Court now abolished. The former charge for Keeper used to be £50, but the additional Court created additional labour. The Keeper of this Court could very well perform the duties of both Courts with but little assistance. There will be the additional offices of the Court of Common Pleas to attend to. I would propose one person to perform both duties at £75 a year for the two, dividing, say £37 10s. for each Court.

4. There appears to be charged in 1848, by the Clerk of the Crown and Pleas, £51 14s. 3d. This should be considered as saved in consequence of paying a salary instead of fees.

5. Under the Act of last Session, ch. 63, the Governor in Council is authorized to fix the the remuneration to the Deputy Clerks in the different Counties. I should propose to base this upon population, having reference to the number of Assizes held in the different Districts. In some instances the larger population has the less number of Assizes, and this arises from the observed amount of business, and it will continue till the business increases. In the Home District there is no Deputy, and the business of the Assizes is much heavier than in other Districts. I would propose that a Clerk be appointed to perform the duty in this District, at £50 for each Assize, with the understanding that he is to do duty at other times in the Crown office, where an extra Clerk would perhaps be required. The remuneration I would propose to be as follows :

DISTRICTS.	No. of Assizes.	Population.	Deputy.			Assizes.			Total.					
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.			
Home	3	106,995	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150	0	0
Gore.....	2	67,671	40	0	0	30	0	0	70	0	0	0	0	
Newcastle	2	47,433	37	10	0	25	0	0	62	10	0	0	0	
London	2	46,547	37	10	0	25	0	0	62	10	0	0	0	
Midland	2	45,299	37	10	0	25	0	0	62	10	0	0	0	
Johnstown	2	43,436	37	10	0	25	0	0	62	10	0	0	0	
Niagara	2	43,095	37	10	0	25	0	0	62	10	0	0	0	
Eastern	2	38,653	37	10	0	25	0	0	62	10	0	0	0	
Wellington	1	36,865	30	0	0	12	10	0	42	10	0	0	0	
Bathurst	2	29,448	30	0	0	20	0	0	50	0	0	0	0	
Brock	1	29,219	25	0	0	10	0	0	35	0	0	0	0	
Western	2	27,440	30	0	0	20	0	0	50	0	0	0	0	
Dalhousie	2	25,520	27	10	0	20	0	0	47	10	0	0	0	
Victoria	2	23,133	27	10	0	20	0	0	47	10	0	0	0	
Simcoe	1	23,500	25	0	0	10	0	0	35	0	0	0	0	
Colborne	1	21,379	22	10	0	10	0	0	32	10	0	0	0	
Huron	1	20,450	20	0	0	10	0	0	30	0	0	0	0	
Talbot	1	19,274	20	0	0	10	0	0	30	0	0	0	0	
Prince Edward	1	18,021	20	0	0	10	0	0	30	0	0	0	0	
Ottawa.....	1	10,364	20	0	0	10	0	0	30	0	0	0	0	
										£1055			0	0

As to the Deputy Clerks' performing duty as Clerk of Assize,—see Note 7.

6. The salaries for District Judges, with the pensions of £200, amount to £8100. The fee fund for 1848 for these Courts amounted to £7290, and this fund keeps constantly increasing, so that in a short time it will pay all the salaries.

7. The office of Clerk of Assize may well be abolished, and the duty be transferred to the Deputy Clerk of the Crown in the different Districts. These persons would have abundant time to perform the Civil Duty. The addition of £10 to £15 for each Assize would be an important item to these Clerks, besides enabling the Government to fix smaller salaries for the other duties. The Clerks of the County Courts will have quite sufficient time to perform these duties; not one of the County Clerks but would gladly perform the duty in addition to his own, for the salaries proposed. With respect to the duties of Clerk of Assize on the Criminal side of the Court, it is proposed to transfer it to the Clerk of the Peace for each District. It is convenient for him, as all papers from Magistrates are transmitted to that office. No inconvenience would be felt in having two Clerks; it is so now at the District Court and Sessions, and no inconvenience is felt,—rather the reverse; for the one Clerk is preparing the matters while the other is engaged in Court. The Deputy Clerk would send all the Records, after each Assize, to the Court from whence they came, and the Clerk of the Peace would return the convictions to the Crown office. The advantages of this arrangement are two-fold,—first, appropriating the fees on the Civil side to help to pay expenses, (these I have put down at £4850 a year, which is altogether under the mark, but it is best to be on the safe side;) and, secondly, a saving to the Provincial Revenue. The amount in 1848, appears to have been £331 18s. See Note 5.

8. The Probate Court is a Provincial Court, and entitled to accommodation at Osgoode Hall. The same principle would apply to the proceedings in this Court as to the proceedings in the other Provincial Courts, viz., that they should contribute something towards the expenses of the Administration of Justice. The following scale is proposed

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On Probate of Will, or Letters of Administration, with Will annexed, and to Letters of Administration, where property under £300,.....	5s.	0d.
From £300 to £1000,.....	7	6
Above £1000 and under £2000,.....	10	0
Above £2000,.....	15	0
For every instrument or writing requiring the Seal of the Court,.....	2	6

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This would be estimated low at £30.

9. This is the Act providing for the redemption of the £6000 debentures issued for the enlargement of Osgoode Hall. No time is mentioned when these fees are to cease. The amount is not felt by the profession nor by the public, and they may well be continued.

10. The charge for Criminal prosecutions should be transferred to the Districts, and the office of Crown Counsel, as at present practised, be done away with. It is proposed as before, that an Attorney should be appointed in each County, to be called the County Attorney, who should have the conduct of all the ordinary criminal prosecutions, both at the Assizes and at the Sessions. The business would be very much facilitated by such an arrangement. The indictments would always be prepared before the Court met, for the different Acts oblige the Magistrates to forward papers without delay to the office of the Clerk of the Peace. The Grand Jury might dispose of the whole business in two days or three at farthest, instead of being kept as at present, two or three weeks. Witnesses and prosecutors might get away from Court speedily. With a permanent appointment for each County, there would be no difficulty in procuring persons standing high in the profession to take the appointment, at the fees proposed. Of course if there were cases involving political offences, the Government would have the charge of such: this provides for the ordinary offences which occur in the country. The charges at present received by Crown Counsel are as follows:—for drawing Indictment, 30s., and conducting a case to judgment, including indictment, £4 10.

A scale of this description is proposed for the Assizes:—

Where Indictment is drawn and sent before Grand Jury, but not found, or party not tried,.....	£1	5	0
Where Indictment, and party tried,.....	2	10	0

For the Sessions:—

Where Indictment sent before Grand Jury, and not found, or party not tried,.....	0	12	6
Where found and party tried,.....	1	5	0

To meet a part of these charges, I would do away with the fee to the Clerk of the Peace, of 10s., which he has at present for the indictment, and to compensate him he would have the fees for the business at the Assizes, the fees of which would be the same as at Sessions, and already regulated by the Tariff established by the Judges.

11. This sum, as before mentioned, is saved entirely to the Province, and transferring the duty to the Clerk of the Peace would render it very inexpensive to the Districts. The plan proposed above, of transferring all duty respecting the framing of indictments, &c., to a County Attorney, and rendering the office of Clerk of the Peace a Ministerial one only, would enable that office to be combined with that of the Clerk of the County Council, so that the person would then be a County Clerk.

12. Perhaps no fairer tax for the support of the administration of Criminal Justice could be devised, than to provide for the payment of certain fees on the transfer of property. The proper administration of Criminal Justice is to secure life and property, and the source from which it is most easy to provide, is when property is sold from one to another. The Registrar of each County could collect the fees and pay them over to the Treasurer. The following scale is proposed:—

On every Deed of Conveyance, where the consideration expressed is £300 and under, whether by way of sale or security,.....	0	5	0
On Ditto, from £300 to £1000,.....	0	7	6
From £1000 to £2000,.....	0	10	0
Above £2000,.....	0	15	0
On every Will registered,.....	0	2	6
On every other document registered,.....	0	1	3

13. For the Surrogate Courts, being District Courts, it is proposed to establish the same Fees as in the Probate Courts, but let the District Fees be paid into the District Treasury.

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No. 5.

STATEMENT shewing the amount of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada, and the amount thereof, proposed to be transferred to local Authorities or Specific Funds;—Also, shewing the present charges upon the said Fund—the proposed reduction thereof—the charges to be transferred to other Funds—and the sums remaining as charges upon the Consolidated Fund.

HEADS OF REVENUE.		HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.		Proposed Reduction.		Proposed transfer to other Funds.		NAME OF FUND		Proposed future Expenditure.		REMARKS.
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.			£ s. d.		
Total Revenue in 1848				379,401	9	9						
1. Amount of General Revenue proposed to be retained for Provincial purposes, viz:												
Customs	£304,358	7	4									{ For items of Expenditure, see Statement No. 6.
Auction Duties..	4,744	2	6									{ For do do see <i>infra</i> C.
Bank Tax	12,473	1	0									See Statement No. 4, A.
												See Public Accounts, No. 20.
												See Public Accounts, No. 18.
												See <i>infra</i> D.
												See <i>infra</i> E.
												See Public Accounts, No. 15.
												{ £5,812 9s. 6d. increase. See Public Accounts, Nos. 13 and 16.
2. Amount of Internal Revenue, proposed to be transferred to Municipalities:												See <i>infra</i> F.
Excise	£23,801	9	8									See <i>infra</i> G.
Casual Revenue..	4,183	7	7									See <i>infra</i> H.
Fines	1,400	9	3									See Public Accounts, No. 18.
												See <i>infra</i> I.
												See Public Accounts, No. 15.
3. Amount of Specific Revenue, proposed to be transferred and expended for specific objects:												See Public Accounts.
Territorial Revenue {	£ 3,181	0	10									{ £7,484 11s. 8d. increase. See <i>infra</i> J.
Tonnage Duties..	1,041	6	8									See Public Accounts, No. 1.
Militia Fines.....	41	10	0									
Tolls on Public Works.....	24,057	16	9									
Interest on Public Deposites.....	28,321	14	3									
	168	18	2									
Shewing an excess of expenditure over receipts of.....												
				379,401	9	9						
				95,089	13	9						
				£474,491	3	6						

* Exclusive of the Salaries of the two Attorneys General £2,700 0 0
 And Judicial Feunions 2,258 14 5
 £4,958 14 5

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A.—AMOUNT of estimated saving, by reduction of expenditure, transfer of charges, and reduction of Customs Duties.

IN addition to the reductions contained in the second column of expenditure above, amounting to... £ 38,003	
And the charges to local authorities and Specific Funds	176,440
	Amounting, together, to .....£214,443
A further reduction is proposed, from—	
Expense of collecting Customs Duties, (per Resolution 15—See Appendix No. 22).....	£ 22,407
Board of Works (per Resolution 13)	3,437
Salaries, Public Departments, (per Resolution 18) estimated at	10,000
	35,844
	£250,287
From this must be deducted the Revenue proposed (as above) to be transferred to the several Municipalities, £ 29,336	
And do do to Specific Funds	28,322
	57,657
The Consolidated Fund being thus relieved, after deducting Internal Revenue, of charges amounting to	£192,630
To which may be added, the estimated saving to the public by the proposed reduction of Customs Duties—(See Statement No. 3, C.)	91,189
Making a total saving, by the proposed changes, of.....	£283,819

B.—ESTIMATED AMOUNT OF REVENUE, under the Customs Tariff, proposed in Table No. 3, C., shewing the estimate to be ample to meet every anticipated expenditure.

Estimated amount of—		Estimated Expenditure, as above	£273,345
Customs Duties (See No. 3, C.)	£438,087	Add, further sum allowed (by Resolution 12) for	
Auction Duties and Bank Tax	25,000	Contingencies.....	12,500
		Unforeseen expenses	64,155
			In all, £350,000
		Which leaves, for additional Interest, Sinking Fund,	
		&c., a surplus of.....	113,087
Total Revenue	£463,087		£463,087

C.—STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE, on Account of the Legislature, in 1848.

	No. of Statement in Public Accounts.	Upper Canada.	Lower Canada.	Provincial.	Total.
Returning Officers	No 18,	£ 1,540 8 8	£ 3,193 0 2		£ 4,733 8 10
Legislative Council	No. 20,			£ 6,020 0 0	6,020 0 0
Legislative Assembly	"			14,900 1 0	14,900 1 0
Translator of the Laws	"			350 0 0	350 0 0
Printing the Statutes	"			2,542 1 9	2,542 1 9
Distributing do	"			425 0 0	425 0 0
Clerk of Crown in Chancery	"			160 12 1	160 12 1
Expenses of Military in attending an Election	"		16 0 0		16 0 0
		£ 1,540 8 8	£ 3,209 0 2	24,397 14 10	29,147 3 8

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D.—STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE, ON ACCOUNT OF THE MILITIA, IN 1848.

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	Statement in Public Accounts.	
Expenses of Court Martial	No. 18	£ 9 11 8
Adjutant General, East	No. 19	500 0 0
Do do West	"	500 0 0
Provincial Aide-de-Camp	"	200 0 0
First Clerk, Adjutant General's Office	"	185 0 0
Second do do do do	"	135 0 0
Third do do do do	"	130 0 0
Messenger	"	66 0 0
Postage	"	114 8 4
Contingencies	"	119 4 9
Rents	"	70 0 0
		£2,029 4 9

E.—STATEMENT OF PENSIONS PAID IN 1848.

	Public Accounts.		
Judicial Pensions	No. 14	£1,858 14 5	
Madame Vallières	No. 18	200 0 0	
District Judges, U. C.	"	200 0 0	
			£2,258 14 5
Legislative Pensions	No. 20	.....	544 13 4
Militia Pensions	No. 16	322 10 0	
	No. 17	3,456 10 11	
			3,779 0 11
Miscellaneous Pensions	No. 15	4,193 11 4	
(Repayment to Bank of Upper Canada)	No. 20	75 0 0	
	"	18 11 4	
			4,287 2 8
			£10,869 11 4

F.—EXPENSES attending the several Lunatic Asylums, and paid from the Consolidated Fund, in 1848.

	Public Accounts.		
In Upper Canada	No. 19	£ 664 1 5	
	No. 20	3,355 12 1	
			£4,019 13 6
In Lower Canada	No. 19	21 9 3	
	No. 20	4,074 2 8	
			4,095 11 11
			£8,115 5 6

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G.—GRANTS from the Provincial Funds in 1848, in aid of Charitable Institutions.

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	Public Accounts.	
In <i>Upper Canada</i> :		Nil.
In <i>Lower Canada</i> :		
Foundlings, Insane Persons, &c., Quebec	No. 20	£ 596 18 3
Do do do Three Rivers	No. 20	821 3 8
Montreal General Hospital	No. 19	550 0 0
Do Ladies' Benevolent Society	"	1000 0 0
Do University Lying-in Hospital	"	100 0 0
Do Protestant Orphan Asylum	"	100 0 0
Do Charitable Association of Roman Catholic Ladies	"	107 11 2
Quebec Protestant Female Orphan Asylum	"	100 0 0
Do Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum	"	100 0 0
Do Male Orphan Asylum	"	100 0 0
Grant for relief of Montagnais Indians	"	660 0 0
		£4335 18 1

H.—GRANTS to Local Institutions, in 1848.

	Public Accounts.		
<i>Upper Canada</i> :			
London Mechanics' Institute	No. 19	£50	
Toronto do do	No. 20	50	£100
<i>Lower Canada</i> :			
Montreal Natural History Society	No. 20	£50	
Quebec Literary and Historical Society	"	50	
Do Mechanics' Institute	"	50	
Montreal do do	"	50	200
			£300

I.—STATEMENT of Expenditure from the Consolidated Fund, on Account of Education, in 1848, including Grants to Colleges and other Scholastic Institutions.

	Public Accounts.		
<i>Upper Canada</i> :			
District Schools	No. 17	£ 1934 10 3	
Common Schools	No. 18	23102 17 0	
Upper Canada College, Toronto.....	No. 20	555 11 1	
Victoria College, Cobourg	"	500 0 0	
Queen's Collge, Kingston	"	250 0 0	
College of Regiopolis, do	"	250 0 0	
			£26592 18 4
<i>Lower Canada</i> :			
Common Schools	No. 18	£35880 10 3	
Secretary of Royal Institution, Quebec.....	No. 20	100 0 0	
Clerk and Messenger, do do	"	67 15 4	
McGill College, Montreal	"	300 0 0	
Medical Faculty of do do	"	300 0 0	
Joliette College.....	"	100 0 0	
Carried forward		34748 5 7	£26592 18 4

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I.—STATEMENT of Expenditure from the Consolidated Fund, &c.—Continued.

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	Public Accounts.		
Brought forward		£ 34748 5 7	£ 26592 18
<i>Lower Canada—(Continued):</i>			
Montreal High School.....	No. 20	282 4 6	
Quebec do do	"	171 2 4	
Do National School.....	"	55 11 1	
Montreal do do	"	111 2 2	
Quebec Society of Education	"	140 0 0	
Three Rivers do do	"	123 0 0	
Quebec British and Canadian School.....	"	100 0 0	
Montreal do do do	"	200 0 0	
Quebec St. Andrews School	"	100 0 0	
Montreal St. Jacques School	"	250 0 0	
Montreal American Presbyterian School	"	100 0 0	
College of Ste. Anne de la Pocatière.....	"	150 0 0	
College of L'Assomption.....	"	300 0 0	
Berthier Academy	"	100 0 0	
Charleston do	"	100 0 0	
Stanstead do	"	100 0 0	
Shefford do	"	100 0 0	
Sherbrooke do	"	112 2 2	
Do North American School Society.....	"	50 0 0	
Durham High School	"	100 0 0	
Quebec Infant School	"	55 11 1	
Indian Teacher, Lorette	"	50 0 0	
Do Caughnawaga	"	50 0 0	
Do St. Regis	"	37 10 0	
Do St. Francis	"	50 0 0	
School at Ste. Thérèse de Blainville	"	300 0 0	
College at Nicolet	"	200 0 0	
Bishop's College, Lennoxville.....	"	250 0 0	
St. Hyacinthe College	"	300 0 0	
			38787 8 11
Total			£65380 7 3

J.—MISCELLANEOUS EXPENDITURE, 1848.

	Public Accounts.		
<i>Provincial:</i>			
Shipwrecked Seamen	{ No. 19	8 10 0	
Provisions for Dépôts on the St. Lawrence	{ No. 20	30 5 0	
Do do at Anticosti	{ No. 19	150 0 0	
Secret Service	{ " "	50 0 0	
Travelling expenses—Ministerial Mission to Washington	{ No. 20	64 10 9	
	{ " "	51 5 0	
	{ " "	50 0 0	
			£ 404 10 9
<i>Upper Canada</i>		Nil.	
<i>Lower Canada:</i>			
Abstracts of Baptisms, &c.	No. 16	£ 111 0 0	
Ground rent of Bishop's Palace, Quebec	"	1111 2 0	
Inspector of Registry Offices	"	203 5 0	
Notarial extracts of Sales within the Queen's Domain	"	2 13 9	
Bounty for destruction of Wolves	"	17 10 0	
Quebec Fire Loan Agencies	{ No. 18	521 0 0	
Inspector of Chimneys, Three Rivers	{ No. 20	69 5 10	
Resident on Kempt Road	{ " "	27 15 4	
Commission of Inquiry, Montreal Registry Office	{ No. 19	6 5 0	
Putting in order, &c., Archives at Quebec	{ No. 20	31 5 0	
	{ " "	35 4 6	
	{ " "	200 0 0	
			£ 2336 6 5
Total			£ 2740 17 2

K—AVERAGE AMOUNT of the different Branches of Revenue received in each year, since the Union, and proposed Estimate to constitute the Provincial, District, and Specific Funds.

By transferring certain portions of the Consolidated Fund to District and Specific Funds, as above proposed, to meet the charges also transferred to those Funds, the effect will be to save the expense incurred by the Central Government in the collection and re-payment of such trifling amounts, and to collect the Provincial Revenue from those sources only in which the public pay an equal proportion, and from the expenditure of which they derive an equal benefit. The interest on the Public Debt ought to have been paid out of the proceeds from Public Works, for which the greater part has been created; but as this outlay has proved unproductive, the Consolidated Fund is the only source from which it can be drawn.

Provincial Fund.

The Provincial Revenue, or Consolidated Fund, shall in future consist of the Revenues derived from Customs Duties, Bank Imposts, and Auction Duties, only; and shall be appropriated for the support of the Civil Government, Legislature, Administration of Justice, Penitentiary, Geological Survey, Militia, Pensions, Miscellaneous Items, and Interest on the Public Debt.

No. 1—*Customs*.—Decrease of Revenue from 1844 to 1848 of £120,444, and increase of Expenditure, £19,286, as before stated. Estimated Receipts in future, £350,710. (See Statement No. 3, C.)

No. 2—*Bank Tax*.—The Bank Tax, levied under 4 and 5 Vict. cap. 29, (1841) varying from £7,600 to £16,006; averaging £12,252. Estimated at £12,500.

So long as a necessity exists for levying this Tax, it should be imposed on Capital, and not on the Issues; but it should be the first general Tax reduced.

No. 3—*Auction Duties*.—This fund ranged from £833 to £1332, in Upper Canada; and from £4744 to £8012, in Lower Canada; and averages in the former, net, £1029, and in the latter, £5521. It is estimated in future at £12,500.

This fund appears to have been wholly neglected; licences having been taken out, and no return of Duty made, as in Cobourg, in 1845 and 1848, Goderich, Hallowell, Amherstburg; Ports Maitland, Dover, Hope, and Stanley, where in 1847 we find six Auctioneers paying no duty. Auction duties have also been paid where no licence has been taken out, viz. at Cobourg, in 1842; Chatham and Prescott, in 1843; St. Francis, in 1846; Chatham, Niagara, and Windsor, in 1847; and Gananoque, in 1848.

District Funds.

The following sources of Revenue, now constituting part of the Consolidated Revenue Fund, shall in future be transferred to the different District or Local Authorities, viz.: Casual Revenue, Fines and Forfeitures, Duty on Whiskey and Stills, Shop Licences, and Licences for Billiard Tables, Steamboats, Ale and Beer Houses, and Hawkers and Pedlars.—That the Act 9 Vict. cap. 65, be repealed, and that the Marriage Licence and Tavern Licence Funds, already transferred to the several Districts, be (together with a Fee Fund, to be collected from litigants,) appropriated for the purpose of defraying the following expenses, viz.: Local Expenses of Administration of Justice, Hospitals and Charities, Lunatic Asylums, Local Institutions, and Agricultural Societies.

	Average Amount, since the Union, of			Estimated Amount.	
	Upper Canada.	Lower Canada.	Total.	Upper Canada.	Lower Canada.
Whisky and Stills	£ 12395	£ 3813	£ 16208	£ 10000	£ 5000
Shop Licences	3110	2179	5289	4000	4000
Billiard Tables, &c.	99	6	105	100	100
Steamboat Licences	154	Nil.	154	175	175
Ale and Beer Houses	199	Nil.	199	250	250
Hawkers and Pedlars	526	220	746	500	500
Total Excise	£ 16483	6218	22701	15025	10025
Casual Revenue	3860	3860	7720	5000	5000
Fines and Forfeitures	1291	1500	2791	2500	2500
Total to be transferred from } the Consolidated Revenue, }	£ 21634	11578	33212	22525	17525
In addition thereto:					
Marriage Licences	1951	365	2316	2000	500
Tavern Licences	9449	5142	14591	7500	7500
Total	£ 33034	17085	50119	32025	25525

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(Besides the following, in Upper Canada, which are not included, viz:—

Fees on Law Suits	£ 6,490	
District Taxes	84,709	(See Statement No. 14.)
Lunatic Asylums	3,879	

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To meet the following Expenditure :

	Upper Canada.	Lower Canada.	Total.
Administration of Justice	£15617	£31462	£47079
Lunatic Asylums	4019	4095	8115
Charities	Nil.	4336	4336
Local Institutions	100	200	300
Agricultural Societies	5143	4236	9377
	£24879	44329	69207

The greatest obstacle to transferring the internal Revenue arises in Lower Canada, where Municipal or local self-government does not appear as yet to succeed; but local Boards or authorities could be easily appointed for a time to carry out the system, and, no doubt, far more economically than at present.

It appears that the internal Revenue, now under the control of the local authorities in Lower Canada, with those proposed to be transferred, averages £17,087, although there is no tax in some instances, and great irregularity in its collection in others. The Estimate is, however, £25,525, exclusive of fees from litigants, which should be demanded, in justice to that part of the population not engaged in law suits. If these Revenues should still be insufficient, the Bank Tax and Auction Duties in Lower Canada should also be transferred, to defray the charges attending the local Administration of Justice, and remove the same from the Consolidated Fund.

As the expense attending the Administration of Justice has increased with unexampled rapidity, (see Statement No. 4, A,) no time should be lost in removing it back to the local authorities, who will receive an ample equivalent for the additional expense by the transfer to them of the above mentioned Revenues.

Estimated Value of District Funds.

No. 1—*Whiskey Tax.*—As the licensing of Stills has been discontinued, and a tax imposed on Whiskey since 1846, no particular remark respecting the former is called for. The Revenue was considerable, and the Excise on Whiskey most objectionable, inasmuch as it introduces a system of Excise which does not exist on any other part of the Continent, and bears solely on the Agricultural producer. The Distiller in the adjoining States having no additional tax, the Distiller in Canada has no chance of competition. The duty in Montreal has fallen off fifty per cent. during the last year, and a similar result must take place throughout the Province, if the tax is continued. It is, however, estimated at £10,000 for Upper, and £5,000 for Lower Canada.

No. 2—*Shop Licences.*—The expenses of collecting this tax, average 9½ per cent. The income varies from £2910 to £4110, in Upper Canada, and from £1996 to £3120, in Lower Canada; and were due attention given to this fund by the local authorities, it could no doubt be materially increased. It is estimated at £4000 in each Province.

No. 3—*Billiard Tables.*—This tax averages, in Upper Canada, £98 10s. 7d., and in Lower Canada, £6 10s. Few Districts pay in the former, and no tax has been collected in the latter since 1843. The tax is unequal and requires some amendment. Estimated at £100 in each Province.

No. 4—*Steamboat Licences.*—This fund also appears applicable to Upper Canada only. It shows greater uniformity in its collection; the Revenue ranging from £150 to £187 10s., and averaging £154 12s. It may safely be estimated for each Province at £175, and might probably be extended to £250.

No. 5—*Ale and Beer Houses.*—This branch of Revenue has decreased, from £327 in 1841, to £75 10s. in 1848. In some ten Districts nothing has been collected for the last two years. This branch is applicable to Upper Canada only, there being no similar tax imposed in the Lower Province. It is estimated at £250 in each Province.

No. 6—*Hawkers and Pedlars.*—The Revenue from this branch has varied from £540 to £660, in Upper Canada, and from £174 to £374, in Lower Canada, and has fallen off rapidly; it averages in the former £526, and in the latter £219; and could be materially increased by proper local regulations. It is estimated at £500 in each Province.

No. 7—*Casual Revenue.*—The Casual Revenue is composed of fees received from the Secretary's Office; the Registrar's Office; the Surplus "Fee Fund," collected in Upper Canada to pay expenses of small Courts; the Bankrupt Court fees, collected in Lower Canada, under 7 Vict. cap. 16. (These two last items should be transferred to the Districts, to enable them to pay the expenses of the small Courts,) and Miscellaneous (not detailed).

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This fund varies from £2,454 to £11,480; averaging £6,668, and estimated at £10,000. In 1849 it amounted to £7,720.

No. 8—*Fines, Forfeitures, and Seizures*.—The Fines consist of penalties incurred by offenders, &c., levied under various Acts,—the Seizures, of the proceeds of the sale of articles seized by Custom House Officers.

This fund averages £2,791, and is estimated at £5,000.

IN ADDITION to the above, the districts are in possession of the following sources of Revenue :

No. 9—*Marriage Licences*.—This fund yields from £2,270 to £3,097; the principal charge upon it is for postage,—ranging from £218 to £356; and printing, from £27 to £32. The amount received from Lower Canada, pays about the expense of collection of the whole; this expense averages over twenty per cent. Under the Act 9 Vict., cap. 65, the proceeds of the Upper Canada portion are appropriated to Charitable Institutions; and the Lower Canada portion for the payment of Rebellion Losses.

It is estimated at £500 for Lower, and £2,000 for Upper Canada.

No. 10—*Tavern Licences*.—The Revenue derived from this fund varied in Lower Canada, from £4,892, in 1842, to £0,118, in 1848; and averaged, *net*, £5,142. In Upper Canada it varied from £5,760, in 1842, to £11,210, in 1848; and averaged, *net*, £9,449. It has been surrendered to the different Districts, and appropriated in Upper Canada for the payment of Rebellion Losses, and for general purposes. In Lower Canada, under the 8 Vict., cap. 72, it is payable to the different Municipalities for local purposes.

It is estimated at £7,500 in each section of the Province; as the amount of these licences should be so apportioned as that each section of the Province should yield a like amount.

No. 11—*Fee Fund*.—This fund is raised exclusively in Upper Canada, by a tax upon litigation in the District or County Courts, and is devoted to the payment of salaries and other expenses of those Courts. It has averaged yearly £6,490.

In Lower Canada, under the Bankrupt Act, 7 Vict., cap. 16, fees were payable to the Public Treasury, and in 1848 they amounted to £701 16s. 9d. The Bankrupt Law has since expired.

The twenty District Judges of Upper Canada receive salaries, averaging £395, amounting in all to £7,900. The fees paid by litigants, in 1848, amounted to £7,661, and the cost of collection to £391. This fund is based upon a just principle, inasmuch as it is paid by the litigant, for whose benefit the expense is incurred; and there is no sound reason why this principle should not be carried out in all cases.

No. 12—*District Assessments*.—This fund, which is applicable to Upper Canada only, amounted in 1848 to £84,709. (*Vide Journal of 1848, App. No. 36.*)

No. 13—*Lunatic Asylum*.—The expense of erecting the Toronto Lunatic Asylum, and its maintenance, has amounted to about £57,000, which is charged solely on Upper Canada. The Revenue bears very unequally on different Districts; varying from £316 to £3,879 per annum, and large amounts remain uncollected. In Lower Canada no tax is imposed for this object.

Specific Funds.

The undermentioned Revenue, heretofore forming a part of the Consolidated Fund, and of certain special funds, it is proposed should henceforward be expended on the undermentioned objects, viz. :—

The Territorial Revenue (including the income from Public Lands)—for a Common School and District Library Fund.

The Tonnage Duties in both Upper and Lower Canada—for the erection and maintenance of Light Houses.

The Tolls and Revenue from Public Works—for the creation of a Sinking Fund, to pay off the principal of the Public Debt.

The Grammar School and Jesuits' Estates Funds—for Literary Institutions in both Provinces.

The Emigration Tax—for the temporary support of Immigrants, solely with a view of preventing their becoming a burden to the community.

The Militia Fees, Fines, &c.—for the expense of the Adjutant General's Department.

All of which, together with yearly returns of the College and every other Fund derived through any public property, to be accounted for annually to the Legislature.

Amount of Revenue to be appropriated for certain specific objects.

Tonnage Duties, (average for 7 years).....	£ 817
Trinity Board, Quebec, (for 1848).....	5,988
Montreal, (do.)	586

—————£ 7,391

{ Estimated at an amount sufficient to cover all expenses of erection and maintenance of Light-houses.

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9th July.	Territorial and Public Lands (average of 7 years)..	16,198	— Estimated at.....	£ 50,000
	Clergy Reserves (for 1848).....	17,192	— do.	62,500
	Jesuits' Estates (average of 2 years).....	6,500	— do.	7,500
	Grammar Schools (for 1848).....	1,668	— do.	11,619
	College Council (estimate from Journals of 1846).....	8,579	— do.	12,500
	Public Works (for 1848).....	24,058	— do. from £20,000 in 1850, to £400,000 in 1866.....	} 230,000
	Militia Fees and Fines (U. C.).....	92	— do.	90
		£ 81,678		£374,209

To meet the following Expenditure :

Common School Fund.....	£ 50,000	
Erection and maintenance of Light-houses.....	4,828	(See also above.)
Public Works.....	15,618	} Estimated to pay off the entire Provincial Debt in 15 years.
Public Debt.....	15,000	
Support of Emigration.....	752	
Literary Institutions.....	15,880	
Department of Adjutant General of Militia.....	1,000	
	<u>£101,578</u>	

Estimated Value of Specific Funds.

No. 1—*Tonnage Duties.*—A reference to the Journals of the Assembly of Upper Canada, before the Union, will shew that the amount of Tonnage Duties had increased from £207 in 1837, to £431 in 1840. It appears that £3000 had been expended in the erection of Light-houses at the Thames, Port Burwell, Presque Isle, and Oakville, and that the expense of maintaining the same was £315 in 1839, and £418 in 1840.

A Return of Tonnage Duties; up to 5th January, 1843, shews 14 steamers and 109 sailing vessels—total, 12,077 tons, the amount received from which was £604 1s. 2d. In 1848, the tonnage had increased to 20,852 tons, yielding £1,029.

This Fund appears to have been neglected. Except in 1847, no revenue was collected at Cobourg, Niagara, Port Stanley, Sandwich, or Prescott. The returns from the latter, from 1842 to 1846, are exactly £15 in each year.

The Act 7 Wm. IV. cap. 95, imposes a duty of 1s. per ton measurement on all vessels *over ten tons*, to be applied to the repayment of the £3,500 appropriated by the 1st clause for the building of Light-houses and their future maintenance. Vessels sailing without a certificate of their having paid such duty are liable to seizure and forfeiture. The Collectors of Customs collect this duty, and are to account quarterly to the Inspector General. The salaries of Light-house keepers and other expenses are paid by the Board of Works.

No. 2—*Trinity Board, Quebec.*—The Act 45 Geo. III. cap. 12, imposes a duty of 2s. 6d. per foot draft of water on all vessels from sea, and a further duty of £2, £3, £4, and £5 on each vessel passing up to Montreal. The 4 and 5 Vict. cap. 15, imposes an additional duty of 1d. per ton on outward-bound vessels—thus establishing three separate modes of revenue.

The receipts under those Acts amounted, in 1848, to £5988.

The expenditure for salaries, &c., was..... £2562

In addition to which, fees were collected by the Trinity Officers, amounting to..... 1041

Making an expense of..... £3603
for collecting £5988. Under the 9 Vict., cap. 60, a sum of £5500 was paid by the Receiver General to this Board in 1848.

No. 3—*Trinity Board, Montreal.*—The receipts under the 45 Geo. III. cap. 12, (2s. 6d. per foot draft of water) were in 1848..... £177

The duty of ½d. per ton on Steamers and Barges, under 2 Geo. IV. cap. 7, amounted to..... 409

£586

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The 2 Vict. cap 19, directs the Naval Officer at Quebec to pay to the Receiver General the duty of £2, £3, £4, and £5, imposed by 45 Geo. III. cap. 12, on Vessels proceeding to Montreal. The Receiver General transfers this duty, by warrant, to the Montreal Board. In 1848 it amounted to the sum of..... £ 1200

£1786

Thus the whole amount actually collected at Montreal is only.....£586

Whilst the expense for Salaries, &c., is £575

Commission 46

Rent 64

Fees..... 72

Showing that an expenditure of £758

was incurred for the collection of £586—the remaining £1200 being collected by the Naval Officer at Quebec.

The tonnage duties imposed under the above Acts being specially appropriated to the erection and maintenance of Light-houses, it is proposed to increase the duties at a uniform rate to defray the expense attending the same.

No. 4—*Territorial Revenue.*—This branch of revenue is derived from four separate and distinct sources, viz. :

First—From rents of *Beach Lots*, belonging principally to Lower Canada, and from *Ferries*, chiefly in Upper Canada. The revenue derived from the former is collected by agents at Quebec, and that from *Ferries* is paid direct to the Receiver General.

The cost of collecting £5000 of this Fund appears to be £1500.

The yearly rent of *Ferries* in Upper Canada, supposed to be leased to responsible parties with good sureties, is equal to £946 5s., out of which only £309, on an average, has been yearly collected; the arrears now amount to £1041 4s. 6d.

Second—From *Timber Licenses*: These are paid to, and are under the management of, an agent at Bytown and one at Quebec, and are by them paid over to the Crown Land Department.

Third—From the sale of certain property, such as the Forges of St. Maurice, Mining Locations, &c., &c. These are also paid in to the Crown Land Department.

Fourth—From *Public Lands*—the sales of which altogether amount to £305,363, the whole of which has been absorbed by Land Claims and expenses.

The gross amount received since the Union on account of this Fund averages, per annum.. £90,566

Out of which has been expended and deducted..... 74,368

Leaving net, only £16,198

No. 5—*Clergy Reserves* (Upper Canada).—Although this Fund appears in 1848 to have produced only £14,117, the net income, when all the remaining lands are sold, may be safely estimated at £50,000 per annum.

(Lower Canada).—This Fund yielded in 1848, £3,075; when all the disposable lands are sold, the future revenue may be reckoned at £12,500 per annum.

No. 6—*Jesuits' Estates.*—This Fund averages about £6,500 per annum—the expenses of which cannot be ascertained at present. From the evidence appended to the Report on the subject of the Public Lands in 1844–5, (*vide* Journal of that Session, Appendix N. N.) the revenue from this Fund may be safely estimated at £7,500 per annum.

No. 7—*Grammar School Lands.*—This Fund yielded in 1848, £1,668 14s. 5d. It is estimated that it will produce, when the remaining lands are sold and the proceeds invested, an annual income of £11,619.

No. 8—*College Council.*—No Returns could be obtained respecting this Fund, except from the Journals of 1846, from which it appears there were 107,610 acres remaining unsold, which, with the proceeds of that already disposed of, cannot fail (if economically managed) to yield to this Institution a yearly income of £12,500.

No. 9—*Public Works.*—The gross amount derived from this source in 1848, was £80,483, out of which £56,426 were expended for repairs and management, leaving a net income of £24,058. This Fund is appropriated exclusively for the formation of a Sinking Fund, and at a progressive ratio of twenty-five per cent. per year, it is estimated at an average of £230,000 per annum.

No. 10—*Militia Fees and Fines.*—This Fund is composed of fees paid by Militia Officers on their Commissions,—of exemption money paid by militia-men,—and of fines imposed on them—all collected under the Act of Upper Canada, 2 Vict. cap. 9. In 1841, the amount collected was £508 11s. 7d., and in 1848 only £41 10s.—the average for seven years was £92 11s. 1d. Estimated at £90.

There is no similar Fund in Lower Canada.

COMPARATIVE ESTIMATE of the Expenditure of the Civil Government in Canada, in 1848, under the Civil List, also in New York, and in Upper and Lower Canada before the Union;—with the proposed Expenditure in future.

SERVICE.	Canada. 1848.	New York.	Upper Canada, for 1834.	Lower Canada, Average of five years, 1830 to 1834.	Proposed Expenditure.	REMARKS.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Governor General	7777 15 4	1000 0 0			5000 0 0	Laws of New York for 1847, c. 3.
	£ 7777 15 4	1000 0 0	3888 17 9	4500 0 0	5000 0 0	
Private Secretary	1111 2 0	150 0 0			500 0 0	Second Clerk should be charged Indian Department, and if a third is required, he should be taken from the Provincial Secretary's Office.
1st Clerk	277 15 0	250 0 0			250 0 0	
2nd do	222 4 4					
3rd do	175 0 0					
Messenger	56 0 0					
Office-keeper	83 6 8					
	£ 1925 8 0	400 0 0	1712 14 8	2523 11 4	750 0 0	
Provincial Secretary	1000 0 0	625 0 0			750 0 0	It is proposed to reduce the two separate departments into one. If the Secretary is selected from U. Canada, the Assistant should be from L. Canada. The duties performed by this central system it is proposed to transfer to the different localities. In New York, the duty of Superintendent of Schools is performed in this Department—expense £1800 Here 4312 Difference £2512
Assistant do	600 0 0	375 0 9			400 0 0	
1st Clerk	222 4 4	800 0 0			850 0 0	
2nd do	222 4 4					
3rd do	175 0 0					
4th do	175 0 0					
5th do	175 0 0					
Office-keeper	83 6 8	To be included in contingencies, and duties performed by same person.			both }	
Messenger	56 0 0					
	£ 2708 13 8	1800 0 0			2000 0 0	
Ass't. Secretary	500 0 0					Two Messengers ample for all the Offices.
1st Clerk	300 0 0					
2nd do	222 4 4					
3rd do	175 0 0					
4th do	175 0 0					
5th do	175 0 0					
Messenger	56 0 0					
	£ 1603 4 4		2061 19 7	319 12 10		
Registrar	666 13 4	Duty performed by Provincial Secretary.				To be transferred to Surveyor General's or Provincial Secretary's Office.
1st Clerk	222 4 4					
2nd do	194 8 8					
	£ 1083 6 4		Included in Prov'l Secy's Department.	Included in Prov'l Secy's Department.		
Receiver General	1000 0 0	375 0 0			750 0 0	This duty in New York is performed by the Treasurer, who receives and pays a much larger amount of money, at an expense of £475 less than proposed.
Confidential Clerk	300 0 0	325 0 0			375 0 0	
Book-keeper	250 0 0					
2nd Clerk	225 0 0	200 0 0			250 0 0	
3rd do	225 0 0					
Messenger	56 0 0					
	£ 2056 0 0	900 0 0	2078 6 10	1181 15 8	1375 0 0	
Inspector General	1000 0 0	625 0 0			750 0 0	This duty is performed by the Comptroller (see his Report) at £1825. The Customs branch of this Department it is proposed to pay from Duties, and to be charged against them, which will reduce the expenditure some £2141, besides a large additional sum for contingencies.
Deputy do	666 13 4	375 0 0			400 0 0	
Correspond'g. Clk.	300 0 0					
1st Book-keeper	275 0 0	625 0 0			750 0 0	
2nd do	200 0 0					
1st Clerk	250 0 0					
2nd do	200 0 0					
3rd do	175 0 0					
4th do	150 0 0					
Surveyor of Customs	500 0 0					
1st Clerk	175 0 0					
2nd do	150 0 0					
	£ 4041 13 4	1825 0 0	974 3 1	571 9 9	1900 0 0	
Executive Council :						It is proposed to remove the entire ceremony of presenting and deciding on Petitions and claims from Land Granting Department, as well as the formality of entering and granting Warrants—all of which affords no check whatever; also, sanctioning reports from the Board of Works, which offer no check whatever. Boards to be substituted instead, and a system of checks entered from each separate work, entering quantities, which is simple and efficient against both Engineer and Contractor, the value and amount of closing Estimate being understood—which is now wholly overlooked.
President	1000 0 0					
Clerk	500 0 0				500 0 0	
Confidential Clerk	400 0 0	}			500 0 0	
2nd do	222 4 4					
3rd do	200 0 0					
4th do	200 0 0					
5th do	175 0 0					
Messenger	75 0 0					
Door-keeper	75 0 0					
	£ 2847 4 4		1295 10 11	1210 9 9	1000 0 0	

Appendix (B. B.) COMPARATIVE ESTIMATE of the Expenditure of the Civil Government under the Civil List, &c.—Continued. Appendix (B. B.)

9th July. 9th July.

SERVICE.	Canada, in 1848.	New York.	Upper Canada, 1834.	Lower Canada, Average of five years, 1830 to 1834.	Proposed Expenditure.	REMARKS.
Attorney Gen'l. East.	£ 1100 0 0	£ 250 0 0	£ 587 13 6	£ 10306 19 5	£ 750 0 0	} These Offices to be stationary and political.
Attorney Gen'l. West.	£ 1100 0 0	£ 325 0 0	£ 587 13 6	£ 10306 19 5	£ 750 0 0	
	£ 2200 0 0	£ 575 0 0	Included under	Ad. Justice.	£ 1500 0 0	
Contingencies of Public Offices, per Civil List, }	£ 7500 0 0	Gov... 187 10 Sec... 75 0				Contingencies £7900 And 6272
Contingencies of Attorney Gen'l. }	£ 400 0 0	Treas.. 50 0 Compt. 75 0				In New York..... £14162 3112
	£ 7900 0 0	£ 387 10	£ 587 13 6			Difference £11060 which exceeds the entire expense for all those Departments in New York, if the above figures are correct. (See Compt. Report, and Acts of Appropriation.)
Total Civil List	£ 34143 6 4	£ 6887 10 0	£ 12599 6 5	£ 10306 19 5	£ 13523 0 0	
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>						
(Not included in Civil List.)						
Secy. Board of Statistics, No. 18, P. Ac'ts.	75 0 0	Postages for				
Printing for Board do.	300 0 0	Gov., Comptr.				
Salary of Law Clk. (20)	100 0 0	Sec. of State,				
Additional allowance to Messengers ...	50 0 0	Treasurer,				
Preparing Public Accounts ...	85 8 4	Att'y. Gen'l.				
Extra Clerk, Inspector General's Office	125 0 0	Surv'r. Gen'l.				
Do Secretary's Office,	175 0 0	Adj't. Gen'l.				
Messenger, Registrar's Office	66 0 0	and Clerk,				
Contingencies, Public Offices	108 0 0	500 0 0				
Incidental Expenses, Government House,	2168 5 10					
Furnishing new Wing, Public Offices	549 12 8					
Printing Canada Gazette, Proclamations, &c.	2320 3 1		Printing Laws	995 5 10	1195 12 2	
Other expenses	150 0 0	2612 10 0	995 5 10	1195 12 2	5227 0 0	
	£ 6273 9 11	£ 3112 10 0	£ 995 5 10	£ 1195 12 2	£ 5227 0 0	

TOTAL EXPENDITURE.

SERVICE.	Canada, 1848.	New York.	Upper Canada, for 1834.	Lower Canada, Average of five years, 1830 to 1834.	Proposed Expenditure.	REMARKS.
Civil List	£ 34143 6 4	£ 6887 10 0	£ 12599 6 5	£ 10306 19 5	£ 13523 0 0	
Miscellaneous.....	£ 6272 9 11	£ 3112 10 0	£ 995 5 10	£ 1195 12 2	£ 5227 0 0	
	£ 40415 16 5	£ 10000 0 0	£ 13594 12 3*	£ 11502 11 8†	£ 18750 0 0	

The saving which the above proposal will effect will be £21,566. The future outlay to be limited by Law to £18,750. That this reduction can be made without detriment to the Public Service it is only necessary to refer to the Expenditure of other Governments. For instance, New York expends £10,000; Michigan, £3,150; Upper Canada, before the Union, expended £13,594, and Lower Canada, £11,502, for the same object.

* £315 4s. 1d. of this defrayed out of the Casual and Territorial Revenue Fund.
† A portion of this paid out of the Casual and Territorial Fund.

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No. 7.

PROVINCE OF CANADA.

ABSTRACT STATEMENT of the Contingent Expenses of the Public Offices, for 1847.

OFFICE.	Miscellaneous:	Office Furniture, &c.	Newspapers and Advertising.	Stationery, Parchment, Printing, and Office Books.	Clerk Hire.	Postage.	General Expenses of Offices.	TOTAL.	REMARKS.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Civil Secretary	56 14 11½	26 6 3	36 7 10	47 0 2		446 5 11		612 15 1½	
Provincial Secretary	128 11 1½	93 7 9	50 7 3	904 9 2½	885 14 7	1229 19 3		3292 9 2	The Stationery includes the Governor General's Room, and the Aid-de-Camp's also; and it supplies other Offices upon requisition. A great quantity is on hand. The sum also includes £396 14s. 8d. paid for Parchment and printing of Land Patents and Commissions, &c. The expense of Clerk hire includes £75 for Blue Books, and £83 6s. 8d. ordered to be paid to Mrs. Lane, being her late son's salary while sick. It embraces also five persons, receiving 7s. 6d. per day regularly—two having been employed the whole year.
Registrar	7 4 2	13 9 0½		104 3 5	58 2 3½	33 7 2		216 6 1	The Stationery includes expensive Registry Books.
Executive Council	29 10 9	93 8 7	68 5 4	244 3 4	233 12 6	260 5 8		929 6 2	The Clerk hire includes one for the whole year at 7s. 6d. per day. Postage increased by Blue Book Returns; Stationery by Mr. Dunscomb's office.
Inspector General	7 19 3½	67 16 10½		90 8 9		211 16 2		378 1 1	The Stationery includes a fair quantity of Printing and Books.
Receiver General	3 18 3	61 19 3	43 10 6	160 19 1	27 10 0	376 16 9½		674 13 10½	The Postage of the Board of Works is charged against the respective works.
Public Works	32 11 1	8 19 6	17 2 6	290 1 1½	48 16 8			397 10 10½	
	£266 9 7½	365 7 3	215 13 5	1841 5 1	1253 16 0½	2558 10 11½		6501 2 4½	
OFFICES GENERALLY:									
Fuel							269 18 9		N. B. The expenses exceed last year by £930. The Miscellaneous, Furniture, and general items, are nearly alike for both years, viz:—(1846, £1499 8s. 11½d.; 1847, £1500 14s. 6d.) For Newspapers also, viz:—(1846, £221 7s. 1½d.; 1847, £215 13s. 5d.) The expense of Stationery exceeds last year by the sum of £568 18s. 11., and Clerk hire by the sum of £571 18s. 11½d.; but the Postage has been reduced this year £506 9s. 8½d.
Water Rates							13 1 6		
Office Keeper's Contingencies, (D. Luck)							75 2 5½		
Special Allowances, (arrears ordered to Office Keeper, and Mrs. Cross, Quebec)							4 11 5		
Clearing Snow during Winter							34 0 0		
Whitesmith, Tinsmith, Hardware, Stoves and Pipes, Putting up, &c.							80 18 6		
Labourer for carrying Wood during the year							45 12 6		
House Rent, (W. F. Coffin)							300 0 0		
Orderly Sergeants to Governor-General—two at 1s. 3d. per day							45 12 6		
							TOTAL	£7370 0 0	Currency.

Errors Excepted.

Montreal, 17th January, 1848.

T. DOUGLAS HARINGTON, Paymaster, &c.

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COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Contingent Expenses of the Public Offices, Canada, during the years 1846 and 1847.

OFFICE.	Miscellaneous.	Furniture, Repairs, &c.	Newspapers and Advertising.	Stationery, Printing, &c.	Extra Clerk Hire.	Postages.	TOTAL, 1846.		TOTAL, 1847.		REMARKS.
							£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Civil Secretary	£ 58 15 7	£ 3 13 8	£ 44 17 11	£ 25 17 3	£ 18 3 9	£ 476 8 9½	627 16 11½	612 15 1½	Increase in 2nd and 4th columns; decrease in 1st, 3rd, 5th, and 6th.		
Provincial Secretary	70 13 5½	222 0 1	32 14 4	758 0 5	305 10 0	1454 19 3	2843 17 6½	3292 9 2	Increase in 1st, 3rd, 4th, and 5th columns; decrease in 2nd and 6th.		
Registrar	0 7 6	13 5 4	.....	70 6 2	.....	72 11 2	156 10 2	216 6 1	Increase is 1st, 2nd, 4th, 5th, and 6th; nil in 3rd.
Executive Council	12 4 4½	26 8 10	74 8 11	78 2 7	56 5 0	372 0 6	619 10 2½	929 6 2	Increase in 1st, 2nd, 4th, and 5th; decrease in 3rd and 6th.		
Inspector General	9 10 7	37 10 7½	.....	72 6 3	.....	194 5 10	313 13 3½	378 1 1	Increase in 2nd, 4th, and 6th; decrease in 1st, nil in 3rd and 5th.
Receiver General	5 1 3½	20 12 9	52 3 3½	98 19 10	.....	494 15 1½	666 12 3½	674 13 10½	Increase in 1st, 3rd, and 6th.	
Public Works	87 4 8	11 17 5	17 2 8	173 13 8	1 18 4	.....	291 16 9	397 10 10½	Increase in 4th and 5th columns; decrease in 1st, 2nd, and 3rd; nil in 6th.	
	£ 243 17 5½	335 8 8½	221 7 1½	1272 6 2	381 17 1	3065 0 8	5519 17 1½	6501 2 4½			
OFFICES GENERALLY:											
Consisting of House Rent and Taxes, £315; Water Rates, £28 18s.; Fuel, £242 10s. 4d.; Office Keeper's Contingencies, £73 17s. 2d.; Clearing Snow, £41; Orderly Sergeants, £48 11s. 3d.; Labourer for carrying Wood, &c., £45 12s. 6d.; Stoves, Tinsmith, &c. &c., £124 13s. 6½d.											
							Total	£ 6440 0 0	7370 0 0	Total increase, £930 in 1847.	

N. B. The remarks of 1847 are nearly applicable to 1846.

Montreal, 17th January, 1848.

T. DOUGLAS HARRINGTON,

Paymaster, &c.

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(B. B.)

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No. 8.
ABSTRACT STATEMENT OF THE CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE PUBLIC OFFICES, CANADA, DURING THE YEAR 1848.

NATURE OF EXPENSE.	Civil Secretary.		Provincial Secretary.		Provincial Registrar.		Executive Council.		Inspector General.		Receiver General.		Public Works.		TOTAL.	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Miscellaneous: Small Office Expenses, Cab Hire, Freight, Telegraph, &c.....	36	19 1½	31	7 4	3	2 8	28	0 2½			32	11 7	54	3 6½	186	4 5½
Furniture, Repairs, &c.....	1	1 3	15	10 6			20	16 3	34	5 9	23	2 2	2	13 4	97	9 3
Newspapers and Advertising.....	32	2 7½	38	17 11			77	15 1			27	12 11	38	10 5	214	16 11½
Stationery, Printing, Books, &c.....	35	0 4	714	19 2½	130	10 8	260	3 10	71	9 3	274	8 4½	117	15 6	1604	7 2
Clerk Hire.....			572	2 0	1	0 0	401	17 1			384	5 0	6	0 0	1365	4 1
Postages.....	533	11 6	1177	1 9½	37	15 0½	233	12 5	245	11 1	395	8 9			2623	0 7
Total Expense of each Office.....	£638	14 10	2849	18 9	172	8 4½	1022	4 10½	351	6 1	1137	8 9½	219	2 9½	6091	4 6
ADDITIONAL.																
Crown Law Office (Law Library).....															£ 89	0 1½
Board of Registration and Statistics, (six copies Blue Book for 1847, at £15 each).....															90	0 0
Two Orderly Sergeants (Government House) at 1s. 3d. each per diem.....															45	15 0
GENERAL EXPENSES—PUBLIC BUILDINGS.																
House Rent and Taxes, (ceased).....															165	0 0
Water Works (rates).....															22	10 0
Two Wood Carriers, (at 2s. 6d. each per diem).....															91	10 0
Clearing Snow (Spring and Fall).....															42	0 0
Fuel, Coals, and Sawing, &c.....															227	3 6½
Furniture, Hardware, Repairs, &c.....															64	0 5
Taking down, cleaning, and putting up Stoves, &c.....															19	3 4
Sweeping Chimneys.....															1	3 1½
D. Luck, (Office-keeper) Cleaning Buildings, and other Contingencies.....															59	1 3½
Total.....															691	11 8½
															£ 7007	11 3½

T. DOUGLAS HARRINGTON, Paymaster, &c.

Montreal, 24th September, 1849.

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ADDITIONAL MEMORANDUM, shewing the Total Amount to be charged against each Department.

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Expense.	Civil Secretary.	Provincial Secretary.	Provincial Registrar.	Executive Council.	Inspector General.	Receiver General.	Public Works.	Total.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Sundry Miscellaneous Expenses; Newspapers, Postages, Clerk Hire, &c.—(See Return annexed.).....	638 14 10	2549 18 9	172 8 4½	1022 4 10½	351 6 1	1137 8 9½	219 2 9½	6091 4 6
Additional and General Expenses divided.—(See Return annexed.)....	157 5 4	111 10 3	111 10 3	111 10 3	201 10 3	111 10 3	111 10 3	916 6 10
	£ 796 0 2	2661 9 0	283 18 7½	1133 15 1½	552 16 4	1248 19 0½	330 13 0½	7007 11 4

N.B.—The above includes some few expenses of the Crown Officers, the Education and Militia Offices; but they are of so small an amount as not to be worth while separating. The total sum is more by £300 than appears in the Public Accounts for 1848, page 22; but on reference to those for 1847, it will be seen that £300 is charged for 1848

T. DOUGLAS HARRINGTON.

No. 9.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Rates and Amounts of Duties on Imports, for an average of three years, before and after the Union of the Canadas.

Before the Union.

(Import Duties were at an *ad valorem* duty of 2½ per cent. on British Manufactures, and a higher rate on foreign productions.)

	Currency.	Currency.
Net Revenue in 1838.—Lower Canada.....	£ 104,684 19 11½	
Upper Canada.....	60,428 8 0½	
		£ 165,113 8 0½
In 1839.—Lower Canada.....	£ 125,499 8 11	
Upper Canada.....	84,154 13 10	
		£ 209,654 2 9
In 1840.—Lower Canada.....	£ 148,030 1 4½	
Upper Canada.....	79,508 5 5½	
		£ 227,538 6 10
Total for three years.....		£ 602,305 17 7½
Average, per annum.....		£ 200,768 12 6½

Average population during the three years, 1,028,533,—making 3s. 10½d. per head.

Since the Union.

(At an *ad valorem* duty of 5 per cent. on British, and a higher rate on foreign manufactures.)

	Currency.
Net Revenue of Canada in 1842.....	£ 265,386 11 10½
In 1843.....	218,934 4 9½
In 1844.....	420,722 11 4½
Total for three years.....	£ 914,043 8 0½
Average, per annum.....	£ 304,681 2 8½

Average population during the three years, 1,211,071—making 5s. 0½d. per head.

Appendix
(B. B.)

Memorandum.

Appendix
(B. B.)

9th July.

9th July.

The first part of the foregoing Statement—relating to the Revenue prior to the Union—is compiled from the Journals of the Legislative Assembly, for 1847, (*Appendix K. K. K.*)—The amount in each year for Lower Canada is but an approximation; the expense of collecting the whole Public Revenue being there given in bulk, four-fifths of the amount has been deducted from the gross Revenue, for the expense of collecting the Customs.—In addition to this, the proportion of duties at Quebec, paid to Upper Canada, has also been deducted.

The amount of Revenue for Upper Canada, prior to the Union, is taken from the Journals of 1841, (*Appendix B.*)—It includes the proportion of duties collected at Quebec, paid to Upper Canada.

The amount of Revenue since the Union, is taken from the Public Accounts, in the Appendix to the Journals of each Session since the Union.

The amount of population is averaged from the Census Returns made in Lower Canada in 1831 and 1844,—and in Upper Canada in 1838, 1839, 1840, and 1848.

No. 10.

STATEMENT of the Amount of Taxes levied in the District of Niagara, for three years before the Union,—and for a like period since the Union.

Before the Union.

						<i>Total.</i>							
1838.—	Provincial Tax.....£	523	8	9—	District Tax.....£	2,434	13	1½	£2,958	1	10½		
1839.	“ “	642	16	0	“ “	2,720	6	0	3,363	2	0		
1840.	“ “	1,899	6	0	“ “	3,300	0	8	5,199	6	8		
										<hr/>			
										£11,520		10	6½
										<hr/>			
Averaging.....										£ 3,840		3	6

Since the Union.

						<i>Total.</i>							
1843.—	Provincial Tax..£	1,889	6	0—	District Tax..£	7,305	13	2	£9,194	19	2		
1844.	“ “ ..	1,983	17	0	“ “ ..	7,977	11	0½	9,961	8	0½		
1845.	“ “ ..	1,884	16	6	“ “ ..	7,119	11	4½	9,004	7	10½		
										<hr/>			
										£28,160		15	1
										<hr/>			
Averaging.....										£ 9,386		18	4
										<hr/>			
Increase since the Union.....										£ 5,546		14	10
										<hr/>			

This shews an increase of nearly 200 per cent. in the local taxes,—a greater rate than the increase of Customs Duties.

9th July.

MEMORANDUM, showing the comparative amount of Taxes paid by the citizens of the State of New York, and the inhabitants of Canada, in 1849.

9th July.

The following Table has been prepared, shewing the population and amount of net Revenue from Customs Duties in the United States and in Canada, in each year from 1841 to 1849, inclusive:—

Year.	Population.		Net Revenue.		Average rate per Head.	
	(1) United States.	Canada.	(2) United States.	(3) Canada.	United States.	Canada.
1841.....	17,560,082	1,050,000	£3,621,804 3 9	£ 214,438 14 0½	s. d. 4 3½	s. d. 4 5½
1842.....	18,051,499	1,100,000	4,546,977 3 9	265,386 11 10½	5 0½	4 9½
1843.....	18,542,915	1,150,000	1,761,710 18 9	218,334 4 9¾	1 10¾	3 9½
1844.....	19,034,332	1,200,000	6,545,892 13 9	429,722 11 4¾	6 10¾	7 1½
1845.....	19,525,749	1,250,000	6,882,028 3 9	419,001 7 8¾	7 0½	6 8
1846.....	20,017,165	1,300,000	6,678,167 0 0	391,171 1 3	6 8	6 0
1847.....	20,508,582	1,400,000	5,936,966 2 6	381,063 11 10	5 9½	5 5
1848.....	21,000,000	1,491,666	7,939,267 15 7½	304,358 7 4	7 6¾	4 1½
1849.....	21,500,000	1,500,000	7,086,684 14 1	412,002 9 3	6 6¾	5 6
Average for nine years.....					£2 11 7¼	£2 7 10½
Average for nine years.....					0 5 8¾	0 5 3¾

It appears that the Customs Duties paid by the citizens of the United States in 1849, estimating the population at 21,500,000, and the amount of duty being £7,086,684, was for each individual, 6s. 6¾d.; while the amount paid in Canada during the same period, for a population of 1,500,000, was £412,002, or 5s. 6d. per head.

The State Tax for support of the Government of New York was \$23,500, for a population of 3,000,000,—averaging 7 8-10 cents, or 4 7-10d. for each person.

Provincial Tax for support of the Government of Canada,—Excise £30,000, Bank Tax £14,000; say £44,000, or 7 1-25d. per head.

Local Taxes, by the former.

County and Town (Comptroller's Report), \$5,548,981; less, State Tax of \$235,000; leaving \$5,513,981 = \$1,77, or 8s. 10¼d. per head.

District Taxes, by the latter.

District Tax (Statistical Report, Journal of 1849, Appendix B.), £88,490. Tavern Licences, £19,347. Marriage Licences, £3,052,—In all, £110,889, for a population of 724,292, (Statistical Report,) = 3s. 0¾d. per head,

- (1) Taken from Report of Secretary of the Treasury, 1848,—Appendix N., page 65.
- (2) Taken from do. do. 1847,—Table 7, page 94.
- (3) Taken from the Public Accounts.

Thus it would appear that the citizens of New York paid for Customs and State Taxes 6s. 11½d., while the inhabitants of Canada paid for Customs and Provincial Taxes 6s 1d., making a difference of 10½d. in favour of Canada, without reference to local taxes, which would add 5s. 9½d. more, in all 6s. 8d., for the past year; while, from the Official returns furnished by the Secretary to the Treasury of the United States, for nine years past, and the Public Accounts of Canada for six years, the former averaged, per individual, 5s. 8¾d., and the latter 5s. 3¼d., for the payment of Customs duties. From the Official returns for six years past, which are given below, the Internal State and Local Taxes paid in the County of Niagara (N. Y.), and the Internal Provincial and Local Taxes paid in the District of Niagara (Canada), was 3s. 10¼d. for the former, and 4s. 3d. for the latter, making altogether a difference in favour of the inhabitants of Canada, during that period, of 3s. 4d. per head.

UNITED STATES.		CANADA.	
For 1849.			
Customs.....	s. d. 6 6¾	Customs.....	s. d. 5 6
State Tax	0 4¾	Provincial Tax	0 7
6 11½		6 1	
County and Town...	8 10¼	District Tax.....	3 0¾
15 9¾		9 1¾	
Average, from 1841 to 1849.			
Customs.....	5 8¾	Customs.....	5 3¼
State, County, and Town Taxes	3 10¼	Provincial and Dis- trict Tax.....	4 3
9 7		9 6½	

Appendix
(B. B.)
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The following is a Comparative Statement of the amount of Taxation in the County of Niagara, State of New York, and the District of Niagara, in Canada, containing about an equal population, four thousand people:—

Appendix
(B. B.)
9th July.

	County of Niagara, New York.	District of Niagara, Canada.
1843.....	£ 7,386 4 0	£ 9,194 19 2
1844.....	7,386 4 0	9,961 8 0½
1845.....	7,651 19 2	9,004 7 10½
1846.....	7,860 15 9	6,658 16 8
1847.....	7,616 17 1	7,713 0 3
1848.....		
1849.....	8,499 17 0	8,419 8 0
	<u>£46,401 17 0</u>	<u>£50,952 0 0</u>
Average, per annum.....	<u>£ 7,733 12 10</u>	<u>£ 8,492 0 0</u>

From the above Returns it is evident that the only just comparison of the relative amount of Taxes paid by the inhabitants of the respective countries must be taken from the duties on foreign Imports, and Internal Taxes for Provincial and State purposes.

Local Taxes are derived from different sources, and expended for different objects, varying every year, and affecting the inhabitants of the immediate locality only. Thus, the City of New York, with a population of 371,223 souls, pays \$2,715,510,—equal to \$7 31 cents per head,—leaving for the remainder of the State, with a population of 2,628,777, a tax of \$2,833,471,—equal to \$1 11 cents per head. By the same rule the County of Niagara pays 78 cents per head (including County Asylum, Poor-house, &c., &c., amounting to \$9,000), being about the same amount as the District of Niagara, in Canada. Other Districts pay less, and Lower Canada is wholly exempt from Local Taxation.

No. 12.

ESTIMATED REVENUE in New York and Canada, applicable to the ordinary expenses of Government for the year 1849.

NEW YORK.		CANADA.	
(See Comptroller's Report, 1849, page 7.)		(See Appendix V. V. V., Journals of Assembly, 1849.)	
*State Tax, after deducting advances to County Treasurers, for non-resident taxes.....	\$235,000	Net Customs	£450,000
From the surplus revenue of the Canals	200,000	† Excise.....	30,000
Salt duty, after deducting the expenses of the Onondaga Salt Springs.....	17,000	“ Territorial.....	20,000
Auction duty.....	100,000	“ Lighthouse Duties, Canada West.....	1,100
Tax on Foreign Insurance Companies	4,500	† Bank Imposts.....	14,000
Pedlars' Licences.....	2,000	“ Fees on Commissions, &c.....	40
Fees on the Public Offices	2,000	“ Fines, Forfeitures, &c.....	1,500
Fees of the Clerk's Office of the Court of Appeals	2,000	“ Casual.....	8,000
		“ From Public Works.....	50,000
	<u>\$562,500</u>		
	<u>£140,625</u>		<u>£574,640</u>

* State Tax of \$235,000 for 3,000,000 people, equal to seven cents per head.

† Excise and Bank Impost, £44,000 for 1,500,000 people, averages seven pence, or eleven cents per head.

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No. 13.

COMPARATIVE ESTIMATE of Expenditure by the respective Governments of New York and Canada for 1849.

NEW YORK.		CANADA.	
		£	£
1. CIVIL GOVERNMENT:			
Salaries	\$40,000	26,733 13 7	26,733 13 7
<i>Incidental Expenses.</i>			
Apprehension of Criminals	2,000		
Expenses of Capital	5,000	2,000 0 0	
Postage of Official Letters	2,000	2,623 0 7	
Rent and Taxes of Government House	1,100	1,500 0 0	
	\$ 50,100		32,856 14 2
2. ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE:			
Salaries of Judges, &c.	90,000	23,244 0 9	
Clerks of Appeals	9,500	140 0 0	
<i>Contingencies.</i>			
Commissioners for preparing Codes	13,000		
Expenses of Court	4,000	30 0 0	
Apprehension of Fugitives	5,000		
	122,500		
3. LEGISLATURE:			
Compensation to Members and Officers	75,000		
Contingent Expenses of Legislature and Public Offices	15,000		
Expenses of the State Hall	3,000	68,870 0 0	
State Library	2,950	1,542 0 0	
Committee to examine Accounts of Treasurer, Canal and Banking	1,000		
	96,950		56,381 0 9
4. PENITENTIARY:			
.....	17,000	11,250 0 0	11,250 0 0
5. MILITIA:			
Commissary's Department	14,500	1,901 0 0	1,901 0 0
Keeper of Arsenal	250		
	14,750		
6. PRINTING:			
.....	50,000	5,000 0 0	5,000 0 0
Total Expenses of Government.....	\$351,300	18,151 0 0	204,537 8 6

STATEMENT shewing the relative amount of Revenue of every description, collected within Upper and Lower Canada, respectively, (exclusive of Duties on Imports by Sea, and other Revenue of a General or Provincial character.)

	RELATIVE AMOUNT COLLECTED IN UPPER AND LOWER CANADA.				REMARKS.	
	GROSS IN LOWER CANADA.		GROSS IN UPPER CANADA.			
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.		
DISTRICT FUNDS.						
Whisky Tax	4158	8 10	14404	6 2	The gross receipts in Upper Canada from this source, exceed those in Lower Canada by above £10,000.	
Shop Licenses	24000	19 7	3427	2 10	The difference in favour of Upper Canada is £1,000.	
Billiard Tables	7	4 3	108	11 5	This revenue is very trifling, but a great disproportion exists between the receipts in the two Provinces.	
Hawkers and Pedlars	242	7 6	579	18 7	This fund is more than double in Upper Canada what it is in the Lower Province.	
Steamboat Tax			170	7 1	This is a tax on the sale of liquors on board of steamboats; there is no similar tax in Lower Canada.	
Alc and Beer Houses			218	14 10	There is no similar tax in Lower Canada.	
District Fee Fund			6490	0 6	This fund is devoted to the payment of District Judges' salaries, and applies to Upper Canada only.	
Lunatic Asylum			3083	7 4	This tax is applied to defray the expenses of the erection of the Lunatic Asylum in Toronto—not for its support.	
		6809		28482	8 9	The difference is accounted for by the difference in the religious requirements in the two sections of the Province.
Marriage Licenses	463	16 4	2343	18 4	This is a productive source of revenue; but yields but one-half in Lower Canada the amount received in Upper Canada.	
Tavern Licenses	5222	10 0	10811	3 0	There is no similar system of taxation in the Lower Province.	
District Assessments			84709	15 2		
		5686		97864	16 6	
PROVINCIAL.						
Customs—Inland	39691	0 7	88325	9 7	Lower Canada produces more than five-sixths of the whole amount paid in both Provinces.	
Auction Duties	5576	13.11	1077	6 2	The preponderance in favour of Lower Canada is chiefly owing to the Bank of British North America being reckoned exclusively in Lower Canada.	
Bank Tax	8114	7 11	4138	9 5		
Militia Fees			92	11 1		
Casual Revenue	3860	0 0	3860	0 0		
Fines and Forfeitures	1502	0 0	150	0 0		
		5884		98994	16 3	
SPECIFIC.						
Tonnage Duties			817	4 5	This applies to the Lake navigation only. Collected by tonnage duties on vessels from sea.	
Trinity Board, Quebec	5988	8 3			This is the gross amount collected; but in 1848, the expenses exceeded the receipts by £171 9s. 11d.	
Do. Montreal	587	2 10				
TERRITORIAL.						
Lods et Ventes	5130	3 1			Seigniorial dues collected in the Crown Seignories in Lower Canada. Applicable to Upper Canada only.	
Ferries			946	5 0	Belonging to Lower Canada—the Posts being in the Saguenay Territory.	
King's Posts	600	0 0				
Water Lots	332	12 8				
Timber Duties	11728	0 0	23456	0 0		
Public Lands	8724	12 0	34898	8 0		
Mining Licenses			1278	18 2		
Clergy Reserves	3075	0 0	14117	8 1		
College Council			8579	3 4	No satisfactory statement procured; this is an estimated amount, and taken from Journals of 1846.	
Grammar Schools			1668	14 5		
Public Works	1363	4 8				
		37329		111626	10 3	
		108668		336968	11 9	

Appendix
(B. B.)

GENERAL ABSTRACT,

Appendix
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Based on the foregoing, and including also Duties on Imports by Sea, and all other General as well as Local and Specific Revenues:

AVERAGE OF SEVEN YEARS.

	Gross.	Net.	
Total, Specific	£212,738 12 10	£ 77,755 5 6	} Partly for 1848, and partly an average of seven years.
District	138,842 11 9	42,692 1 1	
Provincial	400,099 14 6	372,589 19 10	
	<u>£751,677 19 1</u>	<u>£493,037 6 5</u>	

REVENUE FOR 1848.

	Gross.	Net.	
Specific	£212,738 12 10	£ 77,755 5 6	} Partly for 1848, and partly an average of seven years.
District	142,585 2 6	52,461 7 4	
Provincial	361,153 0 0	327,148 0 0	
	<u>£716,476 15 4</u>	<u>£457,349 12 10</u>	

ESTIMATED FUTURE REVENUE.

	Gross.
Provincial	£334,490
District	147,259
Specific	394,119
Total	<u>£875,868</u>

STATEMENT of the Total Revenues constituting the Consolidated Revenue Fund of the Province of Canada, in each year since the Union, with the deductions therefrom, for expenses of collection, &c.

[Note.—The gross amounts below are exclusive of Drawbacks, Return Duties, and Repayments.]

YEAR.	CURRENCY.								
	GROSS REVENUE.			DEDUCTIONS.			NET REVENUE.		
	£	s.	D.	£	s.	D.	£	s.	D.
1841.									
Customs	225,834	7	10½	11,395	13	10½	214,438	14	0½
Excise	24,904	3	7	2,333	19	5	22,570	4	2
Auction Duties	1,947	12	5½	97	7	8	1,850	4	9½
Tonnage Duties	543	0	11½	...	...	...	543	0	11½
Territorial	32,329	2	4	13,772	8	4	18,556	14	0
Payments by American Land Company	22,222	4	5½	...	...	...	22,222	4	5½
Public Works	18,236	14	3½	5,475	7	11½	12,761	6	4
Fines and Forfeitures	2,762	0	7	184	1	3½	2,577	19	3½
Seignior of Lauzon	1,657	1	8	264	2	2	1,392	19	6
Militia Fees, Fines, &c.	508	11	7	...	...	...	508	11	7
Bank Imposts	568	1	8	...	...	...	568	1	8
Total	£ 331,513	1	5½	33,523	0	8½	297,990	0	9
1842.									
Customs	278,930	7	3½	13,543	15	4½	265,386	11	10½
Excise and Auction Duties	33,991	6	9½	2,066	6	3½	31,925	0	5½
Territorial	51,775	8	3	27,202	12	8	24,572	15	7
Tonnage Duties	560	15	8	...	...	...	560	15	8
Bank Imposts	10,277	3	1	...	...	...	10,277	3	1
Seignior of Lauzon	1,589	15	10	367	7	9	1,222	8	1
Public Works	24,232	13	9	7,862	18	7	16,369	15	2
Militia Fees, Fines, &c.	309	8	4½	...	...	...	309	8	4½
Fines, Forfeitures, and Seizures	3,546	0	9½	607	14	5	2,938	6	4½
Casual	2,820	8	10	365	17	10	2,454	11	0
Total	£ 408,033	8	8	52,016	12	11½	356,016	15	8½
1843.									
Customs	235,087	16	0½	16,153	11	2½	218,934	4	9½
Excise and Auction Duties	33,137	9	7½	2,612	18	7½	30,524	11	0
Territorial	97,862	16	11½	70,639	9	1	27,223	7	10½
Tonnage Duties	596	5	2	...	...	...	596	5	2
Bank Imposts	7,600	16	11	...	...	...	7,600	16	11
Public Works	29,469	17	4½	3,393	6	2½	26,076	11	1½
Militia Fees, Fines, &c.	102	5	0	...	...	...	102	5	0
Fines, Forfeitures, and Seizures	3,140	17	9	124	17	0	3,016	0	9
Casual	7,691	19	11½	840	11	10	6,851	8	1½
Total	£ 414,690	4	9½	93,764	14	0	320,925	10	9½
1844.									
Customs	445,559	4	10½	15,836	13	6	429,722	11	4½
Excise and Auction Duties	36,891	13	6½	2,521	8	6½	34,370	5	0
Territorial	5,570	4	3	389	5	9	5,180	18	6
Tonnage Duties	604	4	10	...	...	...	604	4	10
Bank Imposts	10,492	15	5	...	...	...	10,492	15	5
Public Works	48,440	14	9	22,816	3	7½	25,624	11	1½
Militia Fees, Fines, &c.	48	15	0	...	...	...	48	15	0
Fines, Forfeitures, and Seizures	3,366	3	6½	151	4	8	3,214	18	10½
Casual	5,554	11	8½	460	8	9	5,094	2	11½
Interest on Public Deposites	1,430	6	5	...	...	...	1,430	6	5
Total	£ 557,958	14	3½	42,175	4	10	515,783	9	5½
1845.									
Customs	449,999	4	10	30,997	17	1½	419,001	7	8½
Excise	22,743	3	1½	2,465	11	7	20,277	11	6½
Territorial	25,783	3	10	2,911	18	0	22,871	5	10
Tonnage Duties	689	5	7	...	...	...	689	5	7
Bank Imposts	13,020	17	1	...	...	...	13,020	17	1
Interest on Public Deposites	6,080	13	11	...	...	...	6,080	13	11
Public Works	40,438	6	0	12,937	1	8½	27,501	4	3½
Militia Fees, Fines, &c.	53	15	0	...	...	...	53	15	0
Fines, Forfeitures, and Seizures	3,390	4	9½	...	...	...	3,390	4	9½
Casual	11,531	9	4	50	18	4	11,480	11	0
Total	£ 573,730	3	6½	49,363	6	8½	524,366	16	9½

Appendix
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STATEMENT of the Total Revenue constituting the Consolidated Revenue Fund, &c.—Continued.

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YEAR.	CURRENCY.		
	GROSS REVENUE.	DEDUCTION.	NET REVENUE.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1846.			
Customs	422,403 18 5 ¹ / ₂	31,232 17 2 ¹ / ₂	391,171 1 3
Excise	20,024 11 4 ¹ / ₂	1,884 3 4 ¹ / ₂	18,540 8 0
Territorial	23,906 15 9	380 15 8	23,526 0 1
Tonnage Duties	819 12 11	.....	819 12 11
Bank Imposts	15,899 1 1	.....	15,899 1 1
Interest on Public Deposites	2,525 16 5	.....	2,525 16 5
Public Works	61,486 14 1 ¹ / ₂	13,006 6 9 ¹ / ₂	48,480 7 4
Militia Fees, Fines, &c.	48 10 0	.....	48 10 0
Fines, Forfeitures, and Seizures	3,330 4 10	.....	3,330 4 10
Casual	8,212 4 2	.....	8,212 4 2
Total	£558,657 9 1 ¹ / ₂	46,004 3 0 ¹ / ₂	512,653 6 1
1847.			
Customs	413,248 19 6 ¹ / ₂	32,185 7 8 ¹ / ₂	381,063 11 10
Excise	32,242 1 1	3,421 6 5	28,820 14 8
Territorial	26,284 14 0	526 18 6	25,757 15 6
Tonnage Duties	865 19 1	.....	865 19 1
Bank Imposts	16,006 7 2	.....	16,006 7 2
Interest on Public Deposites	1,008 14 10	.....	1,008 14 10
Public Works	83,061 16 3 ¹ / ₂	40,504 7 10 ¹ / ₂	42,557 8 5
Militia Fees, Fines, &c.	43 8 3	.....	43 8 3
Fines, Forfeitures, and Seizures	2,273 10 8	26 5 11	2,247 4 9
Casual	8,455 10 2	.....	8,455 10 2
Total	£583,491 1 1	76,664 6 5	506,826 14 8
1848.			
Customs	336,955 19 2	32,597 11 10	304,358 7 4
Excise	31,976 11 9	3,430 19 7	28,545 12 2
Territorial	55,137 0 6	51,955 19 8	3,181 0 10
Tonnage Duties	1,041 6 8	.....	1,041 6 8
Bank Imposts	12,473 1 0	.....	12,473 1 0
Interest on Public Deposites	168 18 2	.....	168 18 2
Public Works	80,482 8 11	56,424 12 2	24,057 16 9
Militia Fees, Fines, &c.	41 10 0	.....	41 10 0
Fines, Forfeitures, and Seizures	1,434 10 11	34 1 8	1,400 9 3
Casual	8,231 16 6	4,098 8 11	4,133 7 7
Total	£527,943 3 7	148,451 13 10	379,491 9 9
1849.			
Customs	443,531 2 4	30,904 8 11	412,626 18 5
Excise	24,295 14 10	3,163 18 2	21,131 16 8
Territorial	37,603 7 10	28,034 13 3	9,568 14 7
Tonnage Duties	1,009 9 7	.....	1,009 9 7
Bank Imposts	10,763 4 6	.....	10,763 4 6
Public Works	60,172 11 10	17,557 10 3	42,615 1 7
Militia Fees, Fines, &c.	21 5 1	.....	21 5 1
Fines, Forfeitures, and Seizures	1,315 9 2	.....	1,315 9 2
Casual	14,406 16 11	27 13 7	14,379 3 4
Total	£593,119 2 1	79,687 19 2	* 513,431 2 11

* This does not include £200,000, borrowed under 12 Vic. c. 5, for Public Works.

RECAPITULATION.

YEAR.	CURRENCY.		
	GROSS REVENUE.	DEDUCTIONS.	NET REVENUE.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1841	331,513 1 5 ¹ / ₂	38,528 0 8 ¹ / ₂	297,990 0 9
1842	408,033 8 8	52,016 12 11 ¹ / ₂	356,016 15 8 ¹ / ₂
1843	414,690 4 9 ¹ / ₂	93,764 14 0	320,925 10 9 ¹ / ₂
1844	557,958 14 3 ¹ / ₂	42,175 4 10	515,783 9 5 ¹ / ₂
1845	573,730 3 6 ¹ / ₂	49,363 6 8 ¹ / ₂	524,366 16 9 ¹ / ₂
1846	558,657 9 1 ¹ / ₂	46,004 3 0 ¹ / ₂	512,653 6 1
1847	583,491 1 1	76,664 6 5	506,826 14 8
1848	527,943 3 7	148,451 13 10	379,491 9 9
1849	593,119 2 1	79,687 19 2	513,431 2 11
Average of eight years, exclusive of 1841	£ 527,202 18 4 ¹ / ₂	73,527 5 1 ¹ / ₂	453,675 13 3 ¹ / ₂

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MEMORANDUM respecting the disposal of the Public Lands,—aiding Public Works,—promoting Immigration
—and creating a perpetual Fund for the support of Common Schools.

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The remarkable success which has attended Immigration, and the settlement of Public Lands in the United States, and the signal failure which has followed every attempt to carry out either object in Canada, has induced me to examine the subject with more than ordinary attention, with a view of discovering the causes, and, if practicable, pointing out a remedy.

Neither the Government of the United States, nor of any single State, hold out any inducement whatever for facilitating Immigration. Not a farthing of Public Money, nor an acre of Public Land, has been expended on, or appropriated to, this object. No agents are employed, nor are any attempts made to advise, assist, or interfere in the matter. On the contrary, their local authorities endeavour to check it; and public feeling is opposed to it. Still, notwithstanding this cold and heartless reception, in no part of the continent of America has Immigration been attended with the like success. You find it in every part of the country not cursed with slavery. You find the natives have been displaced, and that the ordinary labor is performed by Immigrants, in all the Atlantic Cities; in fact, Immigration is displacing even slave labour, as far south as Washington. The cause can readily be traced to the employment which the construction of their Public Works furnishes, and to the occasion thus offered to the Immigrants for availing themselves of employment.

The Immigrants on their arrival expect no assistance; they rely on their own exertions, and seek for employment; they work for low wages, and, by greater diligence and good conduct, soon supersede those who preceded them. The Immigrants of preceding seasons, in like manner make room for those of succeeding ones; for after having first gained experience, and a knowledge of the country, the earlier Immigrants move on to the interior, where they still obtain employment on the Public Works, and in the ordinary labor of the country; displacing in their turn an equal number of Immigrants of previous years. After earning a few dollars in the interior, they, with their increased information, proceed further West, better fitted for any employment offering; or they become Squatters, with right of purchase, or pay at once for their land; which from the practical education acquired in America, they can manage to do with advantage to themselves and benefit to the Public.

By this natural process, the Immigrants become adapted from their first arrival, to the situations they are best qualified to fill.

In Canada, the Government takes the entire direction of the Immigrant from his first arrival; employs agents to advise him, furnishes him with a free passage to any point in the interior; and provides against the destitution which might ensue from the present want of employment. No Public Works being in course of construction, the inevitable consequence is, that the greater and best portion of the men pass over to the United States. Instead of relying on his own exertions, he depends on the Government for guidance and support, gains no experience or information, and is wholly unfit for clearing or cultivating his land; and those who remain, not having the means or opportunity to provide for themselves, become a burden on the country.

In 1847, nearly a quarter of a million of Immigrants arrived in the United States; 145,000 landed at the Port of New York alone; the tax of one and one half dollar each, paid all expenses, and left a surplus of above \$25,000 for the ensuing year. About 90,000 Immigrants landed at Quebec, the expense of whom, beyond the tax of one dollar each, amounted to the enormous sum of \$553,132. It may be said it was an extraordinary season, and that the like may not occur again; true, but still, it was the effect of our system, which brought the helpless, the poor, and the destitute amongst us, which evidently would not have been the case had they been left to themselves.

In the United States the General Government realize a large amount of revenue from the proceeds of the Public Lands; Immigration increases from year to year; comprising capitalists and men of means, as well as labourers; whereas in Canada, no inducement offers for a similar class.

The Public Lands, in this manner, being settled with unexampled rapidity, their State Governments create permanent Funds, from the proceeds of such Public Lands, for the support of Common Schools;—and their system appears to work equally well for the general advantage of the country and the Immigrant.

In Canada, although upwards of 30,000,000 of acres of Public Lands, were alienated prior to 1844, no revenue whatever has been derived therefrom by the Province; and although 11,000,000 acres of lands were purchased from certain Indian Tribes, for the payment of which a Provincial Debt has been incurred, not a farthing of the proceeds has been set aside to create a capital, to pay either the interest or principal of the Debt; and up to the present moment, no Fund has ever been provided for Common Schools. The Public Lands settle slowly, and few capitalists, or men of means, either come to, or remain in, the Province.

With these facts before us, showing on the one hand the result of a system which has been in operation for years past, in one country; and, on the other hand, the absence of any attempt to devise a system in the other country—the one, aiding the Immigrant by Government support—the other, leaving him wholly

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to his own exertions ; there can be no doubt which of the two it is alike for the interest of the country and of the Immigrant, should be adopted.

It also appears from all the reports and evidence furnished by Committees of the Imperial Parliament, that the Land-owners in every part of the United Kingdom are equally interested in removing their redundant population beyond the sea, inasmuch as in the removal of population from any one particular estate, the decreased numbers are soon supplied from other estates. Or even if they leave Ireland for either England or Scotland, and there obtain employment, they merely displace an equal number of operatives, who in their turn become a charge on the Poor-rates and the land.

The land owners of Great Britain are equally with those of Canada, interested in the promotion of this plan. The former, inasmuch as it affords a means of relieving themselves of surplus population ; while the latter must regard it with a view to the settlement of the Public Domain—to the creating a perpetual School Fund out of its proceeds—and to the constructing public works, and improving the country generally : therefore, it may be safely anticipated that, since the inhabitants of both countries have a common interest in promoting emigration, no real difficulty can exist with the Government of the respective countries in devising a sound and judicious system to ensure the desired object.

The plan proposed is far more comprehensive than any yet offered ; it aims at the appropriation of every acre of public land in Canada, in the first instance, for the encouragement of immigration ;—it is an improvement on the system of the United States, which it copies in other respects, inasmuch as it purposes to bring into immediate operation the credit of the Imperial Government for furnishing Immigrants with employment on our Public Works, which will give that class a better opportunity of earning their own living here than in the United States, where the capital for the construction of similar works is furnished wholly by private companies or individuals.

To understand this plan fully, a more benevolent and a far more extended view of the subject must be taken than has yet been proposed, either in Europe or in Canada. No part of the proceeds of the Provincial lands is to be alienated, or the capital borrowed thereon to be expended, for any object which will not yield interest. No agents are to be employed. No roads opened through a wilderness to grow up with underwood, as heretofore. No free grants are to be made, or any attempt to settle a particular family on a particular lot of ground—a system which ever has, and ever must continue, to end in a failure, whether undertaken by Government or by individuals. The object is to provide the means of securing the Immigrants, employment—to enable them to obtain this employment for themselves—to leave every person to his own guidance, and to teach him to rely on his own exertions.

The method proposed, is to offer the British Government, as security for the proposed Loan, all the Public Land in Canada, which in 1844 amounted to nearly thirty millions of acres, valued by the Surveyor General at £4,432,000—in security for a loan of, say, £2,500,000, payable in 20 years, the interest on which and the gradual liquidation of the principal, is to be paid out of the proceeds of the sales of the lands to be appropriated by law for that specific object. No revenue having heretofore been derived from the proceeds of those lands, a strong argument may be raised against their providing the means for repaying the Loan ; but, by the following tables, if the probable sales be correct, they will meet the amount borrowed and interest. Ten per cent. commission will cover all charges ; and, there is no doubt, the management of these lands can be effected either through the Agency of the Canada Land Company, or through some other respectable and responsible Companies, if the Government cannot exercise the same economy.

The £250,000 capital thus borrowed, will create a perpetual Fund for Common Schools, on precisely the same principle as that adopted in the States of Connecticut and New York. This capital, it is proposed, should be loaned for the construction of public works (at an interest of six per cent.), and for no other object.

All Canals or Railroads, for the management of which, companies have been or may hereafter be formed, may, with the assent of the Governor and Council, be assisted with such loans, or such sums of money, as may be determined upon, proportionate to the amount they may from time to time themselves raise and expend, as proposed by the Railway Committee of last Session,—as well as all other Public Works for which the District Councils would guarantee the interest—and on which Immigrants could be employed. By this financial arrangement, the capital in land now held by the public is converted into money, through the aid of the credit of the British Government, and then loaned by the Provincial Government to various private companies for the construction of Public Works, the interest on which, paid by those companies, is to form a fund for the support of Common Schools,—thus arriving at precisely the same result as if the proceeds of those lands were loaned to individuals on land security, or to companies, as in Connecticut and New York—with this difference, which is an improvement on their plan ;—You make the capital arising from the Public Domain construct your public works, furnish the Immigrant with employment, and enable him not only to earn his own living, but to acquire money to pay for the public lands, the interest on which creates a perpetual income wherewith to educate his children,—thus holding out as favorable prospects to him, as if he settled in the United States, and benefiting the country without any expense to the Province.

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This plan would ensure the completion of the Great Western and Portland Railroads, already commenced, the Champlain Canal, and many other leading public works which have been long before the public, thus giving an impetus to private enterprise and bringing double the amount of capital into immediate action to aid in the employment of the Immigrant. For, be it observed, not a farthing of this fund is to be expended in carrying out any chimerical or useless project, or on any project whatever which will not secure the return of six per cent. interest on the capital expended. It will increase our revenue and develop the resources of the country to an extent we have never yet witnessed. My ground for believing that the Imperial Government would entertain this project, is founded on the Despatch of Earl Grey to Lord Elgin, 1st April, 1847, in which pecuniary aid is proffered for any feasible scheme which may be sanctioned by the Provincial Government.

In considering the advantages which would result from the adoption of this project, we must bear in mind that although the land owner in the United Kingdom is interested only in removing the emigrant to prevent his becoming a burthen on his land, the Government have a far higher duty to perform, namely, the improvement of his social condition after his arrival in America. This plan secures that object, not only for himself but for his posterity, by ensuring the means of their education in every part of Canada. Its operation is not confined to any particular section of Canada; and the natural advantages of our extended navigation will make the St. Lawrence the cheapest route to the Far West, and give the Immigrant an opportunity to settle as best suits his own interest.

The same principle and reasoning will apply to every other acre of land in the Province, including those for Clergy and Schools, without in the least interfering with the proceeds thereof.

The prosperity of the Western States is ascribed, in a great measure, to their canals and improvements, which have been brought into existence principally from the large grants of lands made in aiding those objects. Here, we have appropriated those for other objects. Nevertheless, it is not too late to render those appropriations equally useful by investing the capital in useful improvements, from which we can secure an outlet from the interior to Halifax, or any other port on the Atlantic, through our own possessions by means of a wide gauge Railroad, which will give us the same advantages over the United States which we shall soon possess in our ship canals. And, no doubt, if the Government of Great Britain understood the interest they in reality have in the measure, their credit would be extended to an amount sufficient to secure those objects.

These remarks, with the exception of the last two paragraphs, which are now added, were prepared in October, 1848. The Immigration Act was amended last Session, so as to discontinue the practice of paying the passage of Immigrants through the country, and all that is now necessary to carry the entire system into operation, is, to make the proceeds of our Public Lands available for the construction of Public Works.

ESTIMATE of the probable value of the Crown Lands, as appears from the Returns of the Surveyor General in 1844.

IN UPPER CANADA.

	£	s.	D.	£	s.	D.	
<i>Surveyed Lands.</i>							
1,500,000 acres unappropriated,							
From which the amount of Scrip now issued, £40,000, at 8s, should be deducted,—equal, at the upset price, to.....							
100,000 acres.							
Leaving, in all.....				280,000	0	0	
Amount due for sales of Crown Lands	53,933	1	7				
Less supposed bad debts.....	23,933	1	7				
				30,000	0	0	
<i>Unsurveyed Lands.</i>							
13,592,220 acres, valued as follows :							
1,421,440 north of the Huron Tract, between St. Vincent, Sauguin, and Goderich, at 7s. 6d. per acre.....	533,040	0	0				
7,697,920 north of Colborne, Victoria, Midland, Bathurst, and Dalhousie Districts, at 2s. 6d.....	962,240	0	0	1,495,280	0	0	
4,472,960 acres deducted as bad land.				£	1,805,280	0	0

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ESTIMATE of the probable value of the Crown Lands, &c.—Continued.

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IN LOWER CANADA.

	£	s.	D.	£	s.	D.
3,907,000 acres Surveyed are unappropriated,						
From which £118,450 15s. 10d. in Scrip, at the valuation of 4s., the present upset price, must be deducted,—equal to.....	592,293	acres				
3,314,707 acres, valued by the Surveyor General, at 2s. 6d.....	414,328		7 6			
8,500,000 unsurveyed, in a mean depth of 15 miles in rear of Seigniories and Townships, estimated at 2s. 6d.	1,062,500		0 0			
6,000,000 north-eastern part of the District of Quebec, at 3s.....	900,000		0 0			
750,000 south-eastern section of St. Francis and part of Quebec, not distinguished, at 4s.....	150,000		0 0			
Which if invested at five per cent. will yield £126,341 18s. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per annum.				£2,526,838	7 6	

In Upper Canada.

14,992,220 Acres.....valued at £1,805,280 0 0

In Lower Canada.

18,564,707 Acres.....valued at 2,526,838 7 6

33,556,927 (at 2s. 6d. per acre).. Total amount £4,332,118 7 6

No. 18.

MEMORANDUM, shewing the results of the financial policy of the State of New York before and since 1846, and of the Province of Canada before and since the Union.

In order fully to understand the importance and value of the proposed financial policy, the results of the system in operation in the State of New York, *before* and *since* 1846, as well as the system in Canada, *before* and *since* the Union, should be carefully examined.

In 1837, the Canal Debt of the State of New York had been reduced to about four and a half millions of dollars. From February 1830 to January, 1841, (less than two years) nine millions were expended, *being a quarter or a third more than would have been necessary had the works been prosecuted with reasonable economy.* (See Comptroller's Report, 1847.)

Twelve and a half millions were made chargeable on the Canal Funds, for the construction of Railroads and other improvident expenditures, and in 1842 the debt had accumulated to \$28,713,032. Loans which had been easily effected at five per cent., were with difficulty obtained at seven,—all public works were suspended, and damages to the amount of upwards of \$3,000,000 paid to various contractors. (Page 11 of Comptroller's Report.)

Before 1846, the Legislature of New York had created a debt of £6,250,000 within five years, and sustained a loss in their expenditure of £3,000,000.

This excessive debt and increasing expenditure, led to an investigation of the causes, and to the adoption of the only safe and effectual remedy,—“that of depriving the Legislature of the power of borrowing money, unless they resorted to direct taxation for the repayment of the interest and principal within eighteen years.”

The originators of this policy were men of ability; they had thoroughly studied, and well understood the hazard incurred by a large Public Debt. The effects already produced by the unlimited control of public credit placed in the hands of the Legislature, without any constitutional check, were pointed out; they applied their minds to discover a remedy, and the result of their enquiry and labours commands the admiration of all who give it attention.

From the able Report of the Hon. Washington Hunt, Comptroller for 1849, it appears that the principal resources possessed by the State Government of New York, under the system of finance established by the Constitution of 1846, consist of a State Tax, about \$275,000,—and the annual contribution from the Canal Revenues of \$200,000,—other items \$120,000,—amounting to only \$604,200 for the maintenance of the Civil Government.

The aggregate valuation of Real and Personal Estate, in the year 1848, was \$651,619,595. The State, County, and Town Taxes, \$5,548,981.28,—averaging 8.3-10 mills on the dollar. He thus alludes to the Sinking Fund:

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" A new system of finance, intended to ensure the gradual reduction and final extinction of the State Debt, by a definite annual appropriation of the Canal Revenues to that object, has been established, regulating the appropriation of those Revenues, which are divided into five distinct parts or Funds, viz. :

" 1st.—For paying the expenses of collection, superintendence, and ordinary repairs.

" 2nd.—After paying such expenses, the sum of \$1,300,000 is annually set apart to create a Sinking Fund; this is called the 'Canal Debt Sinking Fund'; the annual amount so set apart will be increased in 1855 to \$1,700,000.

" 3rd.—The third annual appropriation out of this Fund is \$350,000 (to be increased after the extinction of the Canal Debt, to \$1,500,000) to pay the interest and redeem the principal of the 'General Fund Debt,'—this is called the 'General Fund Debt Sinking Fund.'

" 4th.—After payment of the foregoing, a sum not exceeding \$200,000 to be paid into the General Fund, to cover the necessary expenses of the State.

" 5th.—Any surplus funds are then to be devoted to the completion of certain Public Works; this forms the 'Canal Completion Fund.'

He alludes also to the result, and prospects under the above system, and thus cautions the Legislature against any further appropriations from the General Fund, thus—(p. 16) :

" New objects of utility, however deserving of public aid, should be deferred, except in cases of manifest necessity, until it can be clearly seen that they come within the means of the General Fund, as now constituted."

It appears from the Report of the Auditor of the Canal Fund, for 1849, Table 70, that from 1817 to 1849 there had been expended, in aid of Public Works of all descriptions, \$88,116,109, although the aggregate amount of the Canal Debt, on the 30th Sept. 1849, had been reduced to \$16,414,523. (Page 29, Report of Comptroller.)

Adopting the income of 1849 as a criterion, the value of the Canals is equal to a capital of \$45,951,711, invested at six per cent. interest, and the average net income for the last five years, is equal to a capital of \$39,515,279, at six per cent. interest.

The entire cost of all the Canals retained by the State, was, on the 30th September last, \$33,214,156.—(Page 10.)

The Comptroller proceeds to say—

" The financial condition of the State is prosperous; our securities command an unusual premium, at home and abroad. Our internal improvements continue to yield a rich and increasing income. The funds devoted to education are productive, and amply sufficient to ensure a free dissemination of knowledge among the people during all coming time. The other resources of revenue relied on for the ordinary expenditures of the State, are flourishing, and have produced a larger return during the past year than was required to meet the demands upon the Treasury."—(Page 3.) "No instance can be found in the history of States, ancient or modern, where a Government expenditure has yielded such rich returns, and produced such triumphant results. By the enlightened use of its means and credit, the State has opened a fountain of revenue which may be deemed inexhaustible. Our present system of Finance, predicated upon the productiveness of the Canals, contemplates the payment of the entire debt of the State, including the cost of the Canals themselves, *within a period of less than twenty years*. During the same period a munificent contribution is to be made from the Canals, yearly, to the General Treasury, for the ordinary expenses of Government. After paying these ample appropriations, amounting to \$1,550,000 per annum, to provide for the Debt, and wants of the Treasury, there will remain nearly a million of dollars per annum, set apart by the Constitution for the completion of the unfinished portion of the public works. The surplus for the last fiscal year, applicable to the latter object, amounts to \$907,102."

Future Prospects. (P. 12 of Comptroller's Report.)

" The Canals, on becoming the unencumbered property of the Commonwealth, will form an estate of vast and incalculable value; our people will have secured for themselves a perpetual exemption from taxation for State purposes. The revenues of the Canals will form an ample fund for the support of Government, and it will then become a question, *not how much money shall be raised, but to what new purposes shall it be applied.*"

These cheering prospects have not been brought about by chance, or from any extraordinary natural superiority possessed by the State of New York; they are to be attributed wholly to the wisdom and

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patriotism of her statesmen, in originating and carrying into operation a financial system leading to such promising results.

The experience gained in Canadian legislation, both before and since the Union, fully corroborates the result of an unlimited control of public credit by the Legislature, and points out the absolute necessity of a similar remedy to the above.

Before the Union, in 1841, the Legislature of Upper Canada had created a debt to the amount of £1,180,000, within a period of fifteen years (1826 to 1841), out of which the public had sustained a loss of £250,000.

The Legislature of Lower Canada had created no debt, and consequently sustained no loss.

Since the Union, United Canada has created an additional debt of about £3,000,000, besides expending the increased taxes, from year to year, equal to £2,400,000; the greater part of which has been expended on objects not yielding a return, on which a loss, within eight years, will be incurred of some three millions,—very nearly the same amount as in New York, prior to 1846.

The cause of the excessive expenditure over the ordinary revenue, without providing the means of paying the interest, before the Union, was ascribed to the system of introducing Money Bills by individual Members, which, it was alleged, removed all responsibility from the Executive Government,—left no adequate check upon the expenditure,—encouraged the extension of the Public Debt, and provided no safety for public credit.

To remedy this evil, the Union Act introduced the system practised in Great Britain, and transferred from individual Members of the House of Assembly to the Executive Government the sole power of originating and introducing Money Bills. The result of the practical operation of those two systems is this:—By the former, any individual Member introducing a Bill for a grant of money, had to encounter the opposition of every other Member not immediately interested in the grant. Under the present system, the same individual threatens the Government with a withdrawal of his support, and if parties should be nearly balanced, he succeeds, and thus gains the combined influence of the Government, which ensures his measure. Under the former system, Finance Committees were selected by ballot, and those members chosen from among both parties, who were considered to be the best qualified for the duty; the most rigid investigation was made, and the greatest economy and vigilance exercised in every expenditure,—for instance—

In 1836, an additional duty of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. was proposed to be added to Customs, to enable the Government to borrow money to be expended on local public works; at the same time they took the precaution to recommend a provision to be inserted in every Act, (see 6th Wm. IV., cap. 30, sec. 24.) to ensure the payment of interest *by a direct tax on the inhabitants of the District or locality benefitted by the improvement*, unless the tolls therefrom were sufficient to meet the same,—which was rigidly observed in framing every local Act. (See *ditto*.) Upon the same principle, toll-gates were to remain in the Cities benefitted by this outlay, until the Corporation contributed their portion of capital to pay for the road. (3rd Vict. cap. 53, clause 57.)

In the very first Act, authorizing the increased duties of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. to pay the interest on a loan of a million and a half, for the completion of certain public works, passed in 1841, an amendment, limiting the expenditure (as recommended and embodied in the different local Acts passed before the Union) was rejected,—money was expended when and where individual influence chanced to preponderate,—in some instances without the sanction of law, and without the remotest prospect of a return. Money expended in one year without an appropriation, was covered by Bill at some future time; instances of this will be seen on reference to the Act 8 Vict. cap. 71 (1845), covering expenditures made in 1841, 1842, and 1843, on certain unproductive works specified in the Act,—also 9th Vict. cap. 63 (1846), appropriating £673,000, covering £200,000, expended in 1842-3-4-5, and part of 1846. No schedule is attached to the Act, and the works are not even named in it, consequently all check is rendered impracticable. The appeal to the Legislature to legalize the expenditure, is a mere formality; the majority who support the Government of the day must carry the measure. Their possible refusal would not, moreover, in the slightest degree benefit the public. The individuals composing the Government may be displaced, but the money has been spent and cannot be recalled; thus the responsibility of the Ministry, so far as the expenditure of the public money is concerned, has not realized public expectation.

The defect in the system is not by any means confined to the originating of Bills, or the absence of checks, but exhibits the same instances of neglect in carrying existing laws into effect; witness the Act of 1846, which voluntarily assumed possession of the Roads, supplanted the local Commissioners, and virtually relieved the different Districts from all further liability, although they were possessed of abundant means to pay the interest on the outlay. The City of Toronto has also been relieved from its just share of tolls, by the removal of the gates without the limits, against the spirit and intention of the Act; and even at this moment these roads are repaired within the limits of that City at the expense of the Province.

These facts are adduced to prove that the system in operation before the Union, defective as it is admitted to have been, was far safer than the present, inasmuch as, if adhered to, the country would not have

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been subject to these unnecessary expenses for the benefit of particular localities. Nor are they designed to show the superiority of one system over another, but rather to point out by incontestible evidence, that neither the Legislature nor the Executive Government, nor both combined, are safe guardians of the public money; the public have no security against improvident expenditure, increased debt, and excessive taxation under either.

The citizens of New York, prior to the Constitution of 1846, were not more prudent or economical managers than the inhabitants of Canada under our present system. It has produced in both countries precisely the same results.

With a revenue averaging £500,000 per annum, after defraying the expenses of the Civil Government, which should not exceed £200,000, we have expended, during the last eight years, £300,000 per annum equal to £2,400,000, which, added to the amount of our present debt, (£4,000,000), gives an expenditure of *six millions five hundred thousand pounds*.

If our Public Works were valued at the income they yield, at six per cent. interest, they would not represent a capital of *one million of pounds*.

Notwithstanding, with the abundant resources at our command, by adopting the system in operation in New York, in 1846, our debt can be paid within a shorter period; our ship canals can be finished, within less time, and will, from their magnitude, greater natural advantages, and greater facilities, yield at least an equal revenue, and not only enable us to realize all the advantages so ably pointed out in the glowing description of the Comptroller, but we shall enjoy a more enviable position, in being wholly relieved from the payment of Customs Duties, which they are compelled to sustain for the support of their Federal or second Government.

No. 19.

Proposed Bill to establish a Sinking Fund for the payment of the Public Debt.

WHEREAS it is expedient and necessary to provide a sufficient Sinking Fund for the payment of the Public Debt of this Province: Be it enacted, &c.

That the Welland Canal, the Canal at Burlington Bay, together with the Provincial Canals, Locks, Slides, and other improvements upon the St. Lawrence, Richelieu, and Ottawa Rivers, shall be named and styled the Provincial Works, and shall not be sold or alienated, but shall remain the property of the Province.

2. That after deducting a sum not exceeding £25,000 in any one year for repairs and management, the remainder of the revenues from the above Works shall be applied to the Sinking Fund, for the redemption of the principal of the Public Debt, until the amounts specified in the Schedule to this Act (see Statement No. 24,) for each year, and for the aggregate of years therein mentioned, shall have been obtained, or so long as any portion of the debt of this Province remains unpaid,—the surplus in each year to be applied to the construction and completion of Public Works.

No. 20.

DRAFT OF A PROPOSED ADDRESS to Her Majesty to deprive the Legislative Assembly of the power of borrowing money, unless subject to the restrictions to which Municipal Corporations are now subject.

To the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty.

MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN:

We, Your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Commons of Canada in Provincial Parliament assembled, humbly beg leave to represent, that the State of New York, one of the United States of America, have amended their Constitution in such a manner as to prohibit the State Legislature from contracting any debt whatever, except for renewing loans for the purpose of paying off the existing debt.

That as the operation of this provision will ensure the payment of the public debt of that State in 1869, when the Government will be in a position to remove all taxes for State purposes, and greatly to reduce

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the tolls on their canals,—Your Majesty's faithful subjects in this Province, in order to place this country in the same position, and to enable them to compete successfully for the Trade of the West,—humbly pray that Your Majesty may be pleased to recommend to the Imperial Parliament, so to amend the Act uniting the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, as to deprive the Provincial Legislature of Canada, of the power of borrowing any further sum on the credit of the Province, or creating any debt, for any other purpose than for the payment of the Provincial Debt now due,—unless there shall at the same time be imposed a direct tax sufficient to meet the annual interest, and redeem the principal of such new debt within twenty years from the creation of the same.

And, as in duty bound, Your Majesty's faithful Commons will ever pray.

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No. 21.

DRAFT OF A PROPOSED ADDRESS to Her Majesty, praying for the guarantee of the Imperial Government on a new Loan for Public Improvements on the security of the Public Lands.

To the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty.

MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN:

We, Your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Commons of Canada in Provincial Parliament assembled, assure Your Majesty of our earnest desire to co-operate with Your Majesty's Government, in carrying into effect a sound and practicable system of Emigration and Colonization.

We beg to direct Your Majesty's attention to the fact, that while in the United States, Emigration has proved beneficial alike to the Inhabitants and to the Emigrant, in this Province it has been attended with opposite results. There, he is left wholly to his own exertions, finds employment on the various Public Works in course of construction, and, in due time, becomes a land-owner in some of the Western States. The adoption of a similar system in this Province would produce the same, or even more favourable results; inasmuch as we possess equal inducements for the profitable employment of capital in our contemplated Public Works—a far greater quantity of land in the vicinity of the ports of debarkation, which is sold at lower prices than in the United States—and far greater facilities of transport, if they prefer settling there—as no further trans-shipment is required after the Emigrants are once embarked at the Port of Quebec.

We, Your Majesty's faithful Commons, in order to afford every facility to Emigration, have, during the present Session, passed an Act reducing the tax on Emigrants—discontinued the practice of forwarding them through the Province at the public expense—and limited the expenditure to their maintenance in sickness and extreme destitution, to guard against their becoming a charge on the localities, as in the State of New York. We have also annulled (after the expiration of a limited period,) all claims which, under the existing system, may be made for land,—appropriating the proceeds of the sales of such lands to create a perpetual fund for the support of Common Schools. We are also desirous to make this latter source of revenue applicable to the construction of Public Works, and furnishing employment for emigration.

The capital realized from the sale of those lands is to be invested in Railroads, in District improvements under the guarantee of the respective District Councils, or in the Public Debentures of the Province.

But as this process will be too slow an operation to afford the immediate aid which is required for the construction of those Works, in order to give encouragement to capitalists to engage therein, we propose negotiating a further Loan, provided the Imperial Parliament will guarantee the same at 4 per cent. interest, to be invested exclusively in carrying on Public Improvements; in security for which Loan the Provincial Legislature will authorize the Provincial Government to transfer to the Imperial Government the security to be received on the respective improvements, from time to time, as the money may be advanced, and will make up any loss which may be sustained by those improvements, out of the proceeds of the Public Lands, valued at £4,332,000.

We would further represent, that by the terms of the Act, no Loans will be made to Companies until after the whole amount of Capital Stock shall have been subscribed, and one-half of the estimated cost expended—or to the District Councils, until after a direct tax in their respective Districts shall be provided for the payment thereof. And, in order to secure the School Fund against any loss by any of those Companies, no Loans will be made at less than 6 per cent. interest: thus securing 2 per cent. to be added

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to the School Fund, over and above the interest accruing on the investment of moneys arising from the sale of lands.

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Having, by the 10th and 11th Vict., cap. 2, and by the creation of a Sinking Fund during the present Session, ensured the re-payment of the existing Loan of £1,500,000 already guaranteed by the Imperial Government, out of the Consolidated Fund and Tolls on Public Works, the advances of a sufficient sum to ensure the object in view, £2,500,000 will, after the present guarantee is paid, only increase the present debt for which this security is offered, £1,000,000.

Having secured the impossibility of loss to the Imperial Government by any of the Public Works to which the contemplated Loan will be made, and having further secured the impossibility of any loss to the School Fund, by reserving the 2 per cent. interest, it only remains to point out the beneficial effects contemplated by the application of this Fund.

In the adjoining State of New York the moneys arising from the Public Lands have been for many years invested in bonds, mortgages, and stocks, the proceeds of which are appropriated from year to year to the support of Common Schools and Libraries. In the Western States a large proportion of the Public Lands are transferred to the different States, not only for maintaining Schools, but for aiding improvements—as for instance, in Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, where it has enabled them to connect the navigable waters of the Mississippi with Lake Erie; and at this moment the State of Wisconsin is connecting the same river with Lake Michigan, at Green Bay, by constructing a canal to connect the navigable parts of the Wisconsin and Fox Rivers.

In place of expending the proceeds from lands in the ordinary business of the country, as in New York, or investing them in public improvements, as in the Western States, Your faithful Commons propose to borrow the capital on the security of the Public Domain, and loan it for the construction of Public Works only. They further propose applying the same principle in the investment of the capital realized from the Clergy Reserves and the School appropriations, on which loans may be effected in this Province with a view of applying a dormant capital to the most useful purpose for which it could be invested,—securing the completion of a wide gauge Railroad from the interior to the Ocean, and securing double the amount of capital for the employment of immigrants as they arrive, as well as enabling the Province to maintain a successful competition with the public improvements and prosperity of the adjoining States.

We would further represent, that the repeal of Customs Duties, which the financial policy recommended will ensure, if carried into effect, will make Canada one of the most extensive and valuable markets for the manufactures of Great Britain, and enable the nation to realize all the advantages that can be conferred on her trade; and no measure will more surely effect this than an extension of the credit of the Imperial Government.

Your Majesty's faithful Commons therefore pray Your Majesty to be pleased to recommend to Your Imperial Parliament the guarantee of the said loan.

And, as in duty bound, Your faithful Commons will ever pray, &c.

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SERIES OF RESOLUTIONS recommended for adoption by the Legislature, in order to carry into effect the proposed change in our Financial system.

Provincial Fund.

1. *Resolved*,—That the Provincial Revenue, or Consolidated Fund, shall in future consist of the Revenues derived from Customs Duties, Bank Imposts, and Auction Duties, only; and shall be appropriated for the support of the Civil Government, Legislature, Administration of Justice, Penitentiary, Geological Survey, Militia, Pensions, Miscellaneous items, and Interest on the Public Debt.

District Funds.

2. *Resolved*,—That the following sources of Revenue, now constituting part of the Consolidated Revenue Fund, shall in future be transferred to the different District or Local Authorities, viz. Casual Revenue, Fines and Forfeitures. Duty on Whiskey and Stills, Shop Licences, and Licences for Billiard Tables, Steamboats, Ale and Beer Houses, and Hawkers and Pedlars. —That the Act 9 Vict. cap. 65, be repealed, and that the Marriage Licence and Tavern Licence Funds, already transferred to the several Districts, be (together with a Fee Fund, to be collected from litigants), appropriated for the purpose of defraying the following expenses, viz.: Local Expenses of Administration of Justice, Hospitals and Charities, Lunatic Asylums, Local Institutions, and Agricultural Societies.

Specific Funds.

3. *Resolved*,—That in order more clearly to define the objects for which the income from each separate source is expended, the undermentioned Revenue, heretofore forming a part of the Consolidated Fund, and of certain special funds, shall henceforward be expended on the undermentioned objects, viz.:—

The Territorial Revenue (including the income from Public Lands)—for a Common School and District Library Fund.

The Tonnage Duties in both Upper and Lower Canada—for the erection and maintenance of Light Houses.

The Tolls and Revenue from Public Works—for the creation of a Sinking Fund, to pay off the principal of the Public Debt.

The Grammar School and Jesuits' Estates Funds—for Literary Institutions in both Provinces.

The Emigration Tax—for the temporary support of Immigrants, solely with a view of preventing their becoming a burden to the community.

The Militia Fees, Fines, &c.—for the expense of the Adjutant General's Department.

All of which, together with yearly returns of the College and every other Fund derived through any public property, are to be accounted for annually to the Legislature.

Public Expenditure.

4. *Resolved*,—That the expenses of the Civil Government shall not hereafter exceed the sum of eighteen thousand seven hundred and fifty pounds per annum. (For items, See Statement No. 5.)

4. *Resolved*,—That the expenses of the Legislature shall not exceed the sum of twenty-five thousand pounds.

(The expenses of the Legislature in 1848, were £29,147. Proposed amount, £25,000. Reduction, £4,147.)

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Administration
of Justice.

6. *Resolved*,—That the expense of the Administration of Justice shall not exceed the sum of twelve thousand five hundred pounds for Upper, and a like sum for Lower Canada.—That all expenses incurred beyond the sum of twenty-five thousand pounds, shall be borne by the several Districts in which the Courts may be situate, or defrayed from a Fund raised by fees to be paid by litigants.

7. *Resolved*,—That the expenses of the Provincial Penitentiary shall not exceed six thousand five hundred pounds per annum.

(The expenses of the Provincial Penitentiary in 1848, were £16,500. Proposed Expenditure, £6,500, Reduction, £10,000.

The expense of maintaining three Penitentiaries in New York, is \$17,483. 52 ; and one in Nova Scotia. £1460.)

8. *Resolved*,—That the expense of the Geological Survey of the Province shall not exceed one Geological Survey. thousand pounds per annum.

(The expense of the Provincial Geological Survey, was £2161 in 1848. Proposed amount, £1,000, Reduction, £1161.)

9. *Resolved*,—That the expenses of the Militia service shall not exceed one thousand pounds per annum, and that the collection of all fees and fines shall be made under the direction of this department who shall have the entire control and responsibility of collecting the same.

(The expenses of the Militia Service were, in 1848, £2029. Proposed amount, £1,000. Reduction. £1029. A system of fees might be adopted to defray the whole expenditure.)

10. *Resolved*,—That the expenditure for Pensions, now amounting to £10,869 11s. 4d. shall not be increased without a special Legislative enactment in each case.

11. *Resolved*,—That the sum of £6755, now paid as Annuities to certain Indian Tribes, be borne out of the Land Fund, for which this annual tax was originally created.

12. *Resolved*—That the sum of £12,500 shall be placed at the disposal of the Governor General, to make up any unavoidable deficiency in any of the Public Departments, or to provide for any other indispensable service, a Return of which shall be submitted annually to the Legislature.

13. *Resolved*—That the expenses of the Department of Public Works shall not in future exceed the annual sum of £14,000: And that the Department have the entire control of Navigation, Commerce, Light Houses, and every matter and thing relating thereto—or otherwise, that it be abolished as soon as the Works in progress shall have been completed.

14. *Resolved*—That any Surplus Revenue which may arise from time to time shall be appropriated towards the liquidation of the Public Debt.

15. *Resolved*—That the expense of the collection of Customs' Duties shall not in future exceed the sum of Twelve Thousand Five Hundred Pounds per annum.

16. *Resolved*—That a Bill be introduced into the Legislature to regulate Auction Duties, for the purpose of more effectually securing a fair revenue therefrom.

(See Statement No. 5.—K.)

17. *Resolved*—That all existing Laws relating to the Land Granting Department be repealed, and all Agencies discontinued; that no further issue of Scrip be made; that all Scrip now outstanding be called in, and land located for the same, on or before the 1st October next, and no free grant be made after the present Session,—of which immediate notice be given; and that hereafter, the proceeds of every acre of land sold, as well as all other revenues constituting the Territorial Revenue Fund, shall be inviolably appropriated for the maintenance and support of Common Schools and District Libraries.

That a Land Board be established, to consist of the Provincial Secretary, Inspector-General, Attorney-General, Chief Commissioner of Public Works, and the Provincial Engineer who shall also be *ex officio* Surveyor-General; said Board to have the entire direction of this Fund.

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That the whole expense of the Land Board, the Surveyor-General, and Registrar's Department shall not exceed £2,5000 per annum.

That the sale and management of the Clergy, University, Grammar and Common School Lands, now appropriated, shall be transferred to this Department, the sales of which shall not cost over 5 per cent. in the aggregate, and those lands not surveyed, not to exceed 10 per cent.

That in case the said Board cannot dispose of the Public Domain on the terms specified, they may employ any respectable Company as agents, who will undertake to negotiate the loan and provide the balance for the Common School Fund.

That no money shall be advanced for new Surveys of Townships, Lots, Roads, or any other similar purpose, except by public competition; and all compensation for such service to be made in land.

That the Timber Dues, as well as the other sources of revenue now forming a part of that Fund shall be paid by the Collector direct to the Receiver-General, to guard against fraud. All Timber descending the Ottawa, whether cut from public or private lands, to be subject to duties.

18. *Resolved*—That after the demise or removal of the present incumbents, no salary (except that of the Governor General) shall exceed the sum of one thousand pounds per annum. That all salaries, ranging from five hundred to one thousand pounds, shall be reduced twenty per cent., with the exception of those proposed to be fixed on the Civil Government List; and that all between three hundred and five hundred pounds be reduced ten per cent.—subject however, to exception in those cases where an increase of responsibility and labor may take place.

(The reason for this reduction is, that the productions average at least 20 per cent. less than those on the opposite side; and that when the proposed policy is carried into effect, the duty will be lessened to nearly the same amount, and all the necessaries of life will be obtained at far less price than in any other country.)

19. *Resolved*—That all Provincial Acts relating to Customs' duties be repealed, and the following duties substituted, viz.: Fifty per cent. on Liquors of every description. Thirty-three, twenty-five, twelve and a half, and two and a half per cent., *ad valorem*, on all other articles, except (See Statement No. 3.—C.), such *ad valorem* duty to be hereafter reduced in proportion to the reduction of the interest on the Public Debt. That the bonding system be discontinued, and a credit of from three to twelve months, extended to the Importer in lieu thereof.

20. *Resolved*,—That so soon as due provision is made for the payment of the Public Debt, by the creation of a Sinking Fund from the proceeds of the Public Works, limiting the amount of the Provincial Expenditure by law, and providing for the gradual reduction of the Customs Duties, with a view to their total removal after the Provincial Debt shall have been so paid, and the credit of the Government firmly established,—an Address be moved to the Imperial Government, to guarantee a loan of £2,500,000 at the lowest interest which their guarantee can command; to be secured on the credit of the Clergy Reserves, University, College Council, Grammar School and Crown Lands, and to be applied towards the liquidation of the Public Debt now drawing a higher rate of interest, as it becomes due, or as it can be bought up; and for the purpose of loaning to the different Railroad Companies and Municipalities, for the improvement of the country in Public Works, on the security already provided for.

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ESTIMATE of the probable Annual Revenue from the Provincial Canals and certain other Public Works of Canada, with the proportion allowed for management and repairs, and for the Sinking Fund; and surplus of Revenue for each year.

YEAR.	Welland Canal.	St. Lawrence Canals.	Chambly Canal.	Burlington Bay and Ottawa Works.	Total	Ductions	Proposed	Annual Surplus.
	Gross Revenue.	Gross Revenue.	Gross Revenue.	Gross Revenue.	Gross Annual Revenues.	for Repairs & Management.	allowance for Sinking Fund.	
1850...	£ 35,000	£ 17,500	£ 4,000	£ 9,800	£ 66,300	£ 25,000	£ 20,000	£21,300
1851...	48,750	25,000	6,250	10,140	90,140	25,000	40,000	25,140
1852...	58,500	30,000	7,500	10,512	106,512	25,000	60,000	21,512
1853...	70,200	36,000	9,000	10,919	126,119	25,000	80,000	21,119
1854...	84,240	43,200	10,800	11,363	149,603	25,000	100,000	24,603
1855...	101,090	51,840	12,960	11,850	177,740	25,000	120,000	32,740
1856...	121,305	62,208	15,552	12,384	211,449	25,000	140,000	46,449
1857...	145,566	74,649	18,662	12,968	251,845	25,000	180,000	46,845
1858...	173,180	89,579	22,394	13,608	298,761	25,000	220,000	53,761
1859...	209,616	107,495	26,873	14,310	358,194	25,000	300,000	33,294
1860...	251,539	128,994	32,248	15,000	427,781	25,000	350,000	52,781
1861...	300,000	150,000	35,000	15,000	500,000	25,000	400,000	75,000
1862...	300,000	150,000	35,000	15,000	500,000	25,000	400,000	75,000
1863...	300,000	150,000	35,000	15,000	500,000	25,000	400,000	75,000
1864...	300,000	150,000	35,000	15,000	500,000	25,000	400,000	75,000
1865...	300,000	150,000	35,000	15,000	500,000	25,000	400,000	75,000
1866...	300,000	150,000	35,000	15,000	500,000	25,000	400,000	75,000
	£ 3,098,986	£ 1,566,465	£376,239	£ 222,854	£5,264,544	£ 425,000	£ 4,010,000	£829,544

The annual rate of increase is assumed at 20 per cent. for the Welland, St. Lawrence, and Chambly Canals,—10 per cent. for Burlington Bay,—and 5 per cent. for Ottawa Works.

The Tolls in 1851, are estimated upon the assumption that one-half of the Western trade between Lake Erie and the Atlantic, can be attracted through the Canadian Canals, as per Report E, on "Estimated Traffic and Tolls," (Report of Commissioners Public Works, 1850,) and the increase thereafter is estimated at an average of 20 per cent. per annum, which is the rate of progress sustained by the Erie Canal for the last 15 years, (E 1), and also upon our own Provincial Works, during the five years they have been in operation, (D. 7.)

It will be seen from the above statement, that if £90,140, gross revenue, be obtained on all our Provincial Works, in 1851, and we experience the same progressive increase thereafter as has been reached on the New York and Canadian Canals heretofore, a revenue of £500,000 will be obtained in 1861, from the Tolls alone, which is the maximum required, and will not only pay the entire Provincial Debt in 1866, but yield an ample surplus to complete all unfinished works.

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TABLE, shewing the Annual Decrease of Principal and Interest of the Public Debt, from the data contained in the foregoing Table.

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YEAR.	Annual Appropriation from Consolidated Revenue, towards Reduction of Public Debt.	Gradual, or Annual Decrease of the Principal of Public Debt.	Progressive Reduction of Interest, (at five per cent.) in each year, by Reduction of Principal.	Annual Amount of Interest.	REMARKS.
1850	£ 75,000	£4,250,000	£ 3,750	£200,000	£55,000 paid from Customs.
1851	75,000	4,175,000	3,750	196,250	£35,000 do. do.
1852	75,000	4,100,000	3,750	192,500	£15,000 do. do.
1853	80,000	4,020,000	4,000	188,500	
1854	100,000	3,920,000	5,000	183,500	
1855	120,000	3,800,000	6,000	177,500	
1856	140,000	3,660,000	7,000	170,500	
1857	180,000	3,480,000	9,000	161,500	
1858	220,000	3,260,000	11,000	160,500	
1859	300,000	2,960,000	15,000	135,500	
1860	350,000	2,610,000	17,500	118,000	
1861	400,000	2,210,000	20,000	98,000	
1862	400,000	1,810,000	20,000	78,000	
1863	400,000	1,410,000	20,000	58,000	
1864	400,000	1,010,000	20,000	38,000	
1865	400,000	610,000	20,000	18,000	
1866	400,000	210,000	20,000	.....	Exceeds by £190,000.

Friday, 2nd August, 1850.

Hon. Mr. *Merritt* submitted to the Committee the following proposition for the appointment of a Commission to inquire into the Financial System of the Province:—

It having been represented to the Committee that from the peculiar geographical position of this Province, its future prosperity in a great measure depends on the successful competition for the Trade of the West,—the only formidable rival for the transit of which Trade is the Erie Canal,—That the amended Constitution of the State of New York has deprived the Legislature of the power to create any further Debt,—limits all public expenditure by Legislative enactments and provides for the creation of a Sinking Fund which ensures the payment of the existing Debt in 1869; after which their citizens will be exempt from taxes, and their canals from toll, except for the support of the Government. In order to place this Province in the same position, it is therefore *Resolved*, That it is expedient that an inquiry be made to ascertain whether for the reasons assigned, and the experience gained by the operation of the systems in use before and since the Union, it is not desirable that the Constitution of this Province be so amended as to restrain the power of the Legislature to create any new Debt without at the same time providing for the payment of the same by direct taxation, on the same principle as that by which the Municipal Authorities are now restricted,—and also to provide for the creation of a Sinking Fund,—and to ascertain whether precisely similar provisions in this Province would not ensure the same result within the same period.

Also that the Public Debt having increased from £1,959,431 in 1843, to about £4,250,000 in 1849;—and the ordinary revenue from £320,925 to £513,431, the expense for deductions and collecting of which,

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now amounts to £112,945, or 22 per cent. :—the Territorial Revenue having decreased in the same period, from £27,223 to £9,568.

Although the Annual Average of receipts since the Union amounts to £87,864, the expenses and deductions on which, including Land Claims, are £71,666—,leaving a nett Average Revenue, since the Union, of only £16,198 ;

It is therefore necessary that an enquiry should be instituted to examine whether the expenditure of the Public Money should not be restricted by Legislative Enactment to a certain amount, and for a specific object.

Also, that from the advantages this Province possesses, as a colony of Great Britain, over the adjoining States of America—inasmuch as her inhabitants are relieved from those expenses which are incident to an Independent State, without any tax being imposed on ports, or any other equivalent than the benefit of our Trade—it is desirable that an investigation should be entered into, to ascertain whether the duties on Customs cannot be lessened,—whether the Internal Revenue is not ample, with due economy, to support the Provincial Government, and, whether, after the Public Debt shall have been paid off, those Customs duties cannot be wholly removed ;

Also, that certain sources of Revenue, now forming a part of the Provincial Funds, may be transferred to the different localities, and certain expenditures now borne by the said Funds for local objects, transferred to the different municipalities, with a view of reducing the Duties on Customs, and relieving the trade of the country ;

Also, that certain Departments and branches of the Provincial Government may, by the transfer of those Funds, be managed with greater efficiency, and at less expense, than under the present system ; and that large reductions can be made in other branches of the public service ;

Be it therefore *Resolved*, That this Committee recommend to the House the appointment of a Commission to inquire into the financial policy of this Province, during the Recess,—and report whether any and what reduction can be made in the expenses attending the Administration of Justice, by returning to the system in operation prior to 1837,—increasing the jurisdiction in the Inferior Courts,—re-establishing Courts of Requests,—combining the Equity Jurisdiction with the Common Law Courts,—or adopting any other mode by which economy, combined with efficiency, can be secured.

Whether any and what reduction can be made in the rates of Customs Duties,—also in the expense of collecting the same, and in the Warehousing system.

Whether the Department of Public Works, and the Crown Lands Department, cannot be managed with greater efficiency and at less expense, under separate Boards, than under the present system.—And amount of Timber Dues, and every other Revenue, except Land, paid into the Receiver General.

Whether the duties now performed, and the expenses incurred by the several Departments comprising the Civil Government, viz., those of the Executive Council, Inspector General, Receiver General, and Provincial Secretary, cannot be lessened, and a system adopted equally effective and more economical.

That the said Commission be instructed to inquire into the financial systems of the Sister Provinces, and the adjoining Governments, and to point out the relative amount of taxes paid and expenses incurred by each, and to report on this and every other subject relating to the income and expenditure of this Province.

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APPENDIX A.

RETURN of the AUDIT BRANCH of the INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT, as required by a Resolution of the FINANCE COMMITTEE.

<p>NAMES Of the several Persons employed in the Department.</p>	<p>SALARY or other Emoluments accorded to each, Currency.</p>	<p>AUTHORITY Under which such Office and Amount of Emolument has been established.</p>	<p>THE DUTIES REQUIRED FROM EACH.</p>
<p>Joseph Cary, Deputy Inspector General, entered the Department in 1807, having served two years in other Public Offices.....</p>	<p>£666 13 4</p>	<p>{ Governor in Council and Civil List.....</p>	<p>To Audit Accounts of Revenue and Expenditure, to Report thereon to the Governor in Council, to Report on all References from the Governors and Provincial Secretary, and from all other Public Departments; to examine and countersign all Money Warrants; to enter and countersign the Receiver General's Checks in payment, and his Receipts in acknowledgment of Deposits made in the Bank to the credit of his Department; to make up and prepare Financial Statements; to Report on the state and appointments of the Clergy Reserves, and other Special Funds; and perform various other duties.</p>
<p>Matthew Ryan, Corresponding Clerk, recently appointed</p>	<p>£300 0 0</p>	<p>{ Governor in Council, £300 is the salary to this Clerk at present on the Civil List, but it is proposed, after the termination of the current quarter, to reduce it to £250, and divide the difference equally between Mr. Ross, First Clerk, and Mr. Dickenson, First Book-keeper, whose length of service entitle them to such an increase.</p>	<p>To conduct the Correspondence of the Department with Accountants in Upper Canada; to examine and prepare Reports on Accounts, particularly those of expenses of Administration of Criminal Justice, Fee Fund, &c.; and to Report on Claims of U. E. Loyalists, with various other duties.</p>
<p>David A. Ross, First Clerk</p>	<p>£250 0 0</p>	<p>{ Civil List, to be increased to £275 from 1st July prox., as above</p>	<p>To examine all Accounts of Expenditure in Lower Canada of Administration of Justice, and other Contingent Expenditure of all Public Departments in that section of the Province; Accounts of Expenditure on Public Works; the Receipts and Disbursements of the Crown Land Department; Accounts of the Receiver General's Office; make up Statements for the Legislature of Expenditure, &c., &c.</p>
<p>William Dickenson, First Book-keeper...</p>	<p>£275 0 0</p>	<p>{ Civil List, to be increased to £300 from 1st proximo, as above ...</p>	<p>To keep the Books relating to the General and Special Funds of the Province, being Records of all Financial transactions, stated under their several Heads of Revenue and Expenditure; to prepare various Accounts and Statements required for the several Departments of the Executive Government and the Legislature.</p>
<p>Norris Goddard, Second Book-keeper...</p>	<p>£200 0 0</p>	<p>...Civil List.....</p>	<p>To keep Books of Accounts of all individual Public Accountants and Collectors of Revenue; to examine the Accounts rendered by each; to prepare Statements for the Executive and Legislature; and to conduct the Correspondence with the several Collectors of Revenue relating to their Accounts.</p>

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A.—RETURN of the Audit Branch of the Inspector General's Department, &c.—Continued.

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NAMES Of the several Persons employed in the Department.	SALARY or other Emoluments accorded to each, Currency.	AUTHORITY Under which such Office and Amount of Emolument has been established.	THE DUTIES REQUIRED FROM EACH.
John Drysdale, Second Clerk	£175 0 0	{ Civil List, £150 ; Annual Vote, £25	To examine Accounts ; keep Registers of small Debentures ; to record the Proceedings of the Committee appointed to cancel and destroy Debentures redeemed by the Receiver General ; to make fair Copies of Statements ; to assist in preparing Annual Statements, and various other duties.
Archibald Cary, Third Clerk	£150 0 0	...Civil List.....	To keep up the Warrant, Letter, and Report Books ; to copy Letters, Reports, Statements, &c. ; and to assist in the examination of Accounts.
Joseph Hutton, Fourth Clerk, until very recently, that he resigned for other occupation, and not yet replaced	£150 0 0	...Civil List.....	Employed confidentially by the Inspector General, and to copy Letters and Documents, and in examining Accounts.
L. Prevost, Clerk, residing at Quebec...	£200 0 0	{ Governor and Council, Annual Vote	To look after the interests of the Crown in respect of the Loans made to the Sufferers by the Great Fires in the City of Quebec in 1845, paying Dividends on the Debentures, and receiving Interest on the Loans.
Patrick Gaul, Messenger	£ 66 0 0	{ Civil List, £56 ; Annual Vote, £10	To keep the Offices ; take out Letters and Documents to other Departments, &c.

The established Office hours are from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.—During the Session of the Legislature attendance is required from 9 A. M.—A portion of the establishment attends at the Office in the evenings from 7 to 10 o'clock during some months in each year, in preparing the Annual Statements for the Legislature.

In the opinion of the Deputy Inspector General the services of none of the establishment can be dispensed with—as, notwithstanding every exertion, the examination of Accounts, and other business of the Office, continues to fall in arrear—the two Book-keepers are now unavoidably two months in arrear with their entries. The service of an efficient Accountant is absolutely required, who may be brought in to fill the vacancy occasioned by the retirement of Mr. Hutton. It would further require the services of two extra Clerks for some time to bring up arrears.

The duties of each individual are satisfactorily performed.

The duties or services of none of the establishment could be dispensed with, or transferred to other Departments, for the reasons before assigned.

It is not considered that any of the individuals are over paid for the services they render ; consequently no reduction in the salaries or emoluments is recommended.

The Contingent Expenses of this branch of the Department, as incurred for the year 1849, are :

For Office Furniture, &c.....	£ 45 0 3
Stationery and Printing	91 6 6
Postages—to Civil List found, 3 quarters.....	61 8 2
Do. to Management of Revenue, 3 quarters....	483 0 7
Miscellaneous.....	73 17 1
Total.....	£754 12 7

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Toronto, 12th June, 1850.

JOSEPH CARY,
Deputy Inspector General.

I concur in the remarks of Mr. Cary.

F. HINCKS,
Inspector General.

Appendix
(B. B.)

A.—INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE:

Appendix
(B. B.)

9th July.

MONIES received by this Branch of the Inspector General's Department, distinguishing each source? 1s. 3d.; Lighthouse and Tonnage Dues, £3,748 16s.; Auction Licenses and Duty, £4,158 8s. 5d.; portion made at the discretion of the Department / Nil. Whether there are any Pensioners who Bart. Tierney, £108 per annum, totally unfit for employment of any kind.

9th July.

NAMES OF THE SEVERAL PERSONS EMPLOYED.	Salary or other Emolument accorded to each.	Authority under which such Officer, and amount of Emolument, has been established.	DUTIES REQUIRED.	Office Hours, or other attendance required.	
J. W. Dunscomb	500 0 0	9 Vict. c. 114, Sch. B.	Charged with the immediate superintendence of all Officers employed in the collection of Revenue arising from Customs, Excise, Public Works, and Provincial Ferries,—and the administration of the laws relating to Trade and Navigation.	From 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., and from 7 to 10 P. M., preceding and during the Session of Parliament, and at other periods of the year from 19 A. M. to 4 P. M.	
A. S. Menzies.....	175 0 0		First Clerk, Registrar, and Keeper of the Records.		
H. H. Duffill.....	150 0 0		Second Clerk, Keeper of Letter Book, Issuer of Forms and Books to Officers of Customs, District Inspectors, &c.,—endorses all Letters received.		
J. R. Audy.....	182 10 0		Third Clerk, keeps Establishment Book, registers and files Seizure Reports, Tavern, Shop, and other Licenses.		
W. C. Crofton	275 0 0	8 Vict. cap. 4	Statistical Clerk and Keeper of the Blue Book.		
John Boyd }	150 0 0	} 8 Vict. cap. 4... }	To Check Bills of Entries and Manifests of Ships' Cargoes, from all Ports of Entry and Clearance.		
J. A. Green }	150 0 0		Collector of Montreal, receives all monies on Imports, and pays the same over to the Receiver General, receives Reports of Cargoes of Vessels arriving and sailing out of Montreal, and grants Certificates of Registry of Vessels.		
T. Bouthillier, (Vide Note 1)	600 0 0		Landing Surveyor at Montreal, Superintendence of the Waterside business of the Port, and Customs Warehouses.		
R. H. Hamilton.....	486 13 4		First Landing Waiter at Montreal. Second Landing Waiter do. Tide Surveyor do. First Clerk and Warehouse Keeper. Second Clerk. Third do. Fourth do. As Clerk to Landing Surveyor. Acting Landing Surveyor's Clerk. Acting Tide Surveyor. Acting Tide Waiter. Do. do. Locker. Clerk (Provincial). Do. Appraiser. Do. Ex-Warehouse Keeper. Preventive Officer at Lachine. Housekeeper. Messenger. Collector of Port of Quebec. Landing Surveyor do. First Clerk do. Second Clerk do. Third Clerk do. Fourth Clerk do. Clerk to Landing Surveyor. Landing Waiter, Second Class. Landing Waiter, First Class. Landing Waiter, Second Class. Tide Surveyor. Tidesman. Do. Messenger. Sub-Collector, Gaspé. Do. New Carlisle. Do. Magdalen Islands. Const Officer at Percé. Do. at Father Point. Clerk in Custom House, Quebec. Do. do. do. Weigher do. do. Coast Officer at New Carlisle. Preventive Officer at Tadoussac.		The hours of public business at the Custom Houses of the several Inland Ports of this Province, are from 9 o'clock, A.M., until 5 P.M., in Summer, and until 4 P.M., in Winter.
Thomas Thain	243 6 8	All Officers of Customs have, in addition, one-third of the proceeds of all Seizures.			
Henry Pratt	243 6 8				
James Mills	182 10 0				
J. W. Oliver	243 6 8				
John Lewis.....	212 18 4				
John N. Travers	182 10 0				
C. P. Stone.....	121 13 4				
H. W. King	121 13 4				
J. Mallow	78 2 10				
Henry Fletcher	20 12 7				
John Goodbody	20 12 7				
Alexander Henderson	21 6 8				
William Scholes.....	75 8 8				
E. Venner	130 0 0				
Robert Hampson	150 0 0				
J. S. King	150 0 0				
Leon Globensky.....	125 0 0				
William McNider	125 0 0				
John Gray	100 0 0				
Jane Scholes	51 15 0				
Adam Drysdale	50 0 0				
Henry Jessop, (Vide Note 2)	750 0 0				
C. G. Stewart.....	610 0 0				
John Bruce	366 0 0				
James Prendergast	305 0 0				
Charles Secretan	244 0 0				
Francis Thomson	122 0 0				
Edward Bartlett.....	122 0 0				
John P. Meara	241 0 0				
P. A. Taschereau					
C. E. Allen.....	241 0 0				
John Fifo	183 0 0				
Thomas Lambert	24 8 0				
James Carmichael	24 8 0				
K. McCauley	83 1 2				
Henry Kavanagh	183 0 0				
John Fraser	146 8 0				
J. C. Belleau	146 0 0				
E. Flynn	48 16 0				
S. Gauvreau	61 0 0				
George Henderson.....	182 10 0				
N. N. Ross	136 17 6				
H. McHugh	50 0 0				
E. Mann	50 0 0				
George Barnston	60 16 8				

—CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

Duties on Imports, £444,547 5s. 1d.; Excise—Shop, Tavern and Still Licenses and Still Duties, £46,168 Emigrant Tax, £12,040 7s. 6d.; Public Works, £93,874 5s. 11½d. The expenditure, if any, of any have been in the Department, and whether such Pensioners may not be called in and employed?—

Whether, in the opinion of the Head of the Department, the services of any of the persons so employed can be dispensed with; if so, why; and if not, why not?	Whether or not the duties of each Officer be satisfactorily performed?	Whether any of the duties of any Officer might or might not be advantageously transferred to some other Office or Department?	Whether any reduction may or may not be made in the Salaries or other Emoluments of any such Officer?	Amount of the Contingencies of each Department, specified in detail under distinct heads.		
<i>(For answer, vide Note 3.)</i>		<i>(Vide Note 4.)</i>				
Stationery and Printing, Customs Forms, and cost of Blank Books, for the use of Ports of Entry and Clearance, District Inspectors, and Collectors of Canal Tolls, Cost of transmitting Communications by Telegraph				£424 11 3		
Advertising Regulations for Canals, Tenders for Tolls and Tariff of Tolls on Public Works				43 8 4		
Paid for Brands for Ports of Milford and Grafton				76 18 7		
Sundry petty charges				4 10 0		
Transmission, per Express, of Parcels to Collectors of Customs, Canal Dues, and Public Works				5 11 0		
Postages				102 12 7		
				604 13 4		
Postages, &c.				£44 3 3	<p><i>Note 1.</i>—The establishment of the Port of Montreal is fixed as follows, to come into operation at the expiration of the present quarter, say 5th July, proximo, being a reduction of £5,909 10s. per annum in the present establishment, and that of Quebec as under:</p> <p>Collector £600 Surveyor 350 1st Landing-waiter 150 2nd do. and Tide-surveyor ... 125 3rd do. at Lachine 75 4th do. 75 1st Clerk 200 2nd do. 150 Housekeeper and Messenger .. 80 Looker 100 Sampler and Weigher 50 Appraiser 125 Examiner, Weigh-house Keeper, and Assistant Appraiser .. 125 Contingencies 750</p>	
Sundry articles for Custom-houses				56 17 5		
Printing				4 2 6		
Stationery, Fuel, &c.				207 7 1		
Salary of ten Tide-waiters				198 6 8		
Salary of Tide-waiters, attendance at Bonded Warehouses				277 19 3		
Salary of Tide-waiters, for boarding Vessels				457 15 0		
Salary of John Douglas, assisting Tide-waiters				46 0 0		
Rent of Examining Warehouse				100 0 0		
Repairs to Custom-house				68 3 6		
<p><i>Note 3.</i>—The services of no Officer in the Department can be spared without detriment to this branch of the Public Service, and probable loss of Revenue to the Province.</p>						
<p><i>Note 4.</i>—The duty now performed in Upper Canada, by Collectors of Customs, in issuing Auction Licenses, and collecting the Auction Dues, may, with advantage, be transferred to the District Inspectors, as in Lower Canada the Collector being a stationary officer, whilst the Inspector's duties require him to move about his District.</p>						
<p><i>Note 5.</i>—No reduction can be made in the salaries of any of the Officers, except at the Ports of Quebec and Montreal, without impairing the general efficiency.</p>						
Wages of Lookers and Weighers				£246 15 10		<i>(Vide Supra.)</i>
Wages of Tide-waiters				102 10 0		<p><i>Note 2.</i></p> <p>Collector £600 Surveyor and Warehouse Keeper 350 Clerk to do. 150 Assistant to do. 125 Looker 100 1st Landing-waiter 150 2nd do. 125 3rd do. 100 4th do. 75 1st Clerk 200 2nd do. 150 Sampler and Weigher 50 Appraiser 125 Examiner, Weigh-house Keeper, and Assistant Appraiser .. 125 Contingencies 1000</p>
Board of Tide-waiters				350 10 0		
Wages of extra Boatmen				100 0 0		
Steamboat duty for Boatmen				95 8 4		
For Bouts at Gaspé, New Carlisle and Magdalen Islands				113 9 4		
Postages and Stationery				126 2 10		
Rent of Custom-house				240 0 0		
Rent of Examining Warehouse				105 0 0		

Appendix (B. B.)

A.—INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE:

Appendix (B. B.)

9th July.

9th July.

Names of the Several Persons Employed.	Salary or other Emolument accorded to each.	Authority under which such Office, and amount of Emolument, has been established.	Duties Required.	Office Hours, or other attendance required.
William McCrae	500 0 0	All Officers of Customs have, in addition, one-third of the proceeds of all Seizures.	Collector of St. Johns.	The hours of public business at the Custom Houses of the several Inland Ports of this Province, are from 9 o'clock, A. M., until 5 P. M., in Summer, and until 4 P. M., in Winter.
J. W. Taylor	200 0 0		Surveyor do.	
Benjamin Burland	125 0 0		Gauger do.	
William Leggett	100 0 0		Landing Waiter of St. Johns.	
L. C. Vandal	70 0 0		Do. do.	
Thomas Watkins	125 0 0		Clerk.	
Francis Crispo	75 0 0		Assistant Clerk.	
Leon Fournier	125 0 0		Appraiser.	
P. P. Russell	200 0 0		Collector, Philipaburg.	
J. Henderson	75 0 0		Surveyor, do.	
J. Ferrigo	75 0 0		Collector, Coteau du Lac.	
J. Thompson	125 0 0		Do. Stanstead.	
Andrew Patton	50 0 0		Surveyor, do.	
William McGowan	40 0 0		Preventive Officer, Stanstead.	
Matthew Dixon	30 0 0		Do. do.	
F. J. Parker	50 0 0		Do. do.	
Thos. J. Taschereau	75 0 0		Collector, Beauce.	
— Cameron	100 0 0		Do. Dundee.	
J. H. Smith	75 0 0		Landing Waiter, Dundee.	
Thomas Gordon	100 0 0		Collector, Lacolle.	
Edward March	50 0 0		Landing Waiter, Lacolle.	
R. Vincent	75 0 0		Collector, Hereford.	
Charles Stewart	100 0 0		Do. Clarenceville.	
Andrew Holden	16 0 0		Preventive Officer, do.	
G. N. Johnson	75 0 0		Collector, Hemmingford.	
James Botham	100 0 0		Do. Huntingdon.	
John Davidson	125 0 0		Do. Russeltown.	
Anson Kemp	100 0 0		Do. Frelighsburg.	
J. H. McVey	100 0 0		Do. Potton.	
Benjamin Seaton	75 0 0		Do. Sutton.	
W. B. Gwyn	125 0 0		Do. St. Regis.	
H. J. Macdougall	75 0 0		Landing Waiter, do.	
F. Caldwell	100 0 0		Collector, Amherstburgh.	
J. Hamilton	50 0 0		Landing Waiter, do.	
S. S. Finden	125 0 0		Collector, Belleville.	
Henry Easton	75 0 0		Landing Waiter, do.	
Colin MacKenzie	100 0 0		Collector, Bath.	
John Cameron	50 0 0		Landing Waiter, Bath.	
W. B. Simpson	300 0 0		Collector, Brockville.	
W. J. D. Duff	75 0 0		Surveyor, do.	
A. Dixon	50 0 0		Landing Waiter, do.	
Edward Clarke	50 0 0		Collector, Bond Head.	
O. E. MacKlem	200 0 0		Do. Chippawa, and Collector of Tolls, Chippawa Cut.	
J. Macdonald	100 0 0		Landing Waiter, Chippawa.	
G. Nicholson	50 0 0		Surveyor, do.	
H. N. Warren	50 0 0	Landing Waiter, do.		
G. C. Wood	100 0 0	Collector, Cornwall.		
Angus McDonnell	50 0 0	Landing Waiter, do.		
W. H. Kittson	325 0 0	Collector of Customs and Harbor Tolls, Cobourg.		
James McCarrall	50 0 0	Landing Waiter, do.		
William Cosgrove	125 0 0	Collector, Chatham.		
John Verner	100 0 0	Do. Dickenson's Landing.		
W. B. Sheehan	100 0 0	Do. Dunnville.		
Samuel Amsden	75 0 0	Landing Waiter, do.		
Hon. James Kirby	150 0 0	Collector, Fort Erie.		
Edmund Anderson	75 0 0	Surveyor, do.		
Orange Schryer	50 0 0	Landing Waiter, do.		
Ephraim Webster	100 0 0	Collector, Gananoque.		
Edward Nalty	50 0 0	Landing Waiter, do.		
John Galt	100 0 0	Collector, Goderich.		
J. B. Roblin	100 0 0	Do. Hallowell.		
Thomas Kennedy	50 0 0	Preventive Officer, Hallowell.		
John Davidson	500 0 0	Collector, Hamilton, and Collector of Burlington Bay Canal Tolls.		
William Pring	200 0 0	Surveyor, do.		
J. W. Mills	125 0 0	Appraiser, do.		
H. Vallance	125 0 0	Clerk, do.		
J. H. Palmer	75 0 0	First Landing Waiter, do.		
Joseph Wetherall	50 0 0	Second do. do.		
George Maxwell	75 0 0	Preventive Officer, do.		
David Leahy	50 0 0	Landing Waiter, do.		
— Beatty	75 0 0	Assistant Clerk, do.		
Robert McDonell	31 0 0	Packer and Searcher, do.		
James Hopkirk	500 0 0	Collector, Kingston.		
G. A. Mailleux	175 0 0	Surveyor, do.		
Benjamin Hornor	125 0 0	Clerk, do.		

Appendix (B. B.)

—CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.—Continued.

9th July.

Whether, in the opinion of the Head of the Department, the services of any of the persons so employed can be dispensed with; if so, why; and if not, why not?	Whether or not the duties of each Officer be satisfactorily performed?	Whether any of the duties of any Officer might or might not be advantageously transferred to some other Office or Department?	Whether any reduction may or may not be made in the Salaries or other Emolument of any such Officer?	Amount of the Contingencies of each Department, specified in detail under distinct heads.
				Office Rent and Fuel £ 50 13 8
				Incidental Expenses, Enregistering Bonds, &c..... 116 7 3
				Office Rent and Fuel 25 0 0
				Stationery, &c. 2 5 4
				Office Rent 25 0 0
				Contingencies, Stationery and Postages 10 12 5
				Fuel, Stationery, &c. 12 14 4
				Allowance for Boat at the River Station 10 0 0
				Do. for Office Rent 20 0 0
				Office Rent 10 0 0
				Do. 20 0 0
				Fuel, Stationery, and Office Rent..... 14 10 0
				Office Rent 12 0 0
				Office Rent, Fuel, Stationery, &c. 20 0 0
				Do do do 20 0 0
				Do do do 18 0 0
				Do do do 20 0 0
				Do do do 25 0 0
				Store and Office Rent..... 12 0 0
				Office Rent, £15; Furniture, Fuel, Stationery, £22 10s. 3d. 37 10 3
				Office Rent, £6; Postages, &c., 13s. 5d. 6 13 5
				Office Rent, £25; Stationery, Fuel, &c., £16 11s. 9d..... 41 14 9
				Office Rent and Fuel 27 10 0
				Office Rent 12 10 0
				Warehouse Rent..... 20 0 0
				Office Rent, £18; Fuel, Stationery, &c., £5 2s. 1d. 23 2 1
				Office Rent, £12; Fuel, Stationery, £9 8s. 11d..... 21 8 11
				Office Rent, £15; Fuel, £3 15s. 18 15 0
				Office Rent, £6; Fuel, £2 2s. 8 2 0
				Office Rent 115 0 0
				Office Rent 10 0 0
				Office Rent, £20; Fuel, Stationery, &c. £114 11s. 4d. 134 11 4
				Office Rent, £50; Examining Warehouse, £12 10s.; Fuel, Postages, Stationery, £106 0s. 3d. 178 10 3

Appendix (B. B.)

9th July.

A.—INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE :

NAMES OF THE SEVERAL PERSONS EMPLOYED.	Salary or other Emolument accorded to each.	Authority under which such Office, and amount of Emolument, has been established.	DUTIES REQUIRED.	Office Hours, or other attendance required.
P. Carberry	75 0 0	All Officers of Customs have, in addition, one-third of the proceeds of all Seizures.	Landing Waiter, Kingston.	The hours of public business at the Custom Houses of the several Inland Ports of this Province, are from 9 o'clock, A.M., until 5 P.M., in Summer, and until 4 P.M., in Winter.
D. Lynch	75 0 0		Do. do. do.	
R. A. Kelly	50 0 0		Do. do. do.	
G. H. Detlor	125 0 0		Appraiser, do.	
A. M. F. McRae	60 0 0		Messenger and Packer, Kingston.	
Alexander McDonell	100 0 0		Collector, Mariatown.	
William Rose	50 0 0		Preventive Officer, do.	
Dunham Jones	75 0 0		Collector, Maitland.	
Arthur Delnago	50 0 0		Landing Waiter, do.	
Thomas McCormick	150 0 0		Collector, Niagara.	
John Hempbill	100 0 0		Surveyor, do.	
John Hall	50 0 0		Landing Waiter, do.	
Joseph Bertram	75 0 0		Collector, Newcastle.	
Herbert Lemon	50 0 0		Landing Waiter, do.	
R. K. Chisholm	175 0 0		£100 as Collector of Oakville, and £75 as collector of Harbour Tolls.	
Richard Carney	75 0 0		Do. Owen's Sound.	
William Simpson	25 0 0		Do. Penetanguishene.	
Alpheus Jones	125 0 0		Do. Prescott.	
Alexander Home	50 0 0		Landing Waiter, do.	
William Armstrong	50 0 0		Preventive Officer, do.	
M. Garvey	0 0 0		Do. Unattached.	
J. P. Bellairs	100 0 0		Collector, Burwell.	
J. R. Yeilding	75 0 0		Do. Port Credit.	
Thomas Parke	400 0 0		Do. & Collector of Canal Tolls, Port Colborne.	
H. S. Reid	100 0 0		Do. do. Darlington.	
William Mitchell	50 0 0		Landing Waiter, do.	
F. H. Haycock	125 0 0		Collector of Customs and Harbour Tolls, Dover.	
James Ryerse	50 0 0		Landing Waiter do. do.	
John Clark	150 0 0		Collector Tolls, Dalhousie.	
Thomas Adams	150 0 0		Surveyor, do.	
M. F. Whitehead	125 0 0		Collector, Port Hope.	
W. R. McLaughlin	50 0 0		Landing Waiter, do.	
R. K. Bullock	125 0 0		Collector, Milford.	
R. E. Vidal	100 0 0		Do. Sarnia.	
Thomas Forsyth	50 0 0		Landing Waiter, do.	
J. G. Reade	75 0 0		Collector, Rowan.	
James Cowan	50 0 0		Landing Waiter, do.	
Richard Smith	343 4 8	£300 as Collector, and £43 4s. 8d. Commission on Tolls, Stanley Harbour.		
H. F. Sheehan	100 0 0	Surveyor, do.		
G. McMicken	150 0 0	Collector, Queenston.		
S. Purdon	50 0 0	Landing Waiter, do.		
William Robinson	75 0 0	Collector, River aux Raisins.		
Thomas Cronyn	75 0 0	Do. Rondeau.		
George Duck	30 0 0	Preventive Officer, do.		
F. G. Elliot	150 0 0	Collector, Sandwich.		
E. Haggarty	50 0 0	Landing Waiter, do.		
Joseph Wilson	100 0 0	Collector, Sault Ste. Marie.		
John Bowker	50 0 0	Landing Waiter, do.		
W. F. Meudell	500 0 0	Collector, Toronto.		
Thomas C. Scott	175 0 0	Surveyor, do.		
Christopher Walsh	125 0 0	First Clerk, do.		
H. McCarty	125 0 0	Appraiser and Assistant Clerk, Toronto.		
D. C. O'Brien	100 0 0	Landing Waiter, do.		
Alexander Stewart	50 0 0	Do. do.		
William McKay	30 0 0	Do. do.		
J. P. Dunn	68 8 9	Do. do.		
William Warren	100 0 0	Messenger, do.		
Wollesley Richey	50 0 0	Porter and Packer, do.		
John Bell	75 0 0	Collector, Whitby.		
Thomas Worthington	100 0 0	Surveyor, do.		
S. S. Walsh	75 0 0	Collector, Wallaceburg.		
Henry Acton	75 0 0	Do. Wellington.		
William Dunham	50 0 0	Do. Grafton.		
W. O. Buchanan		Do. Bruce.		
W. B. Vipond		Preventive Officer, Brockville.		
John Ford		Do. Chippawa.		
Charles O'Connor		Do. Clarenceville.		
Aaron S. Barber		Do. Compton.		
Columbus Stevens		Do. do.		
George Campbell		Do. Dover.		
J. H. Jones		Do. Frelighsburg.		
Robert Rodgers		Do. do.		
John McNaughton		Do. Goderich.		
G. F. Ley		Do. Hemmingford.		
Patrick Finn		Do. do.		
Charles McHardy		Do. Hope.		
John McNider		Do. Huntingdon.		
		Do. do.		
		Do. do.		

Appendix (B. B.)

9th July.

—CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.—Continued.

Whether, in the opinion of the Head of the Department, the services of any of the persons so employed can be dispensed with; if so, why; and if not, why not?	Whether or not the duties of each Officer be satisfactorily performed?	Whether any of the duties of any Officer might or might not be advantageously transferred to some other Office or Department?	Whether any reduction may or may not be made in the Salaries or other Emoluments of any such Officer?	Amount of the Contingencies of each Department, specified in detail under distinct heads.
				Office Rent, Fuel and Stationery..... £ 17 10 0
				Office Rent and Stationery 15 5 6
				Fuel, Stationery, &c. 3 6 2
				Office Rent, £10; Stationery, Fuel, £5 5d. 15 0 5
				Office Rent, £10; Fuel, Stationery, &c., £8 9s. 3d. 28 0 3
				Postages 0 9 10
				Office Rent, Fuel and Stationery 20 0 0
				Office Rent, £8; Fuel and Stationery, £3 11 0 0
				Office Rent, £9; Boat, Stationery, &c. £15 16s. 2d..... 24 16 2
				Fuel, Stationery, &c. £15 19s. 6d.; Man for cleaning Office, £5 20 19 6
				Office Rent, £12; Stationery, Fuel, and Postages, £7 15s. 2d. 19 15 2
				Office Rent and Fuel, £20; Stationery, 10s. 20 10 0
				Office Rent, £10; Fuel, Stationery, &c., £5 15 0 0
				Office Rent 8 15 0
				Office Rent, £12 10s. ; Fuel, Stationery, &c., £6 3s. 3d. 18 13 9
				Office Rent, £15; Fuel, &c. £5 20 0 0
				Office Rent 20 0 0
				Fuel, Stationery, &c. 12 8 1
				Office Rent £15; Fuel, Stationery, &c., £18 6s. 11d..... 33 6 11
				Office Rent, Fuel and Stationery 10 0 0
				Postages, £26 12s. 1d. ; Fuel, Stationery, &c., £119 4s. 3d. 145 16 4
				Office Rent 10 0 0
				Office Rent 10 0 0
				Office Rent, £5; Fuel, Stationery, &c., £1 2s. 10d..... 11 2 10
				Office Rent, £12; Fuel, Stationery, &c., £2 5s. 14 5 0

Appendix (B. B.)

19th July.

A.—INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE:

NAMES OF THE SEVERAL PERSONS EMPLOYED.	Salary or other Emolument accorded to each.	Authority under which such Officer, and amount of Emolument, has been established.	DUTIES REQUIRED.	Office Hours, or other attendance required.	
James Dowley	Without Salary.	All Officers of Customs have, in addition, one-third of the proceeds of all Seizures.	Preventive Officer, Lacolle	The hours of public business at the Custom Houses of the several Inland Ports of this Province, are from 9 o'clock, A. M., until 5 P. M., in Summer, and until 4 P. M., in Winter.	
Thomas Hayley.....			Do Maitland		
Percival Purdon.....			Do Niagara		
Johnson Clench.....			Do do		
D. B. Brigford			Do do		
Alexander Young			Do Philipsburg		
William Perkins.....			Do Potton		
John Charters			Do Russelltown		
Thomas Williamson			Do Stanstead		
E. F. G. Studdert.....			Do do		
James Young			Do do		
Reed Billings.....			Do do		
Lardner Bostwick.....			Do Toronto		
C. C. Bowen			Do do		
J. W. McAlphine			Do Unattached		
George Ironsides.....			Do Manitoulin Islands		
Alexander McMillan.....			£100 0 0		Collector of Customs at Elgin, and of Canal Tolls
J. Jellyman.....			50 0 0		Clerk at do
Hugh McReady			50 0 0		Keeper and Collector of Tolls on Chaudière Bridge
Stephens Young.....			50 0 0		Do Trent Bridge
J. B. Hebert			50 0 0		Do Bécancour Bridge
François Delisle.....			50 0 0		Do Jacques Cartier Bridge
William Montgomery			50 0 0		Do Melbourne Bridge
John Barrett			75 0 0		Collector of Tolls, St. Anns' Lock
Duncan Graham			250 0 0		Slide Master and Collector of Tolls, Ottawa Slides
William Davis			150 0 0		Do do Trent Slides
John Weatherhead			134 6 0		Revenue Inspector, Johnstown District
W. A. Macrae.....			95 3 6		Do Kent
J. B. Clench			118 0 2		Do London, 1st Division
Daniel Hanvey			84 3 4		Do do 2nd Division
Augustus Thibodo.....			154 1 4		Do Midland
D. S. Stuart			174 9 3		Do Montreal, 1st Division
Philip Durnford.....			0 0 0		Do do 2nd Division
G. S. Daintry.....			121 15 11		Do Newcastle, Northumberland
James McKibben			123 8 4		Do do Durham
W. D. Miller			119 2 5		Do Niagara
D. McDonald.....			27 5 6		Do Ottawa
Adam Hubbs			28 5 9		Do Prince Edward
James McPherson Lemoine.....			59 5 0		Do Quebec
Chauncey Bullock			41 14 10		Do St. Francis
Edward A. Walker	52 9 3	Do Simcoe			
Edward F. Ryerce.....	111 15 11	Do Talbot			
Louis B. Garceau	15 16 4	Do Three Rivers			
Paul Peterson.....	112 3 8	Do Victoria			
Anthony Leslie.....	42 13 4	Do Bathurst			
Jordon Charles	92 19 3	Do Brock			
Thomas Milburn	52 15 8	Do Colborne			
John Barreille	54 19 10	Do Dalhousie			
Philip Vankoughnet	77 7 10	Do Eastern			
Duncan Macdougall	167 15 10	Do North Gore			
John Willson	139 19 1	Do South Gore			
John Eden	3 13 0	Do Gaspé			
James McDonell	141 2 8	Do Home, York Division			
Peter Morgan.....	139 13 4	Do do Western do			
John Rose	127 17 4	Do do Eastern do			
Charles Widder	84 15 9	Do Huron			
James Hodgert	148 13 0	Do Wellington			
W. G. Hall.....	24 5 1	Do Western			
Washington Froste	75 0 0	Secretary-Treasurer, Chambly and Granby Road			
Etienne Bertrand	4 3 4	Per Month			
Pierre Pratt	4 3 4	Do			
Julien Messier dit St. François.....	4 3 4	Do			
Marcus Dougherty	4 3 4	Do			
W. H. Higman	250 0 0	Secretary-Treasurer, Western Roads			
Michael Brown	5 0 0	Per Month			
Robert Hepburn.....	5 0 0	Do			
John Rose	5 0 0	Do			
James Scinger	5 0 0	Do			
John M'Keown	5 0 0	Do			
William Edwards	4 0 0	Do			
Henry Ramsden.....	4 0 0	Do			
John Gunn	4 0 0	Do			
Peter Shook	4 0 0	Do			
C. W. Shannon	4 0 0	Do			
William Stafford	4 0 0	Do			
Andrew Blair	4 0 0	Do			
R. Laird	6 5 0	Do			
Dennis O'Donnell	4 0 0	Do			
Alexander Ross	4 0 0	Do			

Appendix (B. B.)

9th July.

—CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.—Continued.

Whether, in the opinion of the Head of the Department, the services of any of the persons so employed can be dispensed with; if so, why; and if not, why not?	Whether or not the duties of each Officer be satisfactorily performed?	Whether any of the duties of any Officer might or might not be advantageously transferred to some other Officer or Department?	Whether any reduction may or may not be made in the Salaries or other Emoluments of any such Officer?	Amount of the Contingencies of each Department, specified in detail under distinct heads.
				Office Rent and Postages
				Stationery, Postages, &c.
				Postage, Stationery, Printing, &c.
				Stationery and Discount on British Silver
				Postage, Stationery, Discount on British Silver.....

Appendix (B. B.)

9th July.

A.—INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE:

NAMES OF THE SEVERAL PERSONS EMPLOYED.	Salary or other Emolument accorded to each.	Authority under which such Office, and amount of Emolument, has been established.	DUTIES REQUIRED.	Office Hours, or other attendance required.
Joseph Irwin	£ 4 0 0	Per Month	Gate-keeper, Hamilton and Brantford Road	The hours of public business at the Custom Houses of the several Inland Ports of this Province, are from 9 o'clock, A.M., until 5 P.M., in Summer, and until 4 P.M., in Winter.
John Clifford	4 0 0	Do	Do	
Valentine Hall	250 0 0	Per Month	Secretary-Treasurer, Western Roads	
T. S. Bingham	4 0 0	Per Month	Gate Keeper, London and Brantford Road	
Henry Rounds	4 0 0	Do	Do	
John Lane	4 0 0	Do	Do	
William Odell	4 0 0	Do	Do	
John Ross	4 0 0	Do	Do	
Israel Swazie	4 0 0	Do	Do	
George McLeod	4 0 0	Do	Do	
John Shaw	4 0 0	Do	Do	
Joseph Sudworth	4 0 0	Do	Do	
Caleb P. Fowler	4 0 0	Do	Do	
Thomas Mair	4 0 0	Do	Do	
Henry Cawley	4 0 0	Do	Keeper of Brantford Bridge	
Theodoro Bailey	4 0 0	Do	Gate Keeper, London and Port Stanley Road	
Robert Millmain	4 0 0	Do	Do do	
John Scanlan	4 0 0	Do	Do do	
Francis Quinn	4 0 0	Do	Do do	
John Fraser	4 0 0	Do	Do do	
Daniel Dewar	4 0 0	Do	Do do	
Robert Shearer	4 0 0	Do	Do do	
Robert Stockton	4 0 0	Do	Do do	
Peter O'Reilly	100 0 0	Per Month	Secretary-Treasurer, Kingston and Napanee Road	
Maxson Phillips	5 0 0	Do	Gate Keeper, do do	
John Irvine	5 0 0	Do	Do do do	
Rachel Vanalstine	5 0 0	Do	Do do do	
Cornelius Mulligan	5 0 0	Do	Do do do	
James McKibben	17 17 3	Com. of 5 per cent. as	Secretary-Treasurer, Port Hope and Rice Lake Road	
George Potter	4 2 6	Per Month	Gate Keeper, do do	
Alexander Burnett	4 2 6	Do	Do do do	
Joseph Lesslie	250 0 0	Per Month	Secretary-Treasurer, Home District Road	
John Ross	5 16 8	Per Month	Gate Keeper, North Toronto Road	
Elizabeth Sweetnam	5 8 4	Do	Do do	
John Morris	5 0 0	Do	Do do	
John Grieve	4 3 4	Do	Do do	
Richard Morris	4 3 4	Do	Do do	
Joseph Martnies	6 5 0	Do	Do West York Road	
Joseph Seebert	5 8 4	Do	Do do	
Robert Long	4 11 8	Do	Do do	
William Jernyn	4 3 4	Do	Do do	
Morgan O'Flagherty	6 5 0	Do	Do East York Road	
William Heighton	4 11 8	Do	Do do	
R. A. McElderry	4 3 4	Do	Do do	
George Monkman	4 3 4	Do	Do Lake Shore Road	
John Wellton	4 3 4	Do	Do Windsor and Scugog Road	
Robert G. Howland	4 3 4	Do	Do do	
Louis Prevost	200 0 0		Quebec Fire Loan Office.	

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9th July.

—CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.—Continued.

Whether, in the opinion of the Head of the Department, the services of any of the persons so employed can be dispensed with; if so, why; and if not, why not?	Whether or not the duties of each Officer be satisfactorily performed?	Whether any of the duties of any Officer might or might not be advantageously transferred to some other Office or Department?	Whether any reduction may or may not be made in the Salaries or other Emoluments of any such Officer?	Amount of the Contingencies of each Department, specified in detail under distinct heads.
				Postages and Telegraph Messages 25 4 11
				Stationary, Printing, &c. 23 4 11

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9th July.

APPENDIX B.

TABULAR STATEMENT prepared in accordance with a Resolution of the House of Assembly made the 4th June, 1850, shewing the names of the several persons employed in the Department of the Commissioner of Crown Lands: the Salary or other Emoluments accorded to each; the authority under which such Office and amount of Emolument has been established: the duties required from each, &c., &c., &c.

ACCOUNTANTS' BRANCH, CANADA WEST.

Names.	Nature of Appointment.	Amount of Salary or other Emolument.	Authority of Appointment.	Duties of each Officer.	Whether the services of any of the Officers can be dispensed with.	If so why, and if not why not?	Whether the duties of each Officer be satisfactorily performed.	Whether the duties of any Officer might not be advantageously transferred to any other Department.	Whether or not any reductions may or may not be made in the Salary of any Officer.	Office hours.	Whether there are any Pensioners who have been in the Department.	Remarks.
Alex. M'Nabb.....		£ 250	Sir R. Jackson, per Secretary Murdoch's Letter, 31st Decr., 1841. O. C. 10th Sept., 1847.	Cashier and Accountant.						From 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.		
Chas. W. Shay	Ass't. Accountant.	150	By O. C., 10th September, 1847.	Writing out and issuing <i>Script</i> —Making out Statements of the same.—Journalizing and Posting Books; assist in making up Accounts; General Statements, &c. &c. &c.								
Chas. W. Maçon	Ditto.	150	By Lord Elgin, per Secretary Daly's Letter, 29th January, 1848.	Entering Clergy, Crown and School Sales and Collections in Return.—Cash, and Sales Books.—Referring Lands for Patent, and assisting to the general routine work of the branch.								
SPECIAL SERVICE.												
Wm. M'D. Dawson.....		10s. per day.	{ 12 Vict. c. 31. 12 June, 1849.	Arranging and preparing Copies of Original Surveys, for the purpose of being deposited in the Registry Offices of each County. Ditto ditto since the 20th November, 1849. Previous to which the Letters and Petitions reported on in the S. G. Office were entered, as was also the report of the Heir and Devisee Commission.	Certainly not.	Time fully occupied.	The duties of all these Officers are very satisfactorily performed.	I think not.	No reductions can be made.			These two gentlemen are occasionally employed in assisting in the general business of the Department during the present pressure.
Geo. A. Holmes.....		6s. 3d. per day.	{ Hon. Commis'r. Crown Lands. 20th June, 1848.									The Returns required under the 12 and 13 Section of the Statute 12 Vict. c. 31, will nearly occupy two years: at the expiration of which time their services can probably be dispensed with.

CROWN LANDS OFFICE, Toronto, 14th June, 1850.

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B.—TABULAR STATEMENT prepared in accordance with a Resolution of the Finance Committee of the Honourable the Legislative Assembly, made 4th June, 1850, shewing the names of the several persons employed in the Department of the Commissioner of Crown Lands; the Salary or other emolument received by each; the authority under which such Office and amount of emolument has been established; the duties required of each Officer, &c., &c.

Names.	Nature of Appointment.	Amount of Salary.	Authority for Appointment.	Duties of each Officer.	Whether the services of any of the Officers can be dispensed with.	If so why, and if not why not?	Whether the duties of each Officer be satisfactorily performed.	Whether the duties of any Officer might not be advantageously transferred to any other Department.	Whether or not any reductions may be made in the Salary of any Officer.	Office hours.	Whether there are any Pensioners who have been in the Department.	Remarks.	
J. C. Tarbutt	Clerk	£250	Governor General, 17th March, 1842. O. C. 10th Sept. 1847.	<p>General Correspondence in regard to Public Lands open for sale. Superintending the disposal of Clergy Reserves and School Lands, and the Locating of Fifty Acres, Free Grants, on the new lines of road in Upper Canada. Registering Assignments, under the 30th Section of the Land Act, so far as regards land sold, &c. &c. Folding, endorsing and registering all letters received at the Crown Land Office; distributing the same, and accounting for action taken thereon. Indexing and keeping Registry Books, Letter Books, (both Agents and Miscellaneous,) and Report Books. Folding, addressing and despatching all letters, both Agents and Miscellaneous, written from Clergy and Cash Branches of the Crown Land Department. Aiding in the general Correspondence. Copying letters to District Agents; entering Reports; and rendering assistance in the branch of the Department entrusted to Mr. Tarbutt.</p>	Certainly not.	Time fully occupied.	The duties of both these Officers are very satisfactorily performed.	I think not.	No reduction can be made.	10 A. M. to 4 P. M.	Whether there are any Pensioners who have been in the Department.	R. H. Thornhill, £125 Cy. 1st April, 1842.	
W. F. Whitcher	Clerk	£150	O. C. 10th Sept. 1847. Provincial Secy., 4th March, '50. Succeeded Mr. D. H. Morphy, with Salary reduced £20—and duties combined.										
James M'Donagh	Extra Clerk	7s. 6d. per day.											

CROWN LAND DEPARTMENT,
Toronto, 14th June, 1850.

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B.—STATEMENT of Receipts by the Crown Lands Department, from 1st January to 31st December, 1849.

Gross amount Crown Lands.	Gross amount Timber Dues.	Gross amount Clergy Reserves.	Gross amount School Lands.	Nett Proceeds of Jesuits' Estates and Commutation.	Ditto of Seigniority of Lauzon and Commutation.	Crown Domain and Commutation.	Fees on Location, &c.	Interest on Bank Deposits, &c. &c.	Gain on Scrip.	Commission charged Clergy Reserves for management.	Ditto charged School Lands for management.	Outstanding Bonds 1847-8, Paid in 1849.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
11994 12 0	22328 15 5*	Eastern 1221 10 10 Western 34039 10 4 £35261 1 2	2631 12 11	3429 6 6	1638 0 2	1046 2 1	796 18 5	120 10 11	26 15 9	2120 19 5	157 17 10	12143 7 9
Cash,..... 1711 17 1												
£13706 9 1												

* This sum includes £7110 1/7 outstanding Bonds of 1849.

STATEMENT of Disbursements by the Crown Lands Department, from 1st January to 31st December, 1849.

Land and Militia Scrip Redeemed.	Salaries of Crown Land Department.	Disbursements on account Timber Dues.	Surveys and Inspections.	Postages.	Advertising and Printing.	Stationery.	Commission allowed to Agents.	Cash paid Receiver General on Account of			Miscellaneous	Special Services.	Territorial Revenue.	Clergy Surveys and Inspections.
								Clergy Reserves, School Lands.	Jesuits' Estates, Seigniority of Lauzon, and Cro. Domain.					
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
11994 12 0	7287 5 11*	1986 8 2	2592 12 0†	1319 7 0	346 17 11	456 7 11	2076 19 2	32468 14 9	2473 15 1	6113 8 9	1806 14 2	221 6 3	3327 10 0	651 7 0

* This sum includes the Commissioner's salary.

† The above is exclusive of Survey of Roads in the Huron Tract, C. W., and St. Francis Territory, C. E., the expense of which is paid out of the Colonization Fund.

J. H. PRICE,
Commissioner of Crown Lands.

CROWN LANDS OFFICE,
Toronto, 13th June, 1850.

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B.—STATEMENT of Crown Lands Agents—the date of Appointment, Commission allowed and amount paid to each on Collections made during the year ending 31st December, 1849.

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9th July.

Name.	District.	Date of Appointment.	Emolument accorded to each Agent.	Authority for payment of Commission.	Amount of Commission.	Duty.	Remarks.
					£ s. d.		
Samuel Hart ...	Eastern	20th Nov. 1844	5 per cent. on first £500 currency, 2½ per cent. for next £7000 currency, and 1¼ per cent. for any sum over £7000 currency.	4 & 5 Victoria, 21st Section, 100 Cap, and Order in Council, 5th August, 1846.	42 18 4	Sale of Crown, School & Clergy Reserves and collecting arrears of old sales.	
H. W. McCann..	Ottawa.....	8th Jan. 1845			32 12 0		
John Durie	Dalhousie.....	10th March, 1845			32 15 7		
W. J. Scott.....	Johnstown	July, 1839			57 13 2		
A. Leslie.....	Bathurst	30th April, 1844			57 16 0		
A. Macpherson...	Midland.....	20th Nov. 1844			71 13 4		
F. McAnnany...	Victoria	May, 1840			40 0 5		
J. P. Roblin	Prince Edward ..	29th July, 1846			29 19 10		
E. P. Smith.....	Newcastle	20th Feb. 1843			111 16 3		
W. Crawford ...	Colborne	11th April, 1849			20 12 1		
Thomas Baines...	Home	July, 1841			136 3 8		
J. Alexander ...	Simcoe.....	18th April, 1843			97 18 9		
A. Geddes	Wellington	8th June, 1845			172 8 4		
J. T. Gilkison....	Gore.....	24th June, 1848			54 10 0		
John Carroll	Brock	20th Nov. 1844			85 16 4		
John B. Askin...	London	July, 1839			147 13 3		
John Clark	Huron	25th Nov. 1846			51 5 11		
D. Campbell.....	Talbot	July, 1839			65 7 3		
P. McMullin ...	Western	16th April, 1845	86 10 6				
Joseph Wilson...	Sault St. Marie..	25th July, 1845	0 10 0				
T. Talbot.....	London & Talbot.....		} 3½ per cent. Com. }	48 12 9	} Collecting arrears on School Lands sold by the late Board of Education.		
Geo. Jackson	Durham Road	} Superintending and locating settlers, appointed 12th Sep. 1848, at a salary of 12/ 6d. per diem ea.					
George Snider	Toronto & Sydenham Roads.				} Paid out of the Colonization fund.		

CROWN LANDS OFFICE TORONTO,
14th June, 1850.

B.—List of Persons at present employed in the Crown Timber Office at Bytown, and at Chatham and Quebec.

Name.	Office.	Date of Appointment.	Duties of each Officer.	Salary.	Disbursements.	Remarks.
				£ s. d.		
James Stevenson	Collector	1st November, 1837	<p>BYTOWN.</p> <p>To issue the Licences prepared by the Surveyor, and receive the deposits payable thereon;—the control of the general affairs of the Office;—the Calculation of the Duty on Timber cut under Licence, and the taking of Bonds for the payment of it;—the transmission of these Bonds to the Sub-Collector at Quebec for collection, and the correspondence connected with the collection of duties, and with accounts;—and the keeping and rendering of accounts of duties due and collected.</p> <p>Assists the Collector.—fills up Bonds for Timber Duties, &c</p> <p>To examine, register and decide upon all applications for limits, and prepare the Licences and register them when issued;—to examine all Returns of Surveys made to the Office;—to compile Maps exhibiting the timber limits licensed;—to investigate and report upon all cases of Contestation or questions respecting limits that come before the Office;—to give information to all persons calling at the Office and requiring it respecting vacant and licensed limits</p> <p>Enters Applications, Descriptions, &c., for the Surveyor, and fills up Licences</p> <p>Employed during the winter forest ranging</p> <p>Do.</p> <p>do.</p> <p>To visit all rafts before their leaving Bytown, and count the pieces of timber in them;—to deliver to the Collector a Report or Memorandum of the contents of each raft, and record the same in a Report Book in the office</p> <p>Counting the timber at Chatham, C. E., as a check upon the counting at Bytown</p> <p>To convey the Timber Counters to the rafts. One of them acts as Office Messenger,—lights fires, &c</p>	350 0 0 150 0 0	£134 0 0	
H. Douglass	Clerk	Employed since Feb. 1845		250 0 0		a day while employed.
H. J. Russell	Surveyor	{ 24th July, 1846, by Order in Council..... }		0 6 6		a day while employed.
A. R. McVicar	Copying Clerk	Employed since July, 1846		0 7 6		a day while employed.
John Cameron	Forest Ranger	.....		0 7 6		
William Thompson	Do.	.....		0 7 6		
John Paterson	Timber Counter	.....		80 0 0		
John Cameron	Do.	.....		80 0 0		
W. Thompson	Check Officer	.....		0 7 6		a day while employed.
John Gregoire, and Louis Petit	Boatmen	.....		54 12 0 54 12 0		
McLean Stewart	Sub-Collector	Employed since 1841; Salary fixed by Order in Council, 12th July, 1848	<p>QUEBEC.</p> <p>To watch the arrival of rafts from the Ottawa Timber District, and keep them in view until the duties are realized;—the collection of the duties for which Bonds are given, either in cash or good notes, the final realizing of the latter;—the keeping and rendering of account of all duties so collected;—the correspondence with the Bytown Office, and the Crown Lands Office at Montreal, connected with his duties;—also the collection of dues on all timber passing the Ottawa Slides, upon acknowledgments transmitted to him, and the dues on timber passing the slides on the River Trent</p>	350 0 0		

I would recommend that the Timber Office at Bytown and Quebec, should be transferred from the Crown Land Department to the Inspector General's Department, and that all moneys payable on account of Timber Duties be deposited in such of the Chartered Banks as receive Government Deposits, and placed to the credit of the Receiver General of the Province; this will effect a considerable saving of expense in the Crown Land Department.

J. H. PRICE,
Commissioner.

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT,
Toronto, 14th June, 1850.

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B.—TABULAR STATEMENT prepared in accordance with a Resolution of the Finance Committee of the Honorable the House of Assembly, made June 1850, shewing the names of the several persons employed in the Department of the Commissioner of Crown Lands, the salary or other emolument accorded to each, the authority under which such Office and Amount of Emolument has been established, the duties required from each, &c., &c., &c.

BRANCH OF THE CROWN LAND DEPARTMENT, FORMERLY THE SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, CANADA WEST.

Names.	Nature of appointment.	Amount of Salary or other Emolument.	Authority for appointment and amount of Salary.	Duties of each Officer.	Whether the services of any of the Officers can be dispensed with?	If so, why? and if not, why not?	Whether the duties of each Officer be suitably performed?	Whether any of the duties of any Officer might not be advantageously transferred to any other Department?	Whether or not any reduction may or may be made in the salary of any Officer?	Office hours?	Whether there are any Pensioners who have been in the Department?	Remarks.
William Spragg...	Chief Clerk	£355 0 0	Appointed by His Excellency Sir John Colborne, 1st Jan'y, 1829, and continued under the Union by Lord Sydenham.	General superintendence of the branch of the Land Department, formerly the Surveyor General's Office of Upper Canada; preparing Reports for the information of Government and the Executive Council, and the Heir and Devisee Commission; conducting correspondence with other Departments and portions of the general correspondence; managing Mining Correspondence and locations; hearing and attending in part to personal applications relating to Land claims.	Whether the services of any of the Officers can be dispensed with?	If so, why? and if not, why not?	Whether the duties of each Officer be suitably performed?	Whether any of the duties of any Officer might not be advantageously transferred to any other Department?	Whether or not any reduction may or may be made in the salary of any Officer?	Office hours?	Whether there are any Pensioners who have been in the Department?	The following are duties not originally pertaining to the Surveyor General's Office, but which are now regularly fulfilled therein:— Examination of Assignments, and Recording them under the provisions of the Land Act:— Management of Mining affairs. Preparing Annual Return of Lands Patented, for use of County Registrars.— Engrossing Land Patents.
Thomas Hector ...	2nd Clerk ...	£275 0 0	Appointed by Sir George Arthur, 17th June, 1839.	Describing lands for Patent, issuing Certificates for Scrip, Compiling Public Returns, &c., &c.	Certainly not.	Their time is fully occupied.	Very satisfactorily.	I think not.	I think none are over paid.	From 10, A. M., to 4, P. M.		
Henry John Jones	3rd Clerk ...	£200 0 0	Appointed by Sir George Arthur, 9th Nov. 1840.	Compiling Annual Return for Registrars of Counties of Lands Patented in each successive year, under the Provincial Act 9th Vic, cap 34; Registering Assignments of Locations; assisting in preparing Returns to Parliament; examining into Militia claims, and registering Adjutant General's Certificates; entering Certificates for Heir and Devisee Commission, and entering Letters and Reports in relation to Mining affairs; occasional correspondence, and replying to inquiries, &c.					The salary of the 4th Clerk, was formerly £170, it is now £150			
Fred. T. Roche ...	4th Extra ...	£150 0 0	Placed upon an annual salary of £150, by Mr. Com. Price. Employed in Secy's Office, March, 1846.	Engrossing Land Patents; compiling Annual Return under the Assessment Act, for County Treasurers; registering Land Patents; examining U. E. claims, and registering the same; keeping Issue Books of Land Sales and Grants; entering Attorney General's Fiats, &c., &c.; entering Heir and Devisee Commission Reports and Returns to Parliament, and answering inquiries.					The salary of the 5th Clerk, was £170, it is now £136.			
Jeremiah Alley ...	5th Extra	7s. 6d. per diem	Nominated by Mr. Com. Price, and employed since Feb. 1848.						The duties are considerably increased.			
Fred. Alex. Hall	Extra Clerk, temporarily employed during the present pressure of business.	Appointed Provincial Secretary's Office, 1st Jan., 1847, by Mr. Secretary Daily, and transferred to C. L. Department, 7s. 6d. per diem, 22nd March, 1850.		Entering Letters and Petitions in general Reference Book; entering outgoing Correspondence, Reports and Orders in Council; copying papers relating to Surveys, &c.								

CROWN LAND DEPARTMENT, Toronto, 14th June, 1850.

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B.—TABULAR STATEMENT prepared in accordance with a Resolution of the Finance Committee of the Honorable the House of Assembly, made 4th June, 1850, shewing the names of the several persons employed in the Department of the Commissioner of Crown Lands, the Salary or other emoluments accorded to each, the authority under which such Office and Amount of Emolument has been established, the Duties required from each, &c., &c., &c.

SURVEYING BRANCH, CANADA WEST.

Names.	Nature of Appointment.	Amount of Salary or other Emolument.	Authority for Appointment.	Duties of each Officer.	Whether the services of any of the Officers can be dispensed with.	If so why, and if not, why not?	Whether the duties of each Officer be satisfactorily performed.	Whether the duties of any Officer might not be advantageously transferred to any other Department.	Whether or not any reduction may or may not be made in the Salary of any Officer.	Office hours.	Whether there are any Pensioners who have been in the Department.	Remarks.
Andrew Russell.	Senior Surveyor and Draftsman.	£325 0 0	Appointment by Lord Sydenham, 22d November, 1839, at 15s. a day near, 7th July, 1846, at 7s. 6d. per day. Permanent increase at Union to £300 and to £325, by Order in Council of 10th March, 1850, at £170 per annum.	Conducting the business of the Upper Canada Branch of the Department relating to Surveys and Surveyors, such as projecting surveys of Public Lands and drawing out instructions to Land Surveyors for their performance. Examining and reporting on Surveyor's plans, field-books, diaries, and accounts, reporting on petitions, and answering letters respecting surveys. Examining descriptions of Lands for Letters Patent. Examining Candidates for admission as Provincial Land Surveyors. Copying and compiling Plans for District Agents, Municipal Councils, and the Public generally. Arranging and preserving the original Plans, field-books, diaries, and Reports of Surveys of the Towns and Townships in Upper Canada, and shewing them to persons calling at the Office for information, and answering verbal questions respecting surveys.	Certainly not.	Time fully occupied.	The duties of this branch are very satisfactorily performed.	I think not.	No reduction can be made.	From 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.	James Chevitt, retired on a Pension of £150 per annum, on the 27th February, 1842, after 21 years service.	Since the Union copies of the plans of all the Towns and Townships in Upper Canada, have been prepared for the District Agents, for the Municipal Councils, for the Inspectors of Clergy Reserves and for the County Registrars. There are upwards of 400 Towns and Townships in Upper Canada.
Thomas Devine.	Assistant Surveyor and Draftsman.	£170 0 0	Temporary Appointment by Mr. Commissioner Papineau, 7th July, 1846, at 7s. 6d. per day. Permanent increase at Union to £300 and to £325, by Order in Council of 10th March, 1850, at £170 per annum.	Assisting in the above mentioned duties, but chiefly in Map Drawing and compiling Plans.								

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.
Toronto, 14th June, 1850.

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B.—RETURN OF OFFICERS' EMOLUMENTS, &c., in connection with the Canada East Branch of the Crown Lands Department, furnished in compliance with a Resolution of the Retrenchment Committee of the Honourable the Legislative Assembly, dated June, 1850.

CROWN LANDS OFFICE, MONTREAL.

Name of Officer.	Office.	Salary.	Emoluments.	Office hours.	Date of Appointment and by what Authority.	Duties required from each Officer.	Whether the services of any of the persons employed can be dispensed with?	Whether the duties of each Officer are satisfactorily performed?	Whether the duties of any Officer might not be advantageously transferred to some other Officer or Department?	Whether any reduction may or may not be made in the Salary, &c., of any such Officer?	Whether there are any Pensioners who have been in the Department, &c., &c.?
Jean Langevin.....	Chief Clerk	£325	None	Regular Office hours from 10 o'clock A.M. to 4 o'clock P.M., but when business presses, earlier and later hours are observed.	{ By Sir C. Bagot, per letter of Honourable A. N. Morin, of 20th April, 1843, and Order in Council of 10th September, 1847.	Correspondence in both languages; investigation of claims, report, &c.; and since the end of April last, by Authority of the Commissioner, has had a general direction of this Office.	No—because the business of the Department can hardly be carried on with the present help.	Yes—very efficiently performed.	No.	No. Fortier's Salary was fixed at £150, on account of his having entered on express condition of retaining this Department. It is an Office that requires legal knowledge, and the salary would be larger, but from the circumstance of Mr. Fortier's holding another Office.	None.
W. F. Calling.....	{ Cashier and } { Accountant }	170	None		{ By the Commissioner, by permission of the Governor General, 7th August, 1833, by Order in Council, 10th September, 1847, and by Mr. Secretary Sullivan's letter of May, 1848.	To write all Correspondence; make all entries; investigate all claims, &c., relating to the Amounts of this branch of the Department, and report to the Council, on applications to purchase Clergy Reserves.					
Thomas Hammond.....	Clerk.....	150	None		{ By the Commissioner, by permission of the Governor General, 24th January, 1842, and by O. C. 10th Sept., 1847.	Docketing and registering letters, entering Reports, and assisting in Correspondence.					
N. F. Laurent.....	Clerk.....	125	None		{ By the Commissioner, by permission of the Governor General, 12th March, 1847, and by O. C. 10th September, 1847.	Investigation of Militia and other claims; Correspondence in both languages.					
J. C. Gibb.....	Clerk.....	125	None		{ By the Commissioner, in January, 1846, in furtherance of O. C. of 15th December, 1847.	Writes out Scrip; enters locations; copies Accounts in detail; assists in preparing Statements, &c., &c.; investigates claims.					
Felix Fortier.....	{ Clerk of Jesuit } { Estates and } { Crown Domain }	150	{ Has a Com- } { mission as } { Clerk of the } { Crown in } { Chancery, } { £150.		{ By the Commissioner, 1st March, 1847, and by Order in Council, 10th September, 1847.	To superintend the affairs of the Crown Domain, and Jesuits' Estates, and of the Seignior of Lauzon.					
George Fisher.....	Messenger	66			By the Commissioner, in August, 1845.						

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B.—RETURN OF OFFICERS' EMOLUMENTS, &c., in connection with the Canada East Branch of the Crown Lands Department.—(Continued.)

BRANCH OF THE DEPARTMENT FORMERLY SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, L. C.

Name of Officer.	Office.	Salary.	Emoluments.	Office hours.	Date of Appointment and by what Authority.	Duties required from each Officer.	Whether the services of any of the persons employed can be dispensed with?	Whether the duties of each Officer are satisfactorily performed?	Whether the duties of any Officer might not be advantageously transferred to some other Office or Department?	Whether any reduction may or may not be made in the Salary, &c., of any such Officer?	Whether there are any Pensioners who have been in the Department, &c., &c.?
Joseph Bouchette.	Senior Surveyor and Draughtsman.	375	None.	Regular Office hours from 10 A. M. to 4 o'clock P. M., but when business presses called and later hours and observed.	18th March, 1818, under Sir J. C. Sherbrooke, as Acting Surveyor General; and 12th May, 1827, as Deputy Surveyor General; also by Governor General, per Mr. Sec'y. Murdoch's letter of, and O. C. of, 10th September, 1847.	Reporting on land matters referred; Correspondence in both languages; projects of Surveys; instructions for Surveyors; inspection of Surveyors Field Notes; Returns and Accounts.	No.	Yes—very efficiently performed.	No.	No.	None.
E. T. Fletcher.....	Surveyor and Draughtsman.	175	None.		By Mr. Surveyor General Parke, 21st December, 1841, and by O. C. of 10th September, 1847.	Descriptions for Land Patents; Reports on Gaspé Claims; Land Specifications; erection of Townships by Letters Patent; tabular Land Statements, &c., &c.; drawing Plans and Diagrams.					
P. L. Morin.....	do. do.	175	None.		By the Commissioner and by O. C. of 10th September, 1847.	Copying and compiling Plans; drawing Plans for Township Agents; reducing and enlarging Plans to different scales.					
E. A. Labrosse.....	Clerk.....	125	None.		By the Commissioner in furtherance of O. C. of 15th December, 1847—in January, 1848.	Copying and entering Correspondence, Reports, Returns of Survey, Instructions, Specifications, &c.					
J. C. Bouchette.....	Draughtsman.				Temporarily, by permission of the Commissioner, at 7s. 6d. per diem.	Copying Plans and Diagrams, &c.					
F. T. Judah.....	Copying Clerk	5s. 3d. per diem.	None.		SPECIAL SERVICE. By the Commissioner, under the Act 12 Victoria, cap. 31 sections 12 and 13.	Employed from 12th June to 25th October, 1849, on the U. C. Field Notes. Since the division of the Department, copying L. C. Field Notes, and occasionally on the general business of the Office.					
E. A. Genereux.....	do. do.	7s. 6d. per diem.	None.		By the Commissioner, under the Act above quoted, 3d November, 1849.	Copying L. C. Field Notes. Mr. G. also writes a portion of the time for Mr. Solicitor General Drummond.					

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT,
Canada East Branch, Montreal, 17th June, 1850.

J. H. PRICE, Commissioner.

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B.—Returns of Agents in connexion with the Canada East Branch of the Crown Lands Department, their Salaries, Emoluments, &c., furnished, in compliance with a Resolution of the Retrenchment Committee of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly, dated June, 1850.

NAME OF AGENT.	SECURITIES.		Date of Appointment, and by what authority.	Emoluments.	Jurisdiction of Agent.	Remarks.
	Himself in the sum of	Two Sureties each in the sum of				
F. X. Bastien	£ 400 0 0	0 0 0	Order in Council, 6th November, 1846.	5 per cent. commission on 1st £500 of each year's collections, 2½ per cent. on the next £7000, and 1½ per cent. for any amount collected over £7500. Also, a fee of 5s. from locatées for writing out locatation tickets. Commission as above, and salary to make up £200 per annum.	Allumette Island, &c. Bristol, &c. Hull, &c. Buckingham, &c. Lochaber, &c. Grenville, &c. Chatham, &c. Abercrombie, &c. Part of District of Leinster. District of Berthier. District of Fortneuf. Northern part of the District of Saguenay. Southern part of ditto. Sherrington, &c. Missisquoi District. Sherbrooke District. Upton, &c. Halifax, &c. Aylmer, &c. Buckland, &c. { Tract between rivers Madawaska, St. John's, and St. Francis. District of Rimouski. Whitworth, &c. Bonaventure District. Douglas, &c. Caxton, &c. Chichester, Sheen, &c. Hemingford, &c. Aston, &c. Ixworth, &c. Armagh, &c. Eastern Townships Settlement.	Note. On fifty acre free grants Agents are entitled to a fee of 5s. on each locatation ticket and 10s. on certificate to issue Patent, both payable by the locatée, also 5s. on transfer of Ticket, payable by assignee.
Walter Radford	500 0 0	0 0 0	Old Appoint ⁿ L., date of Bond 18th March, 1846.			
Aimé LeFontaine	500 0 0	0 0 0	Order in Council, 21st August, 1845.			
William Wilson	500 0 0	0 0 0	Do. 14th January, 1846.			
Donald McLean	300 0 0	0 0 0	Old Appointment, Bond 25th August, 1845.			
Owen Quin	500 0 0	0 0 0	Do.			
Thomas Barron	500 0 0	0 0 0	Do.			
A. R. Isphée	500 0 0	0 0 0	27th Aug. 1845.			
Alexander Daly	300 0 0	0 0 0	Order in Council, 24th June, 1843.			
William Morrison	300 0 0	0 0 0	Do. 4th January, 1844.			
Amable Bochet	200 0 0	0 0 0	Do. 14th June, 1843.			
Do.	200 0 0	0 0 0	Do. 29th June, 1843.			
John Hane	200 0 0	0 0 0	Do.			
George Duberger	500 0 0	0 0 0	Do.			
Hypolite Lanctôt	250 0 0	0 0 0	Do.			
O. I. Kemp	500 0 0	0 0 0	Do. 14th August, 1846.			
John Felton	500 0 0	0 0 0	Do. 16th February, 1848.			
George L. Marier	500 0 0	0 0 0	Old Appointment, Bond 15th May, 44.			
Louis Richard	500 0 0	0 0 0	Order in Council, 4th August, 1845.			
Walter Harrgrave	300 0 0	0 0 0	Do.			
Cyprien Blanchet	500 0 0	0 0 0	Continued Agent by O.C., 16th February, 1848.			
Andrew Ross	500 0 0	0 0 0	Order in Council, 2nd February, 1846.			
Do.	500 0 0	0 0 0	Do. 29th June, 1843.			
Francis Rice	1000 0 0	0 0 0	Do.			
Pierre Gauvreau	500 0 0	0 0 0	Do. 24th December, 1845.			
Louis N. Gauthreau	500 0 0	0 0 0	Date of Bond, 27th January, 1845.			
Etienne Martel	1000 0 0	0 0 0	Order in Council, 17th June, 1848.			
Anthony H. Sims	500 0 0	0 0 0	Do.			
Henry Lor	300 0 0	0 0 0	Do. 29th July, 1843.			
John Lynch	500 0 0	0 0 0	Do. 14th August, 1846.			
Joshua S. Lewis	500 0 0	0 0 0	Do. 4th September, 1848.			
G. A. Bourgeois	300 0 0	0 0 0	Do. 20th June, 1849.			
Florence De Guise	300 0 0	0 0 0	Do. 14th October, 1848.			
François Tétu	500 0 0	0 0 0	Do. — September, 1849.			
J. O'Arcand	500 0 0	0 0 0	Do. 15th Jan. 1850.			
Special Agent.			Do. 23rd June, 1848.			

Note. On fifty acre free grants Agents are entitled to a fee of 5s. on each locatation ticket and 10s. on certificate to issue Patent, both payable by the locatée, also 5s. on transfer of Ticket, payable by assignee.

20s. per day, besides an allowance of £25 per annum for an Assistant, is also entitled to a fee of 5s. for every locatation ticket, and 10s. for certificate to issue Patent. The two last sums payable by the locatée.

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B.—Return of Agents in connection with the Canada East Branch of the Crown Lands Department, &c.—(Continued.)

AGENTS OF THE DEPARTMENT IN CONNECTION WITH THE JESUITS' ESTATES, QUEEN'S DOMAIN, &c. &c.

Name of the Agent.	Agency.	Salary.	Emoluments.	Amount of per centage in 1849.	Date of Appointment, and by what Authority.	Duties required.	Whether the services of any Agent can be dispensed with.	Whether the duties of the Agent are satisfactorily performed.	Whether any deductions may or may not be made in the salary of the Agent.
Hon. F. W. Primrose.....	Inspector General of Queen's Domain, and Clerk of the Terrar and Agent for Commutation of Tenure.	£100 0 0	Average from a Statement made in 1846 by himself, £297 18 8d. per annum, for 18 years, previous to that period. He also receives a fee from each commuting party, the sum of 30s.	.....	Letters Patent, date not known here.	Collection of dues payable to the Crown Domain Estate, attending to all matters connected with said Estate, keeping Land Roll of the same and Official Correspondence.		No.	The duties of Inspector General of Queen's Domain, Clerk of the Terrar, Agent of the Seignior of Lauzon, and Agent of the Jesuits' Estates in the District of Quebec may be performed by one and the same Agent, with the assistance of one Clerk, at a salary not above £100. The Commission of the agent not to exceed £300 per annum. The Agent to bestow the whole of his time to the agency.
Pierre Paradis.....	Agent.—Seignior of Lauzon.	None.	10s. per cent. on all Seigniorial Collections, except Timber Dues which are at 5s. per cent.	£53 18 8	Letters Patent, date not known here.	Collection of Revenues of the Seignior and a general attendance to all matters connected therewith, under the control of this Department.		Not very efficient.	
Hon. L. Panet.....	Agent for Jesuits' Estates and for Commutation of Tenure, District of Quebec.	None.	10s. per cent. on <i>Cens et Rentes, Lods et Ventes, Rentes constituées et foncières</i> , 5s. per cent. on other collections to the amount of £500; and 2½ per cent on collections above that sum. He also receives a fee from each commuting party, the sum of 30s.	£199 19 5	Appointed by the late Commissioner of Jesuits' Estates, and since continued by the Department.	Collection of the Revenues of the Estates and in other respects, the same as the preceding.		Very efficient.	
Louis Guillet.....	Agent to Jesuits' Estates and for Commutation of Tenure, District of Three Rivers.	None.	Per centage and fees on Commutation of Tenure, the same as Mr. Panet.	£21 19 3	By Order in Council of 9th June, 1848.	Duties the same as Mr. Paradis.		Yes.	
J. B. Varin.....	Agent to Jesuits' Estates and for Commutation of Tenure, District of Montreal.	None.	Per centage and fees, the same as Mr. Panet.	£70 14 0	By the late Commissioner of Jesuits' Estates, Mr. Stuart, and since continued by the Department.	Duties the same as Mr. Paradis.		Yes.	
Paul Latouche.....	Agent for Commutation of Tenure in Seignior of Lauzon.	None.	30s. from each commuting party.	.....	By Order in Council, 9th January, 1848.	To value property to be commuted.		Yes.	

Crown Lands Department, Canada East Branch, Montreal, 17th June, 1850.

JEAN LANGEVIN, for Commissioner of Crown Lands.

J. H. PRICE, Commissioner of Crown Lands.

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APPENDIX C.

RETURN made by the Clerk of the Legislative Assembly, in compliance with the Order of the Committee of the 12th instant:—

CLERK'S OFFICE, Legislative Assembly,
14th June, 1850.

In complying with the Resolution of the Committee, the Clerk of the House begs leave most respectfully to state that he has, to the best of his knowledge and recollection, made up the following Statement respecting the actual attendance in his office, of the Permanent Clerks under his charge, both during the Session and the Vacation, for the years 1847, 1848, and 1849,—explaining the cause of absence, where any have absented themselves,—if upon leave or otherwise.

G. B. Faribault, Assistant Clerk—

Was always in actual attendance in his office during the Sessions of 1847, 1848, and 1849, with the exception of the latter part of the last Session,—when immediately after the burning of the Parliament House at Montreal he felt so unwell that Mr. Speaker granted him permission to absent himself, and he remained away for the rest of that Session. The Clerk Assistant, after bringing up his Reports of Committees of the whole, and performing any other work which usually devolves upon him after the Session, which takes from about a fortnight to a month to complete, absents himself during the rest of the Vacation, but returns in ample time before the opening of the next Session. With the above exception the Assistant Clerk, during a period of 38 years, has never absented himself from the duties of his office. During the Vacation the Assistant Clerk employs himself, as he has constantly done during the last 18 years, in making researches of Documents upon the early History of Canada, and in procuring books for the Library of the Assembly, relating to the History of America, of which he had collected about 1700 volumes, which were destroyed at the burning of the Parliament House. Since this deplorable event, Mr. Faribault, by his renewed exertions, has succeeded in procuring, from Europe and elsewhere, about 400 volumes on the same subject, towards the formation of a new collection on the History of America.

G. W. Wicksteed,—Law Clerk and English Translator—

Has never absented himself during the Session, except in that of 1848, when he obtained leave of absence for five or six days to attend the funeral of his aunt, the widow of Mr. Justice Fletcher, at Sherbrooke.—With this exception I do not remember that he was ever absent at any time during Session or Vacation, when there was anything for him to do at his office;—As Law Clerk to the House his duties occupy him constantly during the Session, and perhaps for a fortnight before and after it.—As English Translator he may have, and has had work for months after the close of the Session. In November last I came myself to Toronto, to superintend the arrangements for the accommodation of the Legislative Assembly, and left Mr. Wicksteed in charge at Montreal as the senior officer there and as my Deputy; there was then a good deal of printing and other work to be done. Towards the end of February I returned to Montreal, and Mr. Wicksteed at the same time came up to Toronto and remained in charge until I came for the Session in the beginning of May.

W. B. Lindsay, Junior—Assistant Law Clerk, and English Translator—

Has never absented himself from his office during the Sessions of 1847, 1848, and 1849; in the Vacation of 1848 I granted him leave of absence to go to Quebec, where he remained about 8 days. During the prevalence of Cholera, last summer, he went, with my leave, and resided at Berthier, in the District of Montreal, for two months,—his wife and children being in very delicate health.

Henry Voyer,—Chief French Translator—

Has never absented himself from his office during the three last Sessions.—In Vacation, during the Epidemic (or Ship Fever) which prevailed in 1848, and the Cholera in 1849, he resided in the Country, but always apprized me of his intended absence upon those occasions.

G. Levesque—French Translator—

Has never absented himself during the three last Sessions. During part of the Vacations he has generally obtained leave of absence to go to the country for the benefit of his health.

D. P. Myrand—French Translator—

Has never absented himself during the three last Sessions. During the Vacations he has been absent but once, so far as I can remember, namely, in 1848, when he was away about two months, on a tour to the United States, but obtained leave.

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J. Huston—French Translator—

Has never absented himself during the three last Sessions. During the Vacations he has occasionally been away for a few days at a time, but always with my knowledge.

W. P. Patrick—Chief Office Clerk—

Has never absented himself during the Sessions, with the exception of the last, when about the middle of April he was so seriously ill that his return to his family was considered advisable. Mr. Patrick was exempted, owing to his advanced age, from attending to his duties in Vacation, since 1847, and that with the approval and sanction of Sir Allan N. MacNab, the then Speaker.

Thomas Vaux—Second Office Clerk, and Accountant—

Has never absented himself from his office during either of the three last Sessions or Vacations except once for two days in the Vacation of 1848, and on another occasion for ten days in the same Vacation, when he went from Montreal to Toronto on some private affairs,—and both times with leave.

William Ross—Chief Clerk of Committees—

Has never absented himself during the last three years, except in the Vacation of 1848, when I gave him leave to proceed to the United States on account of some family affliction, but he was not away more than six or seven days.

Alfred Patrick—Clerk of Committees—

Has always attended in his office during the Sessions of 1847, 1848, and 1849.—In the Vacations he has absented himself for the purpose of proceeding from Montreal to Upper Canada, being employed by the Queen's Printer to distribute the Laws in that part of the Province;—he had my leave on those occasions.

Alfred Todd—Clerk of Committees—

Has never absented himself during the three last Sessions, and only once in the Vacation of 1848, when I granted him leave to go to Kingston on private business, and he was absent about a fortnight.

L. F. Bertherlot—Clerk of Committees—

Has always attended to his duties during the last three Sessions and Vacations; during the prevalence of Cholera last summer he took his family to the country, a short distance from Montreal, but came to town almost every day, to see if his services were required.

J. P. Leprohon—Clerk of Committees—

Has been on the permanent establishment but one year, and has never absented himself.

P. E. Gagnon—Clerk of French Journals—

Never absented himself during the Sessions of 1847, 1848, and 1849.—In the Vacations he has absented himself occasionally during the prevalence of any Epidemic, but always with my leave.

G. M. Muir—Clerk of English Journals—

Never absented himself during the Sessions of 1847, 1848, and 1849. During the Vacations, after the copies of the Journals have been all completed for the Printer, he has, with my leave, passed a part of the time at Quebec, his wife being in a very delicate state of health, and requiring all his care.

Dr. W. Winder—Librarian—

Has always been at his post during the Sessions and Vacations of 1847, 1848, and 1849, except for some time last autumn, when he was subpoenaed to give evidence before the Court at Kingston, and having heard while in Upper Canada that the Seat of Government was to be removed to Toronto, he proceeded thence, and resumed the duties of his office there.

Alpheus Todd—Assistant Librarian—

Has always been present during the Sessions of 1847, 1848, and 1849.—During the Vacations of 1847 and 1848 he obtained leave of absence for some weeks on account of the illness of his wife;—During the last Vacation he was absent until some time in August, being in a very bad state of health.

Henry Hartney—Engrossing Clerk—

Never absented himself but once during the Sessions and Vacations of 1847, 1848, and 1849;—on that occasion I granted him leave to proceed to Upper Canada on some family business, and he was away about eight days.

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Thaddeus Patrick—Junior Clerk—

Has always been at his office during the Sessions of 1847, 1848, and 1849, except a few days absence from illness.—Absent the best part of the Vacation of 1847, with leave,—nearly the whole of the Vacation of 1848 without leave. About a month after the close of last Session he asked my leave to go to Kingston, which I refused, and referred him to Mr. Speaker, who would not interfere; his brother, Mr. Alfred Patrick, then brought me a sick certificate in favor of his brother, and I let him go. He did not resume the duties of his office until within a few days of the opening of the present Session.

King Barton—Junior Clerk—

Has never absented himself during the Sessions of 1847, 1848, and 1849.—In the Vacation of 1847 he was absent about three weeks,—in 1848, six weeks,—and in 1849 between three and four weeks,—always with my leave.

W. H. LeMoine—Junior Clerk—

Did not absent himself during the Sessions of 1848 and 1849;—was absent in the country part of the Session of 1847, and part of the Vacation of the same year, from serious illness;—was also absent occasionally in the Vacations of 1848 and 1849, but always with leave.

William Spink—Junior Clerk—

Has always been at his office during the Sessions and Vacations of 1847, 1848, and 1849, with the exception of one month in the Vacation of 1848, when he was kept away by severe indisposition.

H. B. Stuart—Junior Clerk—

Never absent during the Sessions of 1847, 1848, and 1849.—During the Vacations I have granted him leave to go to Hamilton after he had brought up and completed all the work which had been assigned to him, and when no other pressing work was required to be done by him.

E. Denechaud—Junior Clerk—

Never absent during the Sessions 1847, 1848, and 1849.—Absent with leave for a few days in each of the Vacations of 1847 and 1848: absent in the country, with leave, during the prevalence of the Cholera last summer, both himself and his wife being very unwell and very much alarmed.

G. K. Chisholm—Sergeant-at-Arms—

Always present during the Sessions of 1847 and 1848.—The last month of last Session, immediately after the burning of the Parliament House, he went home very ill, and his duty was performed by Deputy.—Services not required during Vacation.

W. B. LINDSAY,

*Clerk of Assembly.*Appen
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D.—RETURN of the Provincial Secretary's Department, prepared for the information of the Select Com-

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NAME, as well in the office as in the country.	Office.	Salary Currency.	Under what authority.	Duties.	Office hours, or other attendance, &c.	Whether the services of any can be dispensed with, reason, &c.
CANADA EAST:						
<i>N.B. None in the country</i>						
Hon. James Leslie.....	Secretary	1000 0 0	Civil List, Schedule B.	Head of the Department.	Nine to four during the Session, and ten to four at other times; but expected to attend at all hours, night or day, when the Public Service requires it.	No, because there is steady daily employment for all.
Etienne Parent.....	Assist. ditto (East)	600 0 0	ditto	Conducts the correspondence of Lower Canada, and superintends this section of the office.		
Henry Jarmy..... (28th January, 1842)	Clerk	222 4 4	ditto	Specially entrusted with matters of local Government, such as the Magistracy, Summary Courts, Municipal Officers, &c. keeping the papers and memorandum books, and drafting the minor or routine correspondence.		
William H. Jones..... (9th June, 1842)	ditto	175 0 0	ditto	Employed in writing letters and entering and indexing the same, and making copies of documents from time to time required. They are also frequently employed in drafting minor correspondence. Attend specially to the docketing, registering, indexing and referring of all cases. Keeping the records thereof, with the exception of the matters of local Government above mentioned. They also occasionally assist in drafting the minor correspondence. Upon them fall the frequent searches for documents daily made.		
Alfred R. Roche..... (1st April, 1844)	ditto	175 0 0	ditto			
Sabin Tétu..... (17th April, 1844)	ditto	175 0 0	ditto			
William R. Wright ...	ditto	175 0 0	Annual vote of Parliam't			
John Gow.....	Office Keeper	83 6 8	Civil List, Schedule B.	Explained by name of office.		
John Dorr.....	Messenger	66 0 0	{ £56 do. and £10 annual vote of Parl.			
CANADA WEST:						
Edmund A. Meredith	Assist. Sec'y. (West)	500 0 0	Civil List, Schedule B.	Conducts the correspondence of Upper Canada, and superintends this section of the office.		
Grant Powell..... (May, 1839)	Clerk	222 4 4	ditto	Has charge of the Magistrates' and Coroners' papers and books. He has also the custody of the records of the office up to the 1st July, 1848, at which period a new system of fying the papers was introduced, and the custody of them transferred to Mr. Steele. Mr. Powell also assists in conducting the correspondence of the office.		
Henry E. Steele..... (August, 1841)	ditto	175 0 0	ditto	Has charge of the Register, and attends to the docketing, endorsing and fying away of the documents received. Has custody also of the papers and records, with the exception of those under Mr. Powell's care: also correspondence with the Post Office Department, and copies the correspondence into the letter book.		
C. St. George Yarwood (August, 1845)	ditto	175 0 0	ditto	Employed in transcribing the letters from the rough drafts, and copying documents sent out of the office.		
John Twomley.....	Messenger	66 0 0	{ £56 do. and £10 annual vote of Parl.	Explained by name of office.		
Engrossing Department:						
Thos. D. Harrington (1st November, 1832)	Chief Clerk, and in charge of above.	300 0 0	Civil List, Schedule B.	Superintending this section of the office.—The Great and Privy Seals are confided to his care by the Secretary. Notarial and other certificates by the Governor General are prepared by him. He is also receiver of all fees, and pays them over quarterly to the Receiver General.		
Thomas Ross..... (9th November, 1839)	Clerk	222 4 4	ditto	Engrosses Great and Privy Seal documents, Land Patents, &c. for Lower Canada principally, but assists, when necessary, for Upper Canada.		
Charles J. Birch..... (1st August, 1845)	ditto	175 0 0	ditto	Ditto ditto for Upper Canada, excepting the Land Patents, which are now prepared by the Commissioner of Crown Lands.		

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mittee of the Legislative Assembly to inquire into the Income and Expenditure of the Province of Canada.

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Whether the duties are satisfactorily performed.	Whether any duties might be advantageously transferred to some other office.	Moneys (if any) received and expended by the Department.	Whether reduction may be made in salaries, &c.	Whether any Pensioners who have been in office, and who might be again employed.	AMOUNT OF CONTINGENCIES.		
					Heads of Expenditure—1849.		
					Amount.	Total.	
Yes.	Not now. Land Patents for Upper Canada were, until recently, prepared in this office, from a description furnished by the Surveyor General's Department; but they are now at once engrossed by the Crown Land Commissioner, and sent here for signatures and seal, much unnecessary delay being thereby avoided.	Only Fees on Commissions to offices of emoluments, and other documents, which are paid every quarter by the Receiver into the Public Chest. They average about £500 per annum.	Not recommended, with reference to any particular salary.	There never has been but one, Mr. Thomas Amiot, who was appointed Provincial Secretary, but never came to this Province to assume the duties. His pension is £400 sterling.	£	s.	d.
					134	18	0
					34	8	9
					556	7	1
					453	4	0
					1000	0	0
					75	0	0
							2253 17 10

N.B. The Contingencies are less than former years by four or five hundred pounds, and will be much more reduced, as the extra Clerk hire, hitherto a heavy item of expense, and the cost of Parchment and Printing for Land Patents, have ceased. It is an order of the Head of the Department, (with reference to the column of hours of attendance,) that the work must be performed by the regular establishment. Mr. Amiot's (French Translator) office expenses, and those necessarily incurred by Mr. Harrington, as Distributor, &c. of Marriage Licences throughout the Province, are included in the above statement, although the duties do not belong to this Department. The Postage, of course, includes a vast quantity of correspondence, which is sent naturally to the Secretary in the first instance, but really belongs to other Departments, and is transferred to them for action.

* Mr. Harrington is also Paymaster and Accountant of the Contingencies of the several Public Departments embraced in the Civil List, and is general Distributor of Marriage Licences throughout the Province, and receiver of the fees arising therefrom. He keeps accounts current with the different Agents (about 200), and pays the receipts into the Public Chest quarterly. For these two services, not embraced in this immediate Department, he is paid by a per centage (5 per cent.) on the latter fund, until the emolument amounts to £100, when it ceases.

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APPENDIX F.

(For E. refer to Appendix A.)
RETURN to a Resolution of a Committee of the House of Assembly, appointed to enquire into the Income and Expenditure of the Province.
RECEIVER GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

OFFICERS' NAMES.	When Appointed.	Authority.	Office Hours.	Salary.	Officers' Duties.	General Remarks.
C. E. Anderson, Confidential Clerk.....	1st Oct. 1847.....	Civil List.....	The established office hours are from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M., but, when business requires it, the Clerks work at all hours, even on Sundays, when it has been found necessary.	£ 300 0 0	Mr. Anderson was appointed to the Inspector General's Department, 16th May, 1845, and on 1st Oct., 1847, transferred to this Department. His duties are—The Correspondence—Payments of all kinds—he receives the Small Debentures in payment of Public Dues, and for redemption with Interest, and has had the charge and responsibility of the Small Debenture Issues, &c.—Attends to the English Accounts.—The payment of Interest on Public Debt in England—Exchange matters—He gives £4000 until January, 1849, the Routine work of the office and has the general supervision of the Department. He gives £4000 above as £300, it is deemed proper, however, to state, that by Order in Council of 22nd February last, it was resolved to bring before the Legislature, during the present Session, that his salary should be increased to £400 per annum, in consequence of the highly responsible nature of his duties, as well of a pecuniary character as otherwise; also, upon to give—none of which could have been contemplated when the Civil List passed, which made the salary only £300. The said increase to take effect from the 8th December, 1848, the period of Mr. Turquand's death, and to continue so long as his responsibility relative to these Debentures exists.	The Receiver General has further the honour to report, that owing to the absence, on sick leave, during almost the whole of the year 1848, of the late Deputy Receiver General, Mr. Turquand, who never returned, and also of the then 1st Clerk, Mr. Thos. Cary, who, from blindness, was also unable to resume his duties, and their situations not being filled up until January, 1849, the Routine work of the office got very much in arrear, especially the accounts for the English Treasury and for the Inspector General's Department. Again, in July, 1848, the issue of the Small Debentures commenced, and with short hands, as above stated, this more than doubled the duties of the Department, and rendered it next to impossible to bring up the arrears, the Officers heretofore engaged with them, have been employed in bringing up the arrears referred to, and until that is thoroughly completed the Receiver General could not recommend either the transfer or removal of any of the Officers at present in his Department. When the period referred to arrives, the question shall not fail to receive his attentive consideration.
Théophile Dufort, 1st Clerk	1st Jan'y, 1849.....	Civil List.....		250 0 0	Keeps Cash Receipts and Payment Books in detail—The General Ledger, of Affairs of the Province—Also, the Sub-Accountant's Ledger, containing the personal account of every Public Accountant in the Province, and his duty is further to prepare the Quarterly accounts for the Treasury—Keeping the accounts of the Special Funds. His time is fully occupied.	Each Officer has satisfactorily performed the duties which have been entrusted to him. When the arrears above referred to are brought up, the Receiver General will consider the expediency of transferring one or more of his Clerks to some other Department, where their services may be required. No reduction of salary could at present advantageously be made.
J. B. Stanton, 2nd Clerk.....	Feby., 1848.....	Civil List.....		225 0 0	Charges the Bank Accounts with the Deposits made by the various Public Accountants—The preparing Receipts for transmission to parties who have made such deposits or payments in Debentures. Mr. Stanton has kept the Register of the Small Debentures, and has been much employed in their preparation for issue: he also keeps the Register of all Powers of Attorney filed by parties receiving moneys for others, numbering some 500, and changing almost daily. Mr. S. has also custody of all unpaid Warrants. Mr. Stanton has been in the service of the Government since 1842.	The moneys received by this Department are the General Revenue of the Province, and those of the Special Funds and Indian Department; not one farthing of which can be expended at the discretion of the Department, but solely upon the Warrant of the Governor General; and the Check for such payment must, in all cases, be signed by both the Receiver General and Inspector General, or their Deputies.

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Ed. C. Bourret, 3rd Clerk.....	1st Jan'y, 1849.....	Civil List.....		225 0 0	Mr. Bourret's time has been fully occupied, since joining, in filling up the Small Debentures for issue, and filing and assorting papers. He is now assisting in making up the accounts of the Special Funds, &c., for the purpose of being checked by the Inspector General's Department. Mr. Bourret also checks Receipts for Interest on Debentures.	The only Pensioner of the Department is George Hamilton, who retired in 1847, on a Pension of £150 per annum, owing to bodily infirmity. He is upwards of sixty-eight years of age, and received his pension after 33 years service.
Wm. Hedge, Extra Clerk.....	Dec., 1847.....	Gov. Genl. and Council.....		182 10 0	Keeps and checks the various Bank Accounts—Keeps a record of every check issued, to whom paid, and on what authority.—Fyles Letters, Orders in Council, &c.—Keeps Militia Pension Accounts,—Makes up a daily statement of the Chest, and sends a copy of the same to the Governor General, Council, and Deputy Inspector General.	The Contingencies of the Department, for the year 1849, were— Newspapers and Advertising.....£ 14 7 6 Stationery, Books, &c..... 156 10 2 Postages..... 495 8 4 Miscellaneous..... 105 5 6 £771 11 6 Cy.
Geo. C. Reiffenstein, Extra Clerk.....	Dec., 1847.....	Gov. Genl. and Council.....		182 10 0	Keeps what may be called Debenture Ledgers, exhibiting the position of every Debenture issued.—Interest paid and outstanding.—Prepares the Receipts on which applicants receive their Interest.—Fills up all Debentures for issue.—Draws Bills of Exchange, &c. &c. His duties are of a very responsible character, are very well performed, and his time fully occupied.	
Jos. E. Pollant, Extra Clerk.....	Nov., 1849.....	Gov. Genl. and Council.....		182 10 0	Has been and still is employed in preparing the accounts of this Department for the Treasury, London, which got in arrear for causes stated in Note hereunto annexed.	
Jos. Thompson, Messenger.....	Sept., 1844.....	Civil List and Estimate.....		66 0 0	Attends the Post Office.—Messages of all kinds,—Cleans and keeps the Offices in order, &c. &c. &c.	
				£ 1613 10 0	Curcy.	

E. P. TACHÉ,
Receiver General.

Receiver General's Office,
Toronto, 14th June, 1850.

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APPENDIX G.
Return of the Attorney General for Lower Canada, in compliance with the Resolution of the Select Committee of the Legislative Assembly to inquire into and report upon the Revenue and Expenditure of the Province.

Names of persons employed in the Office.	Salary.	Contingent Allowances to the Department, and for what purposes.	Whether any Emoluments besides Salary.	Under what Authority appointed and salary fixed.	Office hours and other attendance required.	Whether services can be dispensed with, and if not, why not.	Whether any of the duties could be advantageously transferred to some other Office.	Whether duties are satisfactorily performed.	Whether reduction of salary might not be made.	Moneys received by the Department, distinguishing each source.	Whether any Pensioners in the Department.	What duties required.
R. S. M. Bouchette, styled Permanent Clerk to the Crown Lands Department.	£300 0 0 His predecessor had £400 0 0	The Department is allowed, under Schedule A., (9th Victoria, ch. 114,) a contingent sum of £250 to cover Stationery, Postages, Office Extra Writing, Assistance, and Office Messenger.	None.	By Letter of Appointment—Salary fixed by Civil List, Schedule A.	Regularly from 10 o'clock, A. M., to 4 P. M., but usually from 9 A. M., to 5 P. M., and not unfrequently to a late hour at night during the session of Parliament.	Cannot be dispensed with. The duties of the Department requiring, on the contrary, my employing an occasional Clerk to make the Entries.	None of the duties could be so transferred.	Yes.	So far from a reduction being called for, the preceding Administration raised the salary of the then incumbent to £400; it was reduced to £300 by the present Administration to conform to Schedule A.	Certain fees are payable to the Attorney General, L. C., on Patent and Ship Registries; but these fees are actually paid in to and received by the Receiver of Fees, in the Secretary's Office, who can state their amount. In three or four instances the Checks for those fees were sent to this Office but the Checks were endorsed over to the Receiver of Fees, such fees going into the Treasury.	None.	The duties of the Department are— 1st. To report upon references made to it for legal opinions from the Executive Council, the Provincial Secretary, the Inspector and Receiver Generals, the Board of Public Works, the Commissioner of Crown Lands, the Post Master General, the Trinity Boards, the Superintendents of Education, and certain other Public Officers. 2nd. To draft and prepare all Special Instruments under the Great and Privy Seal, such as Letters Patent of Commutation of Tenure, Letters Patent of Inventions, Royal Pardons, Grants, Commissions, Proclamations, Bonds, &c. 3rd. Keeping Note Books of Entry of (No. 1) the References and (No. 2) the Special Instruments above mentioned. 4th. The Correspondence of the Department not only with other Departments of the Government, but with Counsel employed by the Crown in the different Districts in Lower Canada; and also with Magistrates and certain Public Bodies, &c. 5th. The Entry and Recording into Books of the legal opinions and Reports of the Attorney General, L. C., and his Correspondence. 6th. The Examination of the Bills passed by the Legislative Council and Assembly, when referred by the Governor General, for opinion in regard to the Royal Assent, reporting thereon and returning the Bills with Schedules. 7th. Advising and superintending legal proceedings in which the Crown is a party.

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APPENDIX H.
Return of the Attorney General for Upper Canada, in compliance with the Resolution of the Select Committee of the Commons House of Legislative Assembly, appointed to inquire and Report upon the Revenue and Expenditure of the Province, 1850.

Names of persons employed in the Upper Canada Law Department.	Salary or other Emoluments accorded to each.	Under what authority appointed, and Salary fixed.	What duties required.	Office hours and other attendance.	Whether services can be dispensed with.	Whether duties satisfactorily performed.	Whether any of the duties could be advantageously transferred.	Moneys received by Department, distinguishing each source.	The expenditure of money, if any, made at the discretion of the Department.	Whether a reduction of such Salaries might not be made.	Whether any pensioners in Department, and if not, whether they might not be called into employment.	Contingent allowances, and for what purposes.
1.—Moore A. Higgins ...	Nominally £100, but I have heretofore in effect had to make it £130 by advance. The party too, having formerly commenced the study of the Law with me, desires the additional advantage of finishing his time, otherwise I could not have expected to procure his services.	My own.	Those of a confidential Clerk.	10 A. M., to 4 P. M.; but all hours when wanted. Sometimes late at night, particularly during Session of Parliament.	No.	Yes, as far as regards those of a Clerk.—But a person of more professional attainments, in fact, required.	None.	Moneys collected through its instrumentality at the suit of the Crown.	None.	No; and the efficiency of the Public Service, will, in my opinion, require that provision should be made for such a Confidential Clerk for the Attorney General for Upper Canada, at a higher scale of remuneration, as well as other arrangements referred to in the General Remarks appended to this Return.	None.	£250, supposed for purposes usually understood by the term. It has, since the time of the present incumbent, been more than absorbed by payments.—His Clerks, his Toronto Agents, and the Departmental Messenger.
2.—James Ryan	£66; half paid by the Attorney General for L.C.	Appointed by our Predecessors, and continued by us.	Those of Messenger.	Do.	Do.	Yes.	No.	...	...	No.	...	...
3.—Messrs. Wilson & Smith	Allowance of £100 per annum, for agency on Crown business. But this is an arrangement that it will be impossible to continue.	My own.	Agents at Toronto.	...	Such services will always be required.	Yes; but see general remarks.	See general remarks.	...	...	...	...	...
4.—Besides occasionally having to employ Copyists.												

GENERAL REMARKS.

IT is proper that I should not omit to state, that in my opinion, the efficiency of the Public Service, will require that a new arrangement should be made for the conduct of that part of the business of the Crown, which more properly belongs to the profession of a Solicitor, than to that of a Counsel. It has long been my intention to take up the subject, with a view to preparing a plan for this purpose, but the daily pressure of other duties has put it out of my power hitherto to do so. In England, the different Departments of State have each their Solicitor. And I am satisfied that something analogous to this plan will have to be adopted here. I mean, of course, in principal, not in extent. I am by no means prepared to submit the plan of a new arrangement. But I beg to throw out a suggestion of what might be done. That a Solicitor should be appointed, whose duty it should be to conduct the Attorney or Solicitor part of all business of the Crown, at the Seat of the Courts at Toronto. I think it will also be necessary to have a Solicitor in each of the County Towns, charged with looking after the interests of the Crown in such County. Such last mentioned Solicitor should act as the Agent of the Solicitor at Toronto, in all matters carried on at Toronto, and the Solicitor at Toronto, as the Agent of the Solicitors in the Country in all matters carried on in the Country. The Crown would thus have a professional gentleman to look to for the purposes of any duties of a professional character in each Country. A matter of much importance in the administration of the Government. I am not prepared to say how these Officers should be remunerated for their services. But I believe that in whatever way they were done, the expense would be more than compensated for by the greater efficiency with which the public business would be transacted. The costs recoverable by the Crown in some revenue and other matters, might be made available for this purpose. It should be added, that no one who has not himself filled this Office, and thus, by experience, become acquainted with the time actually occupied in the daily discharge of the Executive and Legislative duties attached to it, and with the number and character of the interruptions which the performance of such duties—and those growing out of them—occasions in the transaction of the strictly professional business belonging to the Office, can have any just conception how thoroughly every moment of time is occupied.—how little, that can be made apparent to a person not himself thus acquainted with the subject, can be shown as the work of the day, and yet how impossible it is to accomplish more with the application of the most unremitting and laborious attention; and how necessary it is, therefore, that some improved arrangement should be made with respect to it.

ROBERT BALDWIN.

13th July, 1850.

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APPENDIX I.

THE Chief Commissioner of Public Works has the honor to submit, in reply to the call of the Finance Committee for a Return of the persons employed in his Department the following reply:—

From a detailed statement furnished to him in May last of the names of the persons employed on the various Public Works, viz; The Welland, St. Lawrence, Richelieu and Burlington Bay Canals, with the Ottawa and Trent Works, giving their respective occupations &c. it would appear that there has been paid thereon as follows:

By the Crown Lands.....	1,644	11	6
By the Inspector General.....	2,053	1	8
By the Public Works.....	10,401	4	11
	<hr/>		
Total paid on Out Establishments.....	£14,098	18	1
Mr. Begly's Return No. 2 gives the details of the In-door establishment with the duties of the Officers &c.....	4,587	14	10
Out door Establishments, No. 3.....	10,401	4	11
Do do Crown Lands and Inspector General,	3,697	13	2
	<hr/>		
	£18,686	12	11

In the opinion of Mr. Keefer the expenses of the Out of Door Establishments can be reduced from £10,401 4s. 11d. to £6,938—but the Chief Commissioner is not prepared to name the amount of reduction which can be made on the Public Works. He intends, after a personal inspection and examination to report thereon.

W. HAMILTON MERRITT,
Chief Com. Pub. Works.

Department of Public Works,
29th July, 1850.

No. 2.
I.—STATEMENT relative to the Officers of Public Works, employed in the Office of the Department at Toronto.

Nature of Office.	Name.	Emolument per Annum.	Fund paid from	Authority for Appointment.	Duties.
Chief Commissioner.....	Hon. Wm. H. Merritt.....	£750	..... Civil List ...	Governor General, in accordance with the Act 9th Vict. cap. 37.....	<p>To visit the respective Public Works of the Province. To report for the information of His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on all matters relating thereto, and to offer such suggestions relative to their construction, repair, control, management, maintenance, &c., as may in their opinion be necessary. To decide on all tenders for work. To sign all contracts, deeds, leases, &c., and all certificates for the issue of warrants for the payment of contractors, and others to whom moneys may be due by the Department. To direct the action to be taken in all matters, not merely routine, and all things connected with the general supervision of the Department.</p> <p>As pointed out by the Act: "That it shall be the duty of the Secretary, with such assistance as may be found necessary, and as may be authorized by the Governor in Council, to keep separate accounts of the moneys appropriated for and expended on each Public Work; to submit the said accounts at such times as may be ordered by the Governor in Council; to be audited in any manner that may hereafter be appointed for that purpose by the Governor in Council,—to have charge of and keep all plans, contracts, estimates and documents, models or other things relative to any such work; to keep regular accounts with each contractor or other persons employed by the said Commissioners; to see that all contracts made with the said Commissioners are properly drawn out, prepared and executed; to draw all certificates upon which any warrant is to be issued; to prepare all reports; to receive and answer all letters; to keep minutes of all proceedings to the Commissioners; to keep copies of all correspondence; to have the general superintendence of all matters and things which he may be intrusted to superintend by Commissioners, &c., &c.</p>
Assistant Ditto	Hon. Jos. Bourret*..... Do.		
Secretary.....	Thomas A. Begly	500	.....	
Book-keeper and Accountant }	Struthers Strang.....	300	{ Charged against the respective Works.	{ Governor General, on the recommendation of the Commissioners,	<p>Checking all estimates, accounts, &c., by the contracts, and examining the calculations thereof; making out certificates for their payment, and receipts therefor; keeping the Books of the Department, and furnishing the accounts of the expenditure to the Inspector General, as required by law, with the vouchers, &c., for each work separately; also keeping separate accounts with each contractor for the respective works for which he may have contracted; furnishing all statements of appropriations and expenditure which may be called for, and attending to any and all business as he may be directed.</p>

* The present Assistant Commissioner does not draw any Salary as an Officer of Public Works. The Salary of Assistant Commissioner is £650 per annum.

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I.—No. 2.—STATEMENT relative to the Officers of Public Works, employed in the Office of the Department at Toronto.—Continued.

Nature of Office.	Name.	Emolument per Annum.	Fund paid from	Authority for Appointment.	Duties.
First Clerk	Edward Hamilton	200	{ Charged against the respective Works.	{ Governor General, on the recom- mendation of the Commis- sioners.....	<p>To read all the Departmental Correspondence, Orders in Council, &c., and to prepare them for being engrossed by endorsing thereon an abstract of their contents; to write the Reports to the Executive, and the letters which issue from the Office, according to the drafts or memoranda of the Commissioners, the Secretary or the Engineer; to prepare contracts; and leases and the deeds for land required by the Department, when the title is not in dispute; to take charge of the authorities, letters, &c., and to arrange them in such a manner as they may be furnished with facility to the Commissioners, Secretary or Engineer whenever required.</p> <p>Engrossing all letters, authorities, applications and referred documents received; charge of the Letter Book, in which are copied all letters from the Secretary; charge of the Report Book, in which are entered Reports on Public Works made by the Commissioners. Copying out contracts and specifications to be attached thereto; furnishing copies of documents in general, required by this or other Public Departments, and assisting generally in carrying out the Correspondence of the Department.</p> <p>Visiting, surveying and examining the respective Provincial Works, and reporting thereon for the information of the Commissioners; preparing estimates, plans, and specifications, for construction and repairs of works; laying out new works; preparing instructions for engineers, superintendents, &c., and regulations for the proper working and management of Canals and other Public Works; examining progress estimates and accounts sent in by the respective engineers; preparing statistical information connected with the works; and attending generally to the engineering branch of the Department throughout the Province.</p> <p>Assisting in laying out works; preparing maps, plans, working drawings and details for contractors and for the Office; preparing estimates, specifications, &c.; making Reports for information of the Commissioners, surveying and checking measurements of lands taken for Public Works as sworn Surveyor; taking soundings, measurements, &c.; and performing other operations in the field and on the water, supervision of Public Buildings relative to alterations and repairs; and certifying to the accounts connected therewith, assisting the engineer generally, and attending, in the office and out of doors, to all business required of him.</p> <p>In the Office, checking estimates, copying specifications, instructions to foremen, &c.; preparing progress estimates for contractors, and attending to all other matters which the Chief Engineer may direct. Upon the Works, Taking levels, soundings, &c.; making measurements and estimates; laying out work for Contractors; and attending to such other duties as devolve upon him by order of the Chief Engineer.</p> <p>Charge of and cleaning out offices, and performing general duties of messenger.</p>
Second Clerk	C. D. Shanly	150	Do.	Do.	
Chief Engineer	Samuel Keefer	600	Do.	{ Governor General, under Orders in Council	
Draughtsman, Surveyor, Civil Engineer and Architect.....	F. P. Rubidge.....	400	Do.	Do.	
Clerk to Chief Engineer, &c.....	Charles Legge.....	60	Do.	Do.	
Messenger and Office- keeper.....	Michael Walsh	66	Do.	Commissioners	

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I.—STATEMENT No. 2, relative to the Officers of Public Works.—(Continued).

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The Office Hours are nominally from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.; but extra attendance (often required) is given, but for which no extra pay is now allowed. The attendance is such as to prevent the work from getting into arrear.

The Commissioners and Engineering Establishment receive travelling expenses when out on duty; the former charged against the Civil List, as specified by law, and the latter charged against the Works to which they are attending.

Contingencies paid for the year 1849;

Stationery.....	£92 16 0
Newspapers.....	21 14 7
Sundries.....	49 19 9
	<hr/>
	£164 0 4
	<hr/>

No distinct account is kept for the fuel, the quantity laid in being for the Office generally.

The postages are apportioned and charged against the respective works. In 1849 they amounted to £560 11s. 1d.

There were paid for travelling expenses of the Commissioners in 1849 the sum of £61 5s. 4d. from the Civil List. There was also paid for the travelling expenses of the Chief Engineer, the sum of £89. and to the Assistant Engineer £36 18s. 1d. charged against the Works.

T. A. BEGLY,
Secretary.

DEPARTMENT PUBLIC WORKS,
15th July, 1850.

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I.—STATEMENT relative to the Public Works of Canada, shewing the Fixed Establishments as they at present exist, with the alterations proposed, &c., &c.

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Nature of Employment.	Present Establishment.		Proposed Establishment	
	Number of persons.	Cost.	Number of persons.	Cost.
WELLAND CANAL:				
Lock Tenders, (12 months).....	36	£ s. d. 2424 0 0	6	£ s. d. 360 0 0
Do (8 months).....			28	1120 0 0
Bridge Tenders, (8 months).....	14	504 0 0	16	424 0 0
Lighthouse Keepers, (12 months).....	3	195 0 0	3	180 0 0
Regulators of Water.....	2	198 0 0	2	120 0 0
	55	3321 0 0	55	2204 0 0
Reduction.....				1117 0 0
WILLIAMSBURGH CANALS:				
Superintendent, (12 months).....	1	160 0 0	1	150 0 0
Lock Tenders, (12 months).....	6	360 0 0	6	360 0 0
Do (8 months).....			6	192 0 0
Lock Labourers, (8 months).....	12	412 12 0		
	19	934 12 0	13	702 0 0
Reduction.....			6	232 12 0
CORNWALL CANAL:				
Superintendent, (12 months).....	1	160 0 0	1	150 0 0
Lock Tenders, (12 months).....	6	364 8 0	5	300 0 0
Assistant do, (8 months).....	20	691 0 0	9	288 0 0
Bridge Tender.....	1	50 0 0	1	40 0 0
	20	1265 8 0	16	778 0 0
Reduction.....			4	487 8 0
BEAUFORT CANAL:				
Superintendent, (12 months).....	1	160 0 0	1	150 0 0
Lock Tenders, (12 months).....	9	476 2 2	5	300 0 0
Assistant do (8 months).....	21	725 11 0	13	416 0 0
Bridge Tenders.....	1	50 0 0	1	40 0 0
Ferry Scowmen.....	2	72 0 0	1	24 0 0
	34	1483 13 2	21	930 0 0
Reduction.....			13	553 13 2
LACHINE CANAL:				
Superintendent, (12 months).....	1	146 0 0	1	150 0 0
Lock Tenders, (12 months).....	7	458 6 6	4	240 0 0
Assistant do (8 months).....	16	644 0 0	6	192 0 0
Bridge Tenders.....	4	256 2 2	3	120 0 0
Assistant do.....	1	46 0 0	4	128 0 0
Wharfinger.....	1	100 0 0	1	60 0 0
2 Horses for turning Bridge.....	2	120 15 0		
	30	1771 3 8	18	890 0 0
Reduction.....			12	881 3 8
CHAMBLY CANAL:				
Superintendent.....	1	160 0 0	1	150 0 0
Lock Tenders, (12 months).....	2	98 19 0	3	150 0 0
Assistant do (8 months).....	6	170 0 0	6	192 0 0
Bridge Tenders.....	6		6	96 0 0
	9	428 19 0	16	588 0 0
Increase.....	7	159 1 0		
ST. ANN'S CANAL:				
Lock Master, to act as Collector.....	1	75 0 0	1	75 0 0
Assistant do.....	4	115 0 0	1	32 0 0
	5	190 0 0	2	107 0 0
Decrease.....			3	83 0 0
ST. OURS CANAL:				
Lock Master, (should also be Superintendent).....	1	50 0 0	1	100 0 0
Assistant do.....			2	64 0 0
	2	50 0 0	3	164 0 0
Increase.....		114 0 0		

Appendix
(B. B.)

Appendix
(B. B.)

I.—STATEMENT relative to the Public Works of Canada, &c.—Continued.

9th July.

9th July.

Nature of Employment.	Present Establishment.		Proposed Establishment	
	Number of persons.	Cost.	Number of persons.	Cost.
RIVER OTTAWA SLIDES:		£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Superintendent	1	250 0 0	1	150 0 0
Boom Keeper	1	50 0 0	1	50 0 0
Slide Masters	5	275 0 0	4	175 0 0
	7	575 0 0	6	375 0 0
Decrease.....			1	200 0 0
RIVER TRENT SLIDES:				
Superintendent	1	150 0 0	1	150 0 0
Slide Masters	4	145 0 0	4	50 0 0
	5	295 0 0	5	200 0 0
Decrease.....				95 0 0

The Superintendents of the Slides are allowed Travelling Expenses in addition to their salaries, viz. during the past year River Ottawa,—£31 5s. 4d.—River Trent, £35.†

The Superintendents of Roads paid by this Department, their Travelling Expenses only—their salaries being paid through the Receiver General. The only amount for Travelling Expenses in 1849 was to Mr. Leslie, in charge of the Toronto Roads, £5 3s. 9d. Mr. Leslie was also paid for superintending the repairs of the Streets in Toronto, the sum of £15.

ABSTRACT shewing the reductions, &c., recommended in the Fixed Establishment on the Public Works.

Work.	Cost of Present Establishment.	Cost of Proposed Establishment.	Increase.		Decrease.	
			Persons.	Cost.	Persons.	Cost.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Welland Canal	3,321 0 0	2,204 0 0	.....	.....	2	1,117 0 0
Williamsburg do.	934 12 0	702 0 0	.....	.....	6	232 12 0
Cornwall do.	1,265 8 0	778 0 0	.....	.....	4	487 8 0
Beauharnois do.	1,483 13 2	930 0 0	.....	.....	13	553 13 2
Lachine do.	1,771 3 8	890 0 0	.....	.....	14	891 3 8
Chambly do.	428 19 0	588 0 0	7	159 1 0		
St. Ann's do.	190 0 0	107 0 0	.....	.....	3	83 0 0
St. Ours' do.	50 0 0	164 0 0	2	114 0 0		
Ottawa Slides	575 0 0	375 0 0	.....	.....	1	200 0 0
Trent do.	295 0 0	200 0 0	.....	.....		95 0 0
Totals.....	10,314 15 10	6,938 0 0	9	273 1 0	43	3,649 16 10
Deduct.....	6,938 0 0				9	273 1 0
	3,376 15 10				34	3,376 15 10

THOS. A. BEGLY.
Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS,
15 July, 1850.

CC*

Appendix
(B. B.)

APPENDIX K.

Appendix
(B. B.)

9th July.

9th July.

RETURN of Stationery procured for Department of Public Works, for Year 1849.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1 Register Book, for Letters.....	6 0 0	
1 Letter Book.....	3 17 6	
12 Pieces Silk Taste	1 16 0	
10 Boxes Elastic Bands.....	5 18 6	
10 Reams Foolscap	18 5 0	
500 Sheets Foolscap Receipts.....	1 17 6	
500 Envelopes.....	1 11 3	
1 Pen-knife.....	0 5 6	
		39 11 3
<i>For Engineer Department.</i>		
12 Memorandum Books.....	1 1 0	
1 Ream Foolscap Pay-List.....	1 8 9	
24 Quires Certificate Checks	2 9 0	
Binding 12 quires do.	0 15 0	
1 Order Book.....	1 9 3	
69 Sheets French Tracing Paper.....	6 18 0	
		14 1 0
		£53 12 3

THOMAS A. BEGLY,
Secretary.

Public Works,
7th August, 1850.

RETURN

To an ADDRESS from the LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY to HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL, dated the 1st July, 1850; praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before the House, "A detailed Statement of the amount expended towards defraying the expenses of the Commission of Inquiry into the affairs of the University of King's College, appointed under a Statute of the University; And also, a Statement of the progress which has been made under such Commission, up to the present time."

By Command.

J. LESLIE,

Secretary.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Toronto, 9th July, 1850.

DETAILED STATEMENT of all the SUMS Issued from the FUNDS of the UNIVERSITY, to the COMMISSION appointed to Inquire into the FINANCIAL AFFAIRS of the UNIVERSITY and UPPER CANADA COLLEGE, from the 20th July, 1848, the date of the appointment of the said Commission, to the present day, 24th June, 1850.

DATE.		AMOUNT.			DATE.		AMOUNT.		
		£	s.	d.			£	s.	d.
September	2, 1848	5	0	0	July	<i>Brought up</i>	575	19	10
do	30, do	18	0	0	July	31, 1849	65	0	0
October	10, do	25	0	0	August	8, do	5	0	0
do	31, do	0	7	8	do	21, do	71	0	0
November	1, do	2	10	0	September	15, do	5	0	0
do	do do	20	0	0	do	29, do	71	0	0
do	24, do	0	4	6	do	do do	5	0	0
December	2, do	25	0	0	October	10, do	89	5	0
do	22, do	30	0	0	do	28, do	5	0	0
January	12, 1849	82	0	0	do	31, do	60	0	0
do	16, do	0	8	9	November	11, do	100	0	0
do	31, do	44	17	6	do	22, do	18	13	9
February	7, do	10	0	0	do	30, do	58	5	0
do	28, do	47	0	0	December	31, do	62	9	3
March	17, do	11	14	8	January	19, 1850	5	0	0
do	do do	5	0	0	do	21, do	2	1	6
do	21, do	5	0	0	February	1, do	0	17	6
do	31, do	68	16	4	do	8, do	55	0	0
do	do do	1	16	8	March	1, do	55	0	0
April	5, do	5	0	0	do	12, do	0	7	6
do	30, do	50	0	0	do	23, do	75	8	9
May	21, do	5	0	0	do	30, do	77	0	0
do	30, do	51	7	6	do	9, do	0	11	3
June	19, do	5	0	0	do	30, do	85	11	0
do	30, do	58	17	6	do	27, do	0	5	0
<i>Carried up</i>		£575	19	10	<i>Total</i>		£1588	10	4

H. BOYS,

Bursar.

Appendix
(C.C.)

9th July.

SIR,

KING'S COLLEGE,
Commission Rooms,
July 3rd, 1850.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 24th ult., accompanied by a copy of an official communication addressed to you by the Honourable J. Leslie, Provincial Secretary, by command of the Governor General, intimating that His Excellency is desirous of laying before the Legislature a statement of the amount of the expenses, up to the present time, of the Commission of Inquiry into the affairs of the late University of King's College; and also, a statement of the progress which has been made under such Commission; and requesting that you will procure and transmit the required information.

In compliance with the wish of His Excellency, I am authorized to state, that the amount of money received by the Commission from the Bursar of the University, up to the 30th day of April last, was £1429 7s. 7d., the whole of which was disbursed in payment of wages to Clerks, and in discharge of accounts for Stationery, and other necessary services, excepting a sum of £25 drawn by the late Chairman in October, 1848,—the only payment made to any of the Commissioners, up to the present time, with the knowledge or concurrence of the Board, and considered warrantable under the peculiar relative circumstances of the member to whom it was made, whose personal expenses, during his attendance on the Commission at a distance from home, were serious, and should be regarded as entitling him to the consideration of the fiscal authorities of the University. The Commission have recently learned that a further payment of £100 was made to this gentlemen by the Bursar, in November, 1849.

I avail myself of this occasion to intimate to His Excellency, that the payment of the month's wages due to the Clerks on the 31st May last, drawn for by me, in the usual form, on the Bursar of the University, and which had always before been regularly met, was refused by that officer, without any intimation being given to the Commissioners of the intention of the University authorities to forbid the payment. On the 29th ultimo there was due by the Commission, for wages and a few small accounts, £148 14s. 1d.; and, as it cannot be expected, that persons occupying the position of Clerks, in a service such as that of the Commission, are prepared for pecuniary difficulties, the Commissioners would hope that the University authorities will take prompt measures to remedy this inconvenience and prevent its recurrence.

The rate of pay given by the Commissioners to the Clerks, to the 31st December, 1849, was 7s. 6d. per day, and 15s. per day to the Secretary. The services of the latter officer were dispensed with in November, 1849, and his place was filled by one of the Clerks without any increase of wages.

The Commissioners, in consideration of the long working hours of the Clerks, the important character of their services, and the superior abilities required for their performance, considered that they were no longer justifiable in keeping such men working on wages so much below those paid in other public offices, for services not superior to theirs and hours much shorter. The rate of pay to the Clerks, on 1st January last, was, therefore, raised to 10s. per day, and has continued at that rate up to the present time.

With respect to the progress which has been made under the Commission, I may be permitted to observe, that the communication of satisfactory information on this head, to any one unacquainted with the real nature of the work of the Commission, and the difficulties with which the work has been complicated, must be an almost hopeless undertaking. Those who are unacquainted with the confused and irregular state in which the accounts of King's College and Upper Canada College have been found by the Commissioners, more especially prior to the entrance of the present Bursar, may be disposed to think that the period of the Inquiry has been unduly protracted; but the Commissioners are well satisfied that a very different opinion must be entertained by those who have had the opportunity of informing themselves correctly on the subject.

During the period extending from 1st January, 1828, to July, 1839, the management of the University may be said to have been devoid of all pretensions to, or even of any attempt towards, a rational system of accounts,—no books, such as might be supposed to be called for in the conducting of an extensive business, were kept. The Commissioners have, therefore, been forced to educe from imperfect and distracted materials, the elements requisite for the construction of a regular set, on principles of double entry; and with a view of ensuring accuracy, as well as of affording a satisfactory exposition of the accounts, annual balances have, with great labour, been brought out. Yet, notwithstanding this precaution, the Commissioners have found it impossible, owing to the mixing up of the transactions of different years, and other irregularities in the books of the University, to secure fully the object which they had in view. At the end of the period above alluded to, it became necessary to institute a minute examination of the entire work of the Journals and Ledgers of the Commission, in order to rectify, by cross entries, errors which had, from the imperfect character of the data, crept into the accounts; and to educe a general or summary balance, exhibiting the correct state of the whole University account, at the period when the management was transferred to the hands of the present Bursar. The Commissioners have, in fact, been obliged to remake the whole of the University accounts under difficulties which rendered the labour much more arduous and intricate, than it would have been to have performed it in the first place; for it is much easier, under a proper system of book-keeping, to prevent business records from falling into confusion, than to rectify the errors caused by a bad system many years after they have been committed, and that, too, without any aid or information from those who committed them.

During the period of management of the present Bursar, the Commissioners find no reason to complain of any lack of industry, or minutiae of details, on the part of that officer; on the contrary, they have had ample opportunity of discovering that the amount of labour, performed by him, has been unusually great. But, as the system of keeping accounts, still pursued in the college office, is one of single entry, it must be obvious that under the most careful and unceasing supervision by the Bursar, much difficulty will be experienced by the Commissioners, in converting the existing accounts into a regular form of double entry.

The Commissioners are reluctant to enter into any further details, lest they might appear to be desirous of anticipating the decision of the public mind on the character and utility of their labours; nor would

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(C.C.)

9th July.

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(C.C.)

9th July.

they have ventured on submitting to His Excellency the preceding remarks, did they not apprehend that they are at present called for, and that they may not be unsatisfactory to His Excellency.

The Commissioners see no possibility of communicating to His Excellency an exact statement of the amount of work done, and of that yet remaining to be performed. Labour such as that which has fallen to the Commissioners, would be very incorrectly appreciated, by the measurement of results, as exhibited in the reduction of confusion to order, and the establishment of a simple system of accounts, from materials of the most unpromising character. A very great amount of preliminary work, in calculations of instalments of purchase, rent, and interest, extending over twenty-two years management of an endowment worth probably not less than £350,000, has been completed. The Journal work, in which these and all other accounts, real and personal, are classified, has been completed up to the end of 1840; and is nearly all carried into the ledgers. The journal work, for the period, from 1840 to the end of 1849, will soon be completed, and will be posted in one entry for the whole period; thus abbreviating the labour, by dispensing with the system of annual balances previously pursued. The accounts of Upper Canada College are in progress; and though they are found to be in a state far from satisfactory, the Commissioners hope to have this portion of their inquiry completed in time to enable them to furnish their report upon it, conjointly with that on the affairs of King's College.

The Commissioners, after mature consideration of the present position of their investigation, feel warranted in stating it as their belief, that their labours will be brought to a close in four or five months, if not less. The expenditure, on account of wages to clerks, will, it is expected, gradually decrease; as those engaged in preparing the elementary materials will not be required, and the work must finally be in the hands of but one or two accountants. The

documentary materials, for the Report of the Commissioners, are in readiness; and require only the addition of the final footings of the ledgers, to enable the Commissioners to bring together the results of their investigation. That portion of the report which relates to matters of general management, not requiring illustration by reference to the ledger footings, is at present in process of preparation.

The Commissioners have felt called upon to observe the strictest practicable economy, consistent with the efficient discharge of their important duties: the work being one almost entirely of accounts, it became necessary to place it in the hands of competent accountants. The Commissioners have met in quorum only when business of importance required their conjoint action. The general supervision has been attended to by visitation; and for several months past, one of their number has been in attendance during the half of each day, giving such instructions as appeared to be called for, and taking a part in the labours of the office.

The hours kept by the clerks are, at present, from 9, a.m., to 5, p.m.; and have, at intervals, in which a pressure of work demanded, been from 9, a.m., to 6, p.m.; being considerably longer service than that rendered in any other public office in the city.

Trusting that the information which I have now communicated will meet the requirements of His Excellency,

I have the honor to remain,
Sir,
Your obedient Servant,

JOSEPH WORKMAN, M.D.
Commissioner, K.C.I.

Dr. Boys,
Bursar and Registrar,
University of Toronto.

Appendix
(C.C.)

9th July.

Appendix
(D.D.)

11th July.

Appendix
(D.D.)

11th July.

R E T U R N

To an ADDRESS from the LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY to the GOVERNOR GENERAL, dated 1st instant; praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before the House, a Copy of all Correspondence between the Executive Government of New Brunswick and the Government of this Province, in relation to the project of a Communication, either by Canal or Railroad, between the River St. Lawrence and the River St. John; and also, a Copy of all Correspondence on the same subject, between the Executive Government and any party in Lower Canada or in New Brunswick.

By Command.

J. LESLIE,

Secretary.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

Toronto, 10th July, 1850.

(Copy.)

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Frederickton, N.B., 24th February, 1849.

Sir,

By direction of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, I have the honour to transmit herewith the copy of a Bill now before the Legislature of this Province, for the improvement of the River Saint John, together with Extracts from the Report of the Civil Engineer, appointed last summer, by this Government, under an Address of the Assembly, to Survey and ascertain the probable expense of Locking the Little Falls of the Madawaska River.

The object in view is deemed one of very great importance, as well to Canada as to this Province, and I have it in command to draw the attention of your Government to the subject, and to solicit their aid and co-operation, in accomplishing a work which promises so many advantages to both Provinces.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) J. P. PARTELOW.

The Honourable JAMES LESLIE,
Provincial Secretary,
Canada.

(Copy.)

A Bill to provide for the improvement of the Navigation of the River Saint John.

Whereas, it is believed that the improvement of the Navigation of the River Saint John will be productive of very beneficial effects to the Province, and it is deemed advisable to authorize an annual appropriation from the Revenues of the Province, for that purpose.

I. Be it therefore enacted, by the Lieutenant Governor, Legislative Council and Assembly, That for the purpose of improving the Navigation of the River Saint John, it shall and may be lawful for the Lieutenant Governor or Administrator of the Govern-

ment for the time being, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council, to draw by Warrant from the Provincial Treasury, from time to time, such sum or sums of money as may be required, not exceeding the rate of _____ for each and every year, during the continuance of this Act, and lay out and expend the same, or such part thereof as may be found necessary, in improving the Navigation of the River Saint John, and making such surveys and explorations preparatory thereto, or connected therewith, as may be deemed necessary.

II. And be it enacted, That His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, or Administrator of the Government for the time being, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council, shall have full power and authority to appoint such and so many persons for the purpose of surveying the said River, or any part thereof, and of erecting and carrying on such works and improvements or superintending the same, as His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, or Administrator of the Government for the time being, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council, may direct and prescribe.

III. And be it enacted, That the person or persons so from time to time appointed, under the authority of this Act, shall have full power and authority by themselves or their assistants, to enter in and upon any granted lands for the purpose of making any survey or improvement connected with the Navigation of the River Saint John, doing as little damage as possible thereto.

IV. And be it enacted, That the several sums of money drawn from the Treasury from time to time, under the authority of this Act, shall be duly accounted for in each year, by such person or persons as may receive, or be appointed to expend the same, in the same manner, and subject to the same formalities in all respects, as other public money is accounted for.

V. And be it enacted, That His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, or Administrator of the Government for the time being, by and with the advice of the Executive Council, shall have full power and authority to expend such sum or sums of money granted in this act, in improving the Navigation of the Madawaska River, by erecting Locks thereon,

Appendix
(D.D.)

11th July.

or otherwise, and in improving the portage leading around the Falls of the said Madawaska River, and in making such other improvements in the waters connected with, and flowing into the said River in this Province, as will promote and provide for a communication with Canada.

VI. And be it enacted, that this Act shall continue and be in force for _____ years and no longer.

(Copy.)

EXTRACTS.

"May it please Your Excellency:

"In compliance with your Orders, I have the honour respectfully to submit the following Report, on the feasibility and conditions of constructing Locks to pass the Little Falls, on the River Madawaska, as well as of the improvements required to render the River navigable into the Temiscouata Lake."

"The importance, or I should rather say, the absolute necessity of opening up a route into the Canadas, so as to afford the Provinces the mutual benefits of Commercial intercourse and support, is every day becoming more apparent, and among other advantages would facilitate the transit of the mails, which could then be conveyed from Halifax to Quebec, in very much less time than through the United States. An agreeable route to an immense number of American, Canadian, and other Travellers, who, during the summer months, are most desirous of visiting or passing through this Province. Efficient aid would also be held out to settlers, and the improvement of the whole country, as well as numerous other benefits to its inhabitants generally, but especially to those of the upper section of the Province, would follow as a matter of course.

"The completion of the work in question would effect, with the exception of the half mile portage, at the Grand Falls, a complete Steam Navigation from the city of Saint John, to the head of Lake Temiscouata, within 18 miles of Trois Pistoles, on the St. Lawrence, the last mentioned distance being, I am credibly informed, over a very level country, suitable for either a Railway, Common Road, or Canal."

To His Excellency
Sir EDMUND WALKER HEAD, Bart.,
Lieutenant Governor,
&c. &c. &c.

(Copy.)

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
Montreal, 19th March 1849.

SIR,

With reference to a communication addressed to the Provincial Secretary of this Province, by the Honourable J. P. Partelow, on the 24th ultimo, I have the honour to transmit herewith a Copy of an approved Report of the Executive Council, from which Your Excellency will perceive, that in the present state of its finances, the Province of Canada is unable to render any assistance in carrying forward

the improvements contemplated by the Legislature of New Brunswick, in the Inland Navigation between the two Provinces.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) ELGIN & KINGARDINE.

His Excellency, Sir E. HEAD,
Bart., &c., &c., &c.

(Copy.)

Extract from a Report of a Committee of the Honourable the Executive Council, on Matters of State, dated 10th March, 1849, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the 14th of the same month.

On the letter of the Honourable J. P. Partelow, Provincial Secretary, New Brunswick, dated 24th February, ultimo, soliciting the co-operation of the Government in the improvement of the Inland Navigation of the Country lying between Canada and New Brunswick, near Lake Temiscouata.

The Committee are fully sensible of the importance of the work, to the accomplishment of which the co-operation of the Government is solicited; and they regret the great outlay of public money required on public works within the Province, which are of more immediate urgency, forbids their rendering the assistance desired in carrying forward the improvement contemplated by the Legislature of New Brunswick.

Certified.

(Signed,) J. JOSEPH,
C.E.C.To Major CAMPBELL,
Governor General's Secretary.
&c. &c. &c.

(Copy.)

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
Frederickton, March 21, 1849.

MY LORD,

I am desirous of laying before Your Excellency and Your Council, a Bill which has passed the House of Assembly in this Province, and will probably be agreed to by the Legislative Council.

I need not observe to Your Excellency, that Canada and New Brunswick have a common interest in the improvement of the River Saint John, and I feel sure that the Legislature of this Province will hail with the utmost satisfaction any evidence of a desire on the part of Canada to co-operate, within its own Boundary, in promoting the objects of this Bill.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) EDMUND HEAD.

His Excellency
The Governor General,
&c. &c. &c.Appendix
(D.D.)

11th July.

Appendix
(D.D.)

11th July.

COMMUNICATION BETWEEN THE RIVER
ST. LAWRENCE AND LAKE ST. JOHN.

For several years the project has been mooted, of opening a great means of communication between the Provinces of Canada and New Brunswick: this idea has long remained in a state of embryo; but of late it has become so strongly developed, that this improvement, formerly so ardently desired, has now become a real necessity, and one which is deeply felt. The Legislature of New Brunswick have taken the first steps, by voting, last year a sum of £10,000 for the improvement of the River Saint John, a portion of the line of communication in question, and for an exploration towards the same object.

The Report of Captain Bent, chief officer of this exploration, was laid before both Houses in the month of March last, and on receiving the Report, Mr. Attorney General Wilmot, who had already visited Canada with the view of entering into communication with the Canadian Executive Government on this subject, introduced a measure by which it would appear that New Brunswick is willing to bind herself to perform her share of the work, if Canada, on the other hand, will, with the same object, open a passage either by Canal or Railroad, through the portion of territory comprised within her limits.

It would be useless to enter into details to point out the utility of such an improvement; the eagerness and energy shown by our sister Province—the meetings held at Quebec on this subject—the Representations of the Board of Trade of that city—the efforts made by each directly interested, locality—and the numerous commendations of the Press, sufficiently prove that every one has become fully convinced of its necessity. Nothing remains, therefore, than to prove the possibility of carrying out this improvement as regards Canada; the Report of the Exploration in New Brunswick, having clearly demonstrated that nothing is easier than to meet our barges and locomotives on Lake Temiscouata.

On hearing of the serious efforts which it was intended to use towards the object above mentioned, the Parishes of Green Island and Trois Pistoles—both especially interested, inasmuch as they were considered by persons acquainted with the localities, as the only ones which could offer the necessary advantages of ground for the accomplishment of the project—remained neither careless nor supine. At Trois Pistoles, the River and its banks had already been explored as far as its source, and thence as far as Lake Temiscouata; since then, sportsmen who had been requested to do so, and the foremen of lumbering establishments on the express orders of Messrs. Price and Têtu, lost no opportunity of studying the country with the two-fold view of opening a Canal, or constructing a Railroad. Latterly, the inhabitants of the Parish of Green Island, assisted by their neighbours the inhabitants of Kakouna, caused an exploration to be undertaken and executed by Messrs. J. E. St. Pierre and L. A. Bertrand, surveyors, the cost of which amounted to nearly £60. The Report and plan of this last expedition will be sent to the Executive and laid before the public; those of the examination of the River Trois Pistoles and its banks, drawn up by Mr. Gamache, Surveyor, have been deposited in the Office of the Board of Works of this Province.

For my own satisfaction, and to meet the wishes of the inhabitants of the two parishes above mentioned, I visited, together with L. A. Bertrand, Esquire, Surveyor, the localities forming the field of the ex-

ploration I have just spoken of. We were accompanied by Messrs. François Jean, and Pierre Bouchard, as guides for the Green Island line, and by Messrs. Bellavance, Eugène LaBlanc, and Vital Rioux, for the Trois Pistoles line. I here relate the result of my visit, accompanying this Report with a map, and a plan shewing the differences of level. A portion of the information respecting distances and differences of level, is gathered from tolerably correct data, and a portion from calculations which are certainly not so far from being correct, as to be productive of any error of a fatal nature.

GENERAL SKETCH.

The two lines pointed out, are nearly of equal length, that is, of little more than nine leagues, if we take as extreme points of both lines the harbours of Green Island and Trois Pistoles, and Lake Temiscouata. The highest summit for both lines, is at a depth of 20 miles inland; from this point the waters separate, for this is the Southern limit of the valley of the St. Lawrence; this summit may be estimated at 250 or 300 feet in height, at the utmost; this estimate agrees sufficiently with some observations which give an average height of 500 feet to the mountains forming this chain, if we consider that the lines here examined run through narrow gorges at the foot of small mountains, which at this place attain a height of more than 200 feet.

There is then an elevation of 300 feet at the utmost, from the River at low-water mark, to the height of land, to be distributed on a generally graduated slope, over a distance of 20 miles, thus giving for difference of level, less than 4 inches in a hundred feet, and in the steepest place, over a distance of 5 miles, less than 9 inches in a hundred feet. On the last portion of the two lines, viz: from the height of land to the level of the waters of Lake Temiscouata, over a distance of about 9 miles, there is a difference of level of about one inch in a hundred feet.

It may be well to observe, that figs. I and II, shewing, approximately, the changes of level, are drawn on two very different scales of length and elevation; the latter is shewn in the proportion of 40 feet to the line of eight to the inch, and the length, by 9 arpents to the line, which gives a more unfavourable appearance; the height being shewn in comparison with the length in the proportion of 40 : 1. To establish a point of comparison, I have here reproduced fig. III, one of the most favourable points of the projected line of the Great Western Railway, considered as very advantageous, and fig. V, the most unfavourable portion of the same line, on the scale, followed in a Report on this line, and I have placed opposite fig. IV, the Green Island and Trois Pistoles lines. (Fig. I is the Green Island line, and fig. II the Trois Pistoles line.) A glance is sufficient to show, that the localities shewn in figs. III and IV offer very nearly the same advantages; and that represented by fig. IV, offers without comparison, more facility than that shewn in fig. V.

There are, certainly, a few hills along the lines in question, and these lines are remarkably straight; but none of the elevations are very considerable; all are composed of earth, and can all be avoided (I mean, of course, those of any importance); the singularly advantageous conformation of the country, is a proof of this; for all these heights are, properly speaking, nothing more than isolated mounds or banks of rivers, which here and there present gently sloping ridges. No *Savannes*, marshes or places sul-

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ject to large inundations, are to be met with on any portion of the two lines; the soil is, every where, dry and fertile.

I must here mention the two harbours on the River, under the shelter of the Islands at the termination of the two lines; these two harbours are shewn on the annexed map, by two dotted lines, and by small anchors; the figures shew the number of fathoms of water in these harbours at low tide. These two harbours are safe in all weather, they contend with each other for superiority, and are both excellent.

I have already said that the lands intersected by both lines, are fertile; I may here be permitted to make a short digression, with respect to this subject. I have repeatedly, and at different points, crossed the fine valley which extends throughout the rear of the county of Rimouski, and at the sight of these lands which are so beautiful, yet so much abandoned; so close to us, yet so little known; so profitable, yet so little turned to profit: at the sight of these fine forests of maple, elm, cedar, birch, and other wood; these tall straight trees sent forth from a vigorous and well watered soil, at every step offering water powers, which, in any other place, would be sought for at a great distance, my heart has filled with grief when I thought of the improvidence of a people who leave such riches in their own country, to seek elsewhere chances of fortune, which are always fugitive, and seldom ever attained; and when I thought also of the forgetfulness of a government, which thus leaves, without communications and without improvements, so fine a portion of its territory, while a few thousand pounds would be sufficient to revive the courage of many pioneers, and keep them in the country which gave them birth, and in which they could lead such a happy life, and die so tranquil.

To return to the principal object of this paper.—The two localities of Green Island, and of Trois Pistoles, contend with each other for superiority. It would be imprudent to attempt after a rapid visit, and without instruments to decide which of the two routes is the better one; but still what I am not afraid to affirm, is, that both routes are practicable, and when I say practicable, I mean that the execution of the project will not necessitate any extraordinary expenditure. The exploration expected by the Public, from the government, will enable people to judge without hesitation, of the superiority of one route over the other.

Explanation of the Map, and of the Plan showing the differences of level.

GREEN ISLAND LINE.

The line drawn by Messrs. Saint Pierre and Bertrand, and shewn in the map by a black line, will serve as a basis for the following explanatory remarks:

AA, on the map at the commencement of the line, are two small rocks, which leave a free passage of six rods. B is a hillock of bluish sandy stone, easily worked, which presents, on a length of about four arpents, a declivity of about twenty feet from the summit to the base. C is a hillock called "*les Érables*," forming a brow of twenty arpents in width. D is the Green River, the banks whereof present a well disposed slope; the river is seventy-two feet in width at this point; it is much the broadest of all the rivers crossed by the line; the bridges on all the other rivers will only require one string-piece. From D

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to E there are several brows of hills of no importance; E is River "*La Fourche*," and the yellow line shows a slope, the edge of which presents very little elevation. F is a height, intersected by the line, and which would be in great part avoided by the curve shewn by the yellow line. From F to G the ascent is continuous, and tolerably rapid, though practicable; our guides assured us that by following the curved line, shewn in yellow from F to H, a part of this elevation as well as "*Côte à la Boule*" at G, and the steep banks of the River *Mariahèche* at H, would be avoided; the general conformation of the land, shews that this statement is very worthy of credit. From H to I, there are, as in several points on the line, small mounds of earth, hardly worth mentioning, or easily avoided. From I to J, we must leave the line, to follow the gorge shewn by the yellow line, and which presents an easy and convenient passage. From J to K the yellow line shews a good passage by following in part the border of the River "*Du Moulin*." From K to L, the line presents uneven though practicable ground; the yellow line shews another route, which I have not visited, reaching the Lake at about two miles to the South-West of the line drawn, and which our guides represented to us as very advantageous. But at all events, as the freight and passengers would have to come on Lake Temiscouata, with barges, it would appear to me infinitely better, and much less costly, to make a Canal of River *Du Moulin*, as far as Skouisénaki, which is, itself, two miles in length and navigable. River *Du Moulin* has an equal width of 36 feet almost every where, and flows between two banks, which are often tolerably high, every where sufficient to contain from 6 to 7 feet water. There are no Falls in the River: six locks, placed nearly at the points marked 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6, would be sufficient to give a navigation of nearly three leagues, the terminus of which would be in the gorge which winds along the foot of the mountains from I to J, shewn on the map. Well made locks of cedar, would be sufficient, as well as regards their good quality as their durability, and would cost a sum which might appear ridiculous to men accustomed to estimate the great works of the favoured portion of the Province. It is sufficient to say, that dams for saw-mills, on large rivers, generally cost £200; and I know some, which have been made with great pains, and have lasted 25 years. Of course locks of this nature would not suit; but the solid mass would be about the same, and even less, on the smaller rivers; and by making the amount four times greater, four times more work would be obtained; and the whole would still amount to a very moderate sum. It must not be forgotten, that no dredging would be required.

TROIS PISTOLES LINE.

The road for the Lumbering Establishments, shewn on the map by a black line, will serve as a basis for the following observations:—A and B are hillocks, of no great height. C is another hillock, about 70 feet from the summit to the base, with a tolerably gradual slope of about 40 arpents to the North, and another of a few arpents to the South. The road for the Lumbering Establishments cannot be followed. The two yellow lines from A to D, shew two routes, from which one may be chosen, and both good. D is a hillock, the declivities of which present a gradual slope. The continuation of the two yellow lines, as far as F, River *Bois-bous-cache*, shew better routes than the road itself; but the latter may be followed by merely taking a small circuit towards E, to avoid the banks of River *Bic*, which at this place are rather steep. From F to G

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the ascent is gradual and gentle enough. From G to H the yellow lines shew two circuitous routes by which a few abrupt mounds of earth can be avoided. I is a spot at which, during 11 arpents, the road must be left to the South-West, to follow the banks of the river at the foot of a high hill; the three last of these arpents run along the brow which terminates the hill as it decreases; and here the embankment would require to be supported in two or three places, by works of wood or stone, which would cost but little. J is the Gamache Rock, and the yellow line shews the turn which must be made in order to avoid it; near this there is a slope of little depth, and about 20 feet in width. At K the road crosses on the South-West side of the river, to follow the borders of the lakes and rivers, as far as Temiscouata, crossing, for the space of three leagues, a perfectly even country. L and M are small slopes, running towards River *Du Sud*. N is the approach to Lake Temiscouata, in a place where the land comes up to the level of the water by a slope which is hardly felt. All the bridges which would be necessary on the rivers, and on three or four slopes, would only require one string-piece.

In the course of my visit, I gathered every possible information respecting the bed of the river, which I examined in many places, with a view to the construction of a Canal; and I am persuaded that by means of about 20 locks, a Canal might be made of the Rivers and Lakes, as far as Temiscouata, so as to give, in the shallowest parts of the chambers, a depth of 6 to 7 feet of water, without any other dredging than the seven arpents mentioned hereafter. The locks might be placed about the points marked on the plans, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16 and 17. From 2 to 3, the river would have to be brought through a fine slope, formed by nature, in order to avoid a fall of about 50 feet. The banks of the slope which commences above the fall, are large, and the average width of the slope is 100 feet at the bottom: in order to carry the river through it, it would be sufficient to make a cut of about an arpent in length at each of its extremities, which become suddenly erect, and serve as a border to the present bed of the River. At Z on the map, there is a small artificial Canal, which has been dug for the uses of the Lumbering Establishment, and which connects the source of River *Trois Pistoles* with that of River *Du Sud*; this Canal is 5 arpents in length, and it would be sufficient to give it the requisite proportions. From Z to 14, the ground is so level, that a dam of five feet elevation, at the

utmost, is sufficient at present, with the Canal which I have just mentioned, to throw into River *Trois Pistoles*, the waters of the three last Lakes, which would naturally discharge their waters at Temiscouata. At 15 there is a fall of little consequence, and easily submerged.

Such is the recapitulation of researches made respecting the ground, and which have been made at private expense: they are imperfect, certainly, but nevertheless, of great importance. Now it behoves the Government, and it will be asked of them, simultaneously, by the Quebec Board of Trade, and the Municipal authorities of the County of Rimouski, and out of the Province, it is solicited by the Legislature of New Brunswick; it behoves the Government, I repeat, to order, and cause to be made, a minute exploration and researches by means of instruments, in order to decide upon the mode of communication—the place to be chosen—and to establish the probable cost of the undertaking.

The note which follows this paper, is an estimate of the cost of such an exploration.

(Signed,) J. C. TACHE'

RIMOUSKI, 25th April, 1850.

Probable cost of an Exploration for 2 guides, acquainted with the country, at 5s. <i>per diem</i> , the length of time in making the exploration being estimated at three months,	£45 0 0
13 men for the transport of provisions, and for all other services, at £3 per month,.....	117 0 0
Provisions for the men at 1s. <i>per diem</i> ,	67 0 0
Unforeseen expenses, and deficiency which might occur,	25 0 0
	£255 0 0

The amount of fees of engineers is not here included, because the Board of Public Works might send some of the gentlemen ordinarily employed in that department, and receiving permanent salaries.

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FIFTH REPORT of the STANDING COMMITTEE on RAILROADS AND TELEGRAPH LINES.

YOUR Committee have the honour to Report the proceedings of Committee and Evidence taken in relation to the Bill for the incorporation of a Company to construct a Railroad between the Niagara and Detroit Rivers, reported to Your Honourable House on Friday last, 12th July instant.

W. B. ROBINSON,
Chairman, *pro. tem.*

ORDER OF REFERENCE.

Legislative Assembly,
28th May, 1850.

Ordered,—That the Standing Committee on Railroads and Telegraph Lines be composed of the following Members:—

Mr. CAUCHON,
Mr. GUGY,
Mr. HOLMES,
Sir ALLAN N. MACNAB,
Mr. MCFARLAND,
Mr. MONGENAIS,
Mr. PERRY, (Replaced by the
Hon. Mr. HINCKS on 11th June.)
Mr. PRINCE,
Hon. Mr. ROBINSON,
Mr. SCOTT (of Bytown),
Mr. TACHÉ.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE.

Tuesday, 4th June, 1850.

Present:—Messrs. Holmes, Robinson, Prince,
Scott (of Bytown), Taché, and Gury.

Sir ALLAN NAPIER MACNAB was chosen Chairman.

In the absence of the Chairman the Committee adjourned till Tuesday, 11th June instant.

Tuesday, 11th June, 1850.

Present:—Sir Allan N. MacNab, (Chairman);
Messrs. Robinson, Holmes, McFarland,
Taché, Mongenais, and Cauchon.

Mr. Holmes moved, seconded by Mr. Robinson, That the Chairman do cause the Secretary of the Great Western Railroad Company to be summoned to appear forthwith before this Committee, bringing with him the copies of all contracts, books, correspondence and other documents necessary to inform the Committee of the actual position of the said Company.

Mr. Taché moved to add the words, "provided the expenses for travelling will be paid by the interested party, and not from the public Treasury."

The Committee divided:—

YEAS.	NAYS.
Messrs. McFarland, Taché, Mongenais, Cauchon—4.	Messrs. Holmes, Scott (of Bytown), Robinson—3.

So it was carried, and ordered accordingly.

Tuesday, 18th June, 1850.

Present:—Sir Allan N. MacNab, (Chairman);
Messrs. Cauchon, Gury, Hincks, Holmes,
McFarland, Mongenais, Prince, Robinson,
Scott (of Bytown), and Taché.

Jasper T. Gilkison, Esquire, appeared before the Committee, in answer to the summons of the 11th instant.

Robert S. Woods, Esquire, appeared before the Committee.

Ordered,—That if Mr. Woods is in possession of any information tending to shew that the parties asking for a Charter to construct a Railroad to connect the Niagara and Detroit Rivers, are prepared to commence its construction on receiving a Charter, and complete it in a reasonable time, he be requested to lay the same before the Committee.

Mr. Woods addressed the Committee in favour of the Charter, and handed in two letters, as follows:—

DETROIT, January 17th, 1850.

R. STUART WOODS, Esquire,
Sandwich, C. W.

DEAR SIR,

I have noticed your remarks in the "Times" of the 20th ultimo, upon the subject of the Niagara and Detroit Rivers Railroad.

In consulting the true interest of the Stockholders and the public (and their interests are identical) in

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any line of Railway across your Peninsula, it will be necessary so to lay the line of such road, as to command the greatest amount of both through, and local business—having of course a reasonable regard for the physical development of the country it traverses.

This is not the less true, though either branch of the business be large enough in itself to pay well, upon the required investment, for the greater the business, the better able is the road to cultivate its local as well as its through business by moderate charges, and protect itself by the same means, against competition from any quarter. Those interested in the Road, as Stockholders, will readily see this. Those interested in the through business, will desire the road to get all the way business it can, to be able to accommodate them at the more reasonable rate; and those interested in the way business, will desire all the aid that can be had from the through business to lessen the tax upon theirs. These interests would therefore all appear to tend to the same end, and be consistent with each other.

The old route of the Niagara and Detroit Rivers Railroad appears to have been laid with less view to the way than the through business, the latter would therefore have the chief burden of its support to carry; the great advantage of this route lies in the light cost of its construction.

The line of the Great Western Railway, on the contrary, seems chiefly fitted for way business, its length in some measure, through its grades in a greater degree, rendering it less able to do the through business. The extra cost of this line is much against it.

In these remarks are my reasons for approving the middle line, suggested in your note to the "Times," or any other which may most effectually secure the object of such a line.

If the new line could be so laid as to secure nearly the same original cost and easy grades of the old Niagara and Detroit Rivers Railroad, while it should accommodate a large proportion of the local business on the line of the Great Western Road, thus, in a measure, combining the favourable features, and rejecting the errors of both lines, I believe it would be certain to command so large a business as would entitle it to the confidence of capitalists, and thus procure its construction.

Most respectfully,
Your obedient Servant,
J. W. BROOKS.

DETROIT, March 20th, 1850.

R. STUART WOODS, Esq.

DEAR SIR,

I have read the Railway article in the "Spectator," of the 13th instant, which you were so kind as to hand me this morning. My letter to you of the 17th of January, represents my views with regard to the route of any road intended to connect this frontier with the Niagara River. I trust you will not think the impression that Mr. Benedict has arrived at, as to my preference for the route of the "Great Western," indicates any change in my opinion that the proposed route of the Niagara and Detroit Rivers Railway, promises to be much more acceptable to persons on this side. The projects must be viewed with reference to their financial me-

rits; whichever road can be more cheaply built, and will pay better, that is the one to which the capitalists will give the preference. It is obvious that the road *via* Hamilton presents the heaviest cost, and consequently, the prospect of being less profitable and less inviting to the capitalist. Here it is, the question arises: How much gain would it be to any road traversing your Peninsula, to visit Hamilton, and secure the business of Lake Ontario? Would the business be an equivalent for the additional cost? If this could be shewn to be the case, then there would be no reason why that city should not be visited. Taking Mr. Benedict's statement before your Parliament last year, in which he says the Great Western would cost at least a million of dollars more than the Niagara and Detroit Rivers Road, that business would be equal annually, to (say,) \$130,000. You know better than I what it is likely to be.

I do not regard the state of the market in Boston at present as any indication of the intrinsic value of Railway stocks—even in the minds of those through whose hands they are passing, but rather an indication that there are more being offered at this time than can be taken by parties in the habit of making such investments.

I feel assured that Stockholders in the Central road desiring a permanent investment, value their interest at 100, 110 to 120 per cent.

The crowded state of the eastern market cannot continue; whenever it is over—and favourable change may be looked for in the course of the coming summer—I have no doubt but the Road through Canada will receive all that attention, among parties interested in lines of Railway on this side, that its importance demands.

Secure for your Road at your next Parliament, a Charter that will be liberal and acceptable to the foreign capitalist, and I venture to predict for this line of Road an early construction despite the present depressed state of Railway interest.

Yours respectfully.

J. W. BROOKS.

Col. Prince moved, seconded by Mr. Cauchon, That it be advisable to construct a Railroad from some point on the River Detroit to such a point, or such points, on the Niagara River, as may be found most advisable. Such road to pass through, or in the immediate vicinity, of the Towns of Chatham, London, Woodstock and Brantford; and that a Charter be granted to Incorporate the Road, under the Title of the "Niagara and Detroit Rivers Railroad Company."

After some discussion, Col. Prince postponed his motion till to-morrow.

Friday, 21st June, 1850.

Present:—Sir Allan N. MacNab (Chairman); Messrs. Robinson, Prince, Mongenais, Taché, Scott (of Bytown), McFarland, and Gugy.

Col. Prince's motion of yesterday put, and after some discussion thereupon, it was carried, the Chairman being the only dissenting voice.

Jasper T. Gilkison, Esq., Secretary to the G. W. R., appeared, and after addressing the Committee against the Charter being granted to the Niagara and

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Detroit Rivers Company, was informed his detention, by virtue of the summons, was no longer required.

Ordered,—That Mr. Gilkison be paid his expenses in obeying the summons of the Committee.

Friday, 28th June, 1850.

Present:—Sir Allan N. MacNab, (Chairman); Messrs. Hincks, McFarland, Taché, Mongenais, Prince, Robinson, and Gury

Ordered,—That the Agents of the several parties applying for an Act incorporating the Niagara and Detroit Rivers Railroad Company, be heard before the Committee.

The following persons addressed the Committee:

John George Vansittart, Esquire, of Woodstock.
Robert S. Woods, Esquire, of Sandwich.
Henry C. R. Becher, Esquire, of London.

Wednesday, 10th July, 1850.

Present:—Sir Allan N. MacNab, (Chairman); Messrs. Cauchon, Holmes, McFarland, Mongenais, Prince, Robinson, Scott (of Bytown), Hincks, and Taché.

The Committee took into their consideration, the Bill for the incorporation of a Company to construct a Railroad between the Niagara and Detroit Rivers, referred to them on the 1st July, instant.

Lewis, F. Allan, Esq., of Black Rock, near Buffalo, appeared, and addressed the Committee in support of the above Charter, and of the Eastern terminus being fixed on the Niagara River, in the Township of Bertie.

Col. Prince moved a series of Resolutions, as follows:—

Resolved,—That it is desirable to construct a Railway from some point or points on the Niagara River, in the Township of Bertie, to some point on the Detroit River, in the Township of Sandwich,—That such line of road shall pass through the Towns of Brantford, Woodstock, London and Chatham, or the immediate vicinity of the said Towns; and that a Charter be granted during the present Session to incorporate the said line of road, under the name of the "Niagara and Detroit Rivers Railway Company."

Resolved,—That it is expedient, in order to provide against any delay in the commencement and construction of the said Niagara and Detroit Rivers Railway, that the said Company be required to afford a substantial guarantee of their intention to avail themselves of the provisions of the said Charter; and to this end, that the said Company be required, during the eighteen months next after the passing of this Act, to grade, in a sufficient manner, one hundred miles of their said line of road, under a penalty of forfeiting their said Charter.

Resolved,—That the Great Western Company shall be at liberty to intersect the main line of the said Niagara and Detroit Rivers Railway, at the town of Brantford or elsewhere, with the branch to be constructed from the Town of Hamilton to the said Town of Brantford, or to the point of intersection; and that the cars of the said Great Western Company shall be carried upon and over any portion of the

line of the said Niagara and Detroit Rivers Company, upon the usual terms, or upon such terms as may be agreed upon between the said Companies.

In amendment, Mr. Chairman moved, That the further consideration of the Resolutions be postponed till Friday next, in order that time be given to communicate with the Directors of the Great Western Railway Company; and that they be notified of the withdrawal of Messrs. Prince and Hincks, from the Memorandum executed by them and the Chairman of the Great Western Railway Company.

The Committee divided:—

YEAS.	NAYS.
Mr. Taché, Sir A. N. MacNab.—2.	Messrs. Cauchon, Hincks, Holmes, McFarland, Mongenais, Prince, Robinson.—7.

So it was lost.

In amendment, Mr. Chairman moved, That a copy of the Resolutions be forwarded to the Chairman of the Great Western Company, and that the Company be informed, through their Chairman, that this Committee will meet on Friday next, when an opportunity will be afforded to said Company, if they desire it, to be heard against the adoption of the said Resolutions.

In amendment, Mr. Cauchon moved, That the words "adopting of the said Resolutions," be struck out, and the following be substituted, "said Report to the House;"

Which was carried, and the original amendment, as amended, was ordered accordingly.

In amendment, to original motion, Mr. Chairman moved to Resolve, That before any interference in the Charter of the Great Western Company be determined upon by the Committee, notice be given to said Company that they are at liberty to appear before the said Committee, by Counsel or otherwise, against any supposed infringement of their rights under their Charter.

The Committee divided—

YEAS.	NAYS.
Mr. Scott, Sir A. N. MacNab—2	Messrs. Cauchon, Hincks, Holmes, McFarland, Mongenais, Prince, Robinson, Taché—8.

So it was lost.

The original motion being then put;

The Committee divided:—

YEAS.	NAY.
Messrs. Cauchon, Hincks, Holmes, McFarland, Mongenais, Prince, Robinson, Scott, Taché—9.	Sir A. N. MacNab—1.

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So it was carried, and Resolved, accordingly.

The Chairman instructed the Clerk to transmit, forthwith, a copy of said Resolutions (as also the Resolution of Committee requiring the same to be sent) to the Chairman of the Great Western Company.

Mr. Chairman handed in, and laid before the Committee, a copy of a proposition between Hon. Francis Hincks, Col. John Prince, and W. P. McLaren, Esquire, Chairman of the Great Western Railroad Company, as follows:—

It is proposed that a Charter should be given to a Company to be styled "The Niagara and Detroit Rivers Railway Company," to construct a line from any point on the Niagara River to Brantford in the County of Wentworth, or to any point within ten miles of that town, where they may intersect the line of the Great Western Railway Company, and on the following conditions:—

1st. That the line from Bertie to Brantford should be graded before the 1st January, 1852, under penalty of forfeiture of the Charter.

2nd. That the Company should be allowed to complete the line from Brantford to the Detroit River, passing through Woodstock, London, and Chatham, unless the Great Western Railroad Company shall have completed the grading of fifty miles of the line west of Brantford before the first day of January, 1852, and the entire grading of the line by the first day of June, 1853.

3rd. That provision shall be made that the Company which completes the line between Brantford and the Detroit River shall afford the usual facilities to the cars of the Company which shall construct the Branch Line.

We, the undersigned, are of opinion that a Charter, based on the conditions above mentioned, might be granted to the Company applying for it.

F. HINCKS,
JOHN PRINCE,
W. P. McLAREN,
Chairman. G.W.R.

Friday, 12th July, 1850.

Present:—Sir Allan N. MacNab, (Chairman); Messrs. Holmes, Mongenais, McFarland, Prince, Robinson, Scott (of Bytown), and Taché.

Mr. Chairman moved to Resolve, That all parties interested in obtaining Charters for Railways and amendments for such Charters have a right to be heard before this Committee by Counsel and accredited Agents; that in order to avoid imposition on the Committee, and to prevent its time being unnecessarily occupied by unauthorized parties, all persons professing to act as Counsel or Agents, and appearing as such, shall, before being heard, lay before the Committee their credentials duly authenticated under the hands of their principals.

Mr. Scott moved, in amendment, That all in the said Resolution after the words "accredited Agents" be struck out;

Which was carried, and the Resolution as amended, was put and Resolved accordingly.

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Mr. Chairman moves, That such of the Directors of the Great Western Road Company, their Secretary, Agents or Counsel, be called in, and that the Resolutions of the last meeting be read to them; and that they be informed that this Committee are prepared to hear whatever they may have to offer against the said Resolutions.

In amendment, Col. Prince moved, That all after the word "moves" be expunged, and the following inserted:—"That the several Agents be called in, and that the Resolutions adopted by the Committee on Wednesday, the 10th inst., be read to them, and they be heard in reply;"

Which was carried, and the several Agents were called in.

Mr. Gilkison was heard, and handed in the following document:—

To the Honourable the Standing Committee on Railways:—

I have reported to the Board of Directors of the Great Western Railroad Company, the Resolutions adopted by Your Committee on Wednesday last, and which were taken into consideration by the Board. I am instructed in reply, to communicate to Your Committee the following Resolutions of the Board, unanimously concurred in at its meeting yesterday:—

"Resolved,—That the Board considers the Resolution of the Railway Committee of the House of Assembly, just read, a complete violation of the understanding agreed upon between certain members of the said Committee and the Board, and this Board further declares, it has no right or power whatever to accede to the Resolutions now submitted, as they would virtually surrender the Charter of the Great Western Railroad Company."

"Resolved,—That the Chairman, Mr. McLaren, Mr. Tiffany, Dr. Hamilton, Mr. Carroll, and Mr. Gilkison, the Secretary, be a Committee from this Board, and proceed to Toronto to communicate the preceding Resolution to the Railway Committee of the House of Assembly, and do any other act they may see fit, towards preventing the introduction of any Bill to the Legislature, abrogating the Charter of this Company, or in any manner interfering with its rights secured by Act of Parliament."

I am further instructed by the Board of Directors to request of Your Honourable Committee, permission to be heard by Counsel; and that a Statement of the affairs and position of the Company may be submitted for the consideration of Your Committee.

JASPER GILKISON,
Secretary.

Toronto, 12th July, 1850.

J. S. Tiffany, Esquire, addressed the Committee, and asked for time, till Wednesday next, to prepare his observations and objections to the granting of the said Charter; and that, unless that time be allowed, he respectfully declined going into it, informing the Committee that he could not possibly do so at the moment.

Mr. Chairman moved, That there be given till Tuesday next at ten o'clock, for the Counsel of the Great Western Railroad Company and their Secretary, to prepare and lay before this Committee such

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objections to the Bill now before them, and such observations relating thereto, as they may think proper.

YEAS.

Mr. Scott (of Bytown),
Sir A. N. MacNab—2.

NAYS.

Messrs. Holmes,
Prince,
Robinson,
Taché—4.

So it was lost.

Jasper Gilkison, Esquire, again addressed the Committee on the part of the Great Western Railroad Company, as their Secretary.

James F. Joy, Esquire, of Detroit, being present, and being requested to state, for the information of the Committee, any facts within his knowledge relative to the probability of subscriptions of stock for the Detroit and Niagara Rivers Railroad, proposed to be chartered; said—that he was the Solicitor of the Michigan Railroad, running from Detroit to Michigan city, in Indiana, a distance of some two hundred and thirty miles, and had come to this city for the purpose of imparting information as to the views of the Stockholders of that road relative to the importance of the proposed road through Canada; that it had now become quite evident in the United States that a severe and close competition was to take place between two great routes for the Eastern and Western travel of the Union; that the New York and Erie Railroad was now surely to be constructed extending from New York city to Dunkirk on Lake Erie; that from that point to Erie, in Pennsylvania, the road was nearly graded, and would probably be completed in another year; that it would, doubtless, be pushed on rapidly from point to point until it shall reach Toledo; that from that point a road was now in process of construction, having for its object Chicago; and from Chicago there is also in process the construction of a road from thence to the Mississippi River. This will constitute the southern line of travel from the city of New York to the great valley of the West.

On the northern route is the Michigan Central Railway, already nearly complete to Chicago, the chain of road through the State of New York from Buffalo to Albany, and from thence to Boston, the Western road, so called, and to New York the Hudson River Road. These roads are all complete except that along the Hudson, which will be completed next year. This chain of roads, with the road through Canada, now proposed to be chartered, will constitute the Northern route for travel, and will, when completed, be from one hundred to one hundred and fifty miles shorter than the Southern route, and will command to a very great degree the immense Eastern and Western travel of the Union, should the road, in other respects, constitute as eligible a route. It is of great importance, of course, to the whole of this Northern chain of roads, that the connecting link through Canada be constructed at once, as must be most evident to any one acquainted with the circumstances; and it has now become a matter of great interest to the Stockholders in those roads, that such a charter may be granted as shall secure an eligible route for the road to command the American travel, and at the same time unite with it the interests of Canada, so as to secure the local traffic and travel of the country. It is believed by the Stockholders of the Michigan Central Road—and some of those in the Northern New York Roads known to me—and hoped, that the route proposed under the charter of the Detroit and Niagara Rivers Roads, will accomplish this, and secure the capital necessary for its immediate

construction; and they are ready to engage in the enterprise.

In coming to this conclusion, they have had the Charter of the Great Western Road and the Report of its Engineer before them. They are men of heavy capital themselves, and connected intimately with the capital of our Eastern Cities; and feeling a great interest in the early construction of the road through the Province, they believe that route to be so unfavourable a one, that they have come to the conclusion that the capital could not be obtained for its construction; while they have no doubt of the construction of the other. The expenses of the Great Western Road must, as is estimated by able Engineers, cost from one million to a million and a half of dollars more than the other route, and must be constructed upon heavy grades, in descending and ascending the hills in the vicinity of Hamilton, and must, from its heavy grades, ever be much more expensive in its management and operations, while it is less eligible as a route of travel by far on account of those grades. They feel also that a few hours difference in time will be sufficient to determine which of these two great thoroughfares will command the American travel between the Atlantic coast and the valley of the Mississippi: and in this view alone it is of great importance to avoid the heavy grades in the vicinity of Hamilton, which must do much to obstruct the speed of travel upon the road; for in this competition, time is the most important element. They are willing to embark in the one enterprise, and feel sure that it will command all the requisite capital, and be successful; while they feel that the other cannot succeed, and that capital cannot be had for its construction.

Allusion has been made to the effect of the chartering parallel roads. It is the experience of the United States, almost without exception, that when a Railway proves successful, a parallel road will be constructed in its vicinity. From Boston to Portland, in the State of Maine, a distance of about one hundred and twenty miles, there are two parallel roads, often very near together, and not more than ten miles apart in any portion of these roads; and both roads are among the best stock in New England. There are two parallel lines running through Vermont and New Hampshire, from Boston to Burlington, on Lake Champlain, both completed and in operation; one of them has been finished within the last year. There are two parallel roads through New Hampshire, from Concord to Haverhill, a distance of about eighty miles, one completed, and the other nearly so. There is a road building through Southern Michigan, parallel to the Michigan Central Road; and a road has been recently chartered from Troy in the State of New York, to Boston, to be constructed parallel with the Western Railroad; many other instances of shorter parallel roads might be named, but which I do not think it necessary to mention. Hardly a valuable road can be found in the American Union which has not its parallel either completed or in progress, and in some instances they occupy almost the same general route, or are in close proximity to it.

One word about the Eastern terminus: It is quite probable that Bertie is the best terminus, and that it will be there; and it is also quite probable that a branch to the Suspension Bridge may be expedient, to connect at that point, with a road direct to Rochester, which it is understood will be built. It would be better to leave the Eastern terminus free, with leave to the Company to fix it either at Bertie or at the Falls, or at both points, as the interests of

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the Company and stock subscribed at Buffalo, may render expedient.

Peter Carroll, Esquire, of Hamilton, was heard in support of the Great Western Railroad Company.

John G. Vansittart, gave answers to the following questions from Mr. Holmes:—

1st. Are you a shareholder, or otherwise interested in the Great Western Railroad Company?

Ans. I am a shareholder in the Great Western Railroad Company, and represent the interests of many others, who are shareholders also. I am deputed to express the opinion of a large portion of the inhabitants of Woodstock and the surrounding country, in which neighbourhood some £10,000 have been subscribed to the stock of the Great Western.

Ques. You have heard the objections urged, by Mr. Gilkison and Mr. Tiffany, against the Chartering of the Detroit River and Niagara Railroad Company; will you state whether, in your opinion, the public interest would be best advanced, by this Committee adhering to the Resolutions to report in favor of the petition?

Ans. I have heard the objections urged by Mr. Gilkison and Mr. Tiffany, against the chartering of the Niagara and Detroit Rivers Railroad Company, and am of opinion that the interest of the people of Oxford, and of the public generally, will be best advanced by adhering to the resolutions proposed by Col. Prince, and adopted by the Committee at its last sitting, in favour of the Niagara and Detroit Road; these Resolutions are in conformity with the wishes of the community who sent me here, and I have heard only one dissenting voice from the universal opinion in favour of them. The common belief is that the Great Western are unequal to the task of building the road, that we, as a people, are unable to construct it from our own resources, and that if we desire to avail ourselves of the capital of the Americans we must afford them an opportunity of coming to our aid, without subjecting them to any great additional cost for our own peculiar advantage or convenience.

The general supposition is, that if this Committee fail to report in favour of the petition for a Charter, defining the line of road through the centre of our Peninsula, another Charter for a Railway will be obtained under the same name, but without limit as to its intended line, and that a Southern Road will probably be built direct from point to point on the Niagara and Detroit Rivers; involving a manifest injury to the central Towns, and Hamilton itself.

And, with regard to the statement made by Mr. Gilkison and Mr. Tiffany, about stock of the Great Western, held in London, to the amount of some £400,000, I think it my duty to observe that Dr. Hamilton, one of the Directors of the Great Western Company, in answer to a direct inquiry made by me after the meeting of their Board in Hamilton last week, informed me that they did not expect another

shilling of such stock to be paid, and that though it was not yet forfeited, it probably would be whenever the next call was made upon it. The London stock was not included in the last call of five per cent, which was only made applicable to the new stock, for the purpose of placing it on a par with the old.

George S. Wilkes, Esq., of Brantford, answered the following questions, proposed by the Committee:

Are you a shareholder or otherwise interested in the Great Western Railroad Company?

Ans. I am not interested in that Railroad, nor are those whom I represent. The inhabitants of Brantford declined to take Stock in that Company, as its route was laid several miles northward of that place.

You have heard the objections urged by Mr. Gilkison and Mr. Tiffany against the chartering of the Niagara and Detroit Rivers Railroad Company. Will you state whether, in your opinion, the public interest would be best advanced by this Committee adhering to the Resolution to report in favour of the Petition?

Ans. I am of opinion that the public interest would be subserved by the granting of this Charter:—

1st. Because we should have a Railroad with a certainty of completion, through all the principal Towns, and generally through the most thickly settled portion of the Niagara, Gore, Brock, London and Western Districts, accommodating a large population, who ought not to be deprived of the benefits of a Railway, merely because it does not pass through the City of Hamilton.

2nd. Because the Great Western Company has been in existence upwards of fourteen years, and yet offers no prospect of being proceeded with, while the Niagara and Detroit Rivers Railroad, from the necessities of the American Companies, is certain of rapid completion.

3rd. Because the route laid down for the Niagara and Detroit Railroad, is the best route yet offered to Capitalists for investment; combining the greatest facilities for through travel, with the greatest amount of way business, and can be built at a less cost than any other line.

4th. Because the road may be tapped at Brantford by a branch road from Hamilton, at an expense quite within the means of the inhabitants of that City, and others interested in Lake Ontario trade, who should not ask others, not so interested, to build the road for them.

The Committee proceeded with the consideration of the Bill, and agreed to the same, with several amendments.

Ordered—That the Chairman Report.

THADDEUS PATRICK,
Clerk to the Standing Committee
On Railroads and Telegraph Lines.

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REPORT ON PETITION OF F. C. CAPREOL, ESQUIRE.

COMMITTEE ROOM, 15th July, 1850.

THE COMMITTEE, to whom was referred that part of the Petition of F. C. Capreol, of the City of Toronto, Esquire, praying for an investigation into the pursuit, by him, of certain Fugitives from Justice, in the year 1843,—respectfully beg leave to Report:—

That on reference to the evidence appended to this Report, Your Honourable House will find that the whole merit of the apprehension of the murderers of the late Thomas Kinnear, Esquire, as well as of the recovery of the property stolen, is due to F. C. Capreol, Esquire, the Petitioner. The intelligence, zeal, promptitude, and activity displayed on that occasion by this gentleman, are indeed above all praise.

It is established that the then Mayor, as well as the Magistrates, both for the City and District, would assume no part of the responsibility; and the High Bailiff, (Mr. Kingsmill,) who accompanied, and who seems to have ably assisted Mr. Capreol, was, it appears, advised to refrain from that course.

It is proved that Mr. Capreol alone chartered the Steamer, for which, having borrowed the money, he paid £25, before starting. He shortly afterwards refunded the amount so borrowed; and he also defrayed the expenses of the High Bailiff and assistants, in the State of New York and back hither, as well as his own, which, assuming this case to have been no exception to the general rule, must have been considerable.

It is clear also, that Mr. Capreol did not stand in the relation of agent to Mr. Kinnear, nor has he become the legatee, the executor, or administrator of the deceased gentleman, or obtained the management or use of any part of his funds.

On such occasions, unless the evidence of the individual were received, it is more easy to determine on the part taken by him, than on the precise amount of his disbursements; even in that case, however, owing to anxiety, haste, and want of proper appliances, many sums necessarily expended would be unavoidably overlooked. Mr. Capreol's loss of time, and the neglect of his own affairs, deserve some consideration, and, on the whole, Your Committee venture to conclude that one hundred pounds would probably not be much above the compensation to which Mr. Capreol would be entitled.

Being restricted within bounds defined by the Constitution, Your Committee, without positively recommending a pecuniary grant, report the facts to Your Honourable House.

The whole nevertheless humbly submitted.

A. GUGY,
Chairman.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

Mr. Skyring being called before the Committee, gave in the following statement:—

I have a perfect recollection, that on the evening of the 30th July, 1843, Mr. Capreol was informed of the murder of Mr. Kinnear, as well as of his house-keeper; having been on terms of intimacy with the late Mr. Kinnear, Mr. Capreol was much distressed by that event, and having learnt that the murderers had fled to the United States, he resolved to pursue and apprehend them. I accompanied Mr. Capreol to the then Mayor, the present Hon. Mr. Sherwood, who being applied to for his assistance, refused to grant it. He said, that as the murder had taken place out of the limits of the city, he had nothing to do with it, and he referred us to a District Magistrate. I accompanied Mr. Capreol a second time, and called at the residence of Mr. Sherwood, about half-past eleven o'clock at night, and applied again to him for any assistance that he could give; but on this occasion he again refused, a second time, in the most positive manner; thereupon Mr. Capreol proceeded on his own responsibility, risk, and expense. Mr. Capreol chartered the "Transit;" the Captain agreed to go over to Lewiston for £25, to be paid before starting, which money Mr. Capreol not having about him, went to a friend, borrowed the money, paid it, and started. Having reached Lewiston, he there overtook the criminals, contrived to bring them over, and surrender them to justice. I have a personal knowledge that Mr. Capreol was not the agent of Mr. Kinnear, nor had he any money in his possession belonging to Mr. Kinnear. The foregoing evidence is founded on my personal knowledge, for I accompanied Mr. Capreol on the occasion above mentioned. I cannot say with any precision what this mission cost Mr. Capreol, but I know that it entailed upon him a good deal of trouble and loss of time, and I should venture to say, though I cannot speak with certainty, that the expenditure consequent upon his exertions to arrest the murderers, amounted to £100. I have a perfect certainty that the then Mayor, positively refused to interfere, in any manner whatever.

J. C. Morrison, Esquire, a Member of the Committee, examined:—

I knew the late Mr. Kinnear, murdered in July, 1843, by his own servant; the murderers fled to the United States, and were pursued and captured by Mr. Capreol, to the best of my knowledge and belief, upon his own responsibility, and sole expense. Mr. Capreol was not the agent of the deceased, nor had he any funds belonging to the deceased in his hands that I know of. I was on terms of intimacy with the deceased, was in some matters his legal adviser, and

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have since been his administrator; I thus have some knowledge of his affairs. I have no reason to believe that Mr. Capreol had any selfish views in apprehending the murderers; on the contrary, I have every reason to believe that he acted from the purest motives; there can be no doubt that his conduct on that occasion was of essential service to the whole community. It is also certain that in proceeding as he did, without any warrant, he acted in a very daring manner, but had he not pursued them with that promptitude that he did, the murderers, in all probability, would have escaped. Their apprehension, therefore, is entirely due to his efforts. I should add, that Mr. Capreol was neither the legatee, nor executor, nor in any wise connected with the management of the estate. I must add, that the heirs of the late Mr. Kinnear, communicated with me in relation to the apprehension of the murderers; they had been put to great expense by that murder, that is to say, somewhat over £250; they were consequently unwilling to refund to Mr. Capreol, the expense which he had been at, and they protested that not they, but the country, was bound to defray the expense; they consequently wrote to me imposing conditions of such a kind that Mr. Capreol declined them.

4th July, 1850.

Mr. G. Michie, being examined, says:—

I remember the time that T. Kinnear, Esquire, was murdered; I was then in partnership with Mr. Ogilvie. On the morning of the 1st of August, 1843, I noticed that a check for £30, dated the preceding day, had been drawn by my partner in favour of Mr. Capreol. My partner explained to me, that Mr. Capreol had climbed in at his window, during the sleep of Mr. Ogilvie, the preceding night, to borrow the money in order to pay Captain Richardson, of the steamer "Transit," who refused to proceed without being paid before hand. I have a knowledge that the "Transit" did proceed, in the course of that night. Sometime afterwards, Mr. Capreol returned the money.

Dr. L. O'Brien, being examined, stated:—

I remember the night on which the report of the murder of the late T. Kinnear, reached Toronto.—Mr. Capreol was strenuous in his exertions to induce the city and district Magistrates to charter a steamer, that he might pursue the murderers. The city magistrates present, all declined to assume any responsibility, as I did also, as a district magistrate. Mr. Capreol then said he would do it on his own account, and I believe he did, and has the whole merit of the apprehension of the murderers.

George Duggan, junior, Esquire, being examined, stated:—

I recollect the circumstances of the murder alluded to. Mr. Capreol was urgent that the Mayor of Toronto, or the magistracy, should charter Captain Richardson's steamer, the "Transit," then in harbour, to pursue the murderers forthwith. The Mayor and the magistracy declined to incur the expense of chartering the steamer. Mr. Capreol, failing to obtain their assistance, or that of the district magistrate, (the last witness,) and Captain Richardson refusing to go without being first paid, undertook it on his own responsibility; I have no doubt, he individually, procured the means and chartered the boat. The promptitude of the action greatly facilitated the ar-

rest of the murderers. I consider that Mr. Capreol's conduct was highly praiseworthy on that occasion; I would, for one, have contributed as an individual, and so would the then Mayor have been ready to contribute his proportion, but nobody interfered to raise a subscription.

The Hon. Henry Sherwood, a Member of the Committee, being examined, stated as follows:—

It was, I think, in July, 1843, on a Sunday afternoon, that I heard a report that Mr. Kinnear had been murdered at his place of residence, about sixteen miles from this city. Upon hearing this, I immediately made inquiry, and found that a messenger had arrived, and had gone to Mr. Gurnett's (who was then an Alderman of the city) to lay information before him of the fact. I went to Mr. Gurnett's (as I was then Mayor of the city) to obtain full information of the circumstances. Mr. Gurnett informed me of the facts, and asked my advice as to how he was to proceed. He issued his warrant as a city magistrate, which was backed by Dr. O'Brien, a district magistrate; subsequently to this, Mr. Capreol called on me to ascertain if I could authorize the chartering of a steamer across the lake to Lewiston, whither, it was supposed, the murderers had fled. I informed Mr. Capreol that I had no authority whatever to incur such an expense, on the part of the city, the offence having been committed out of its jurisdiction. Mr. Capreol appeared exceedingly anxious that every effort should be made to apprehend the murderers. I inquired of him whether he knew who was Mr. Kinnear's Agent in the city at the time, or if he had one; he said he was not aware whether he had any one in particular, but that he was in the habit of transacting business with him during his lifetime. After this conversation with Mr. Capreol, I inferred that he had been acting for Mr. Kinnear, and I therefore advised him to go to the expense of chartering a steamer, and that I thought, as the estate of Mr. Kinnear was wealthy, he would be reimbursed: Mr. Duggan was with Mr. Capreol at the time. They then left me, and Mr. Capreol afterwards returned and informed me that he had made arrangements for a steamer to proceed immediately. I informed him then, as I had done before, that any assistance I could give him, by furnishing Police Officers, I was willing to do. I sent for George Kingsmill, the High Bailiff at the time, or Mr. Kingsmill called at my house, (I am not sure which,) I was in bed at the time, and upon hearing a knocking at the door, I opened my window and spoke to him; he said that Mr. Capreol had engaged a steamer to go over to Lewiston, and that he had the warrant in his possession; I told him to proceed at once, and to take as many of the Police as he thought necessary to assist him in capturing the murderers.

The next day the High Bailiff reported to me that he had succeeded in capturing the murderers, and that they were in gaol.

Upon making inquiry as to the circumstances under which they were arrested, I was informed by the High Bailiff, that he had arrested the parties at Lewiston, in the State of New York; that he had arrested the female first, and having put her in safe keeping, he arrested the man, and with a good deal of difficulty succeeded in putting hand-cuffs on him. From other information which I also received at the time, I am satisfied that the energetic and prompt manner in which the High Bailiff acted, saved, not only trouble, but also expense. Had he not resolutely arrested the parties, and crossed the river

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with them, the authorities here would have had to demand them from the State of New York, under the then existing law. It appeared to me at the time, and I have no reason to alter my opinion, that the conduct of the High Bailiff was deserving of much commendation. Mr. Capreol's conduct, in my opinion, reflected much credit upon him; so far as I know, he could have no motive for the active course he took, but that of bringing the criminals to justice. I have no doubt that Mr. Capreol employed and paid Captain Richardson. I stated in the House that it was £12 10s., but I find that I was mistaken; I have been told since that Mr. Capreol paid £25 for the use of the steamer.

Mr. George Kingsmill, late High Bailiff of the City of Toronto, being examined, stated as follows:

In July, 1843, I was High Bailiff of the city of Toronto. On Sunday, the 30th of July, I met Mr. Gurnett in King Street, and by his directions made search for the murderers of the late Mr. Kinnear, and ultimately ascertained that they had crossed over to Lewiston. About nine or ten o'clock at night, Mr. Gurnett handed me a warrant for the apprehension of the murderers; in the mean time Mr. Capreol had chartered the steamer "Transit," to proceed to Lewiston, for the purpose of apprehending the murderers, and accordingly he took me over in the "Transit" to Lewiston, having started about one o'clock on Monday morning. After we arrived at Lewiston, I had the good fortune to catch them both in the same tavern where I arrested them with the property of the deceased, and they were brought over to Queenston. My incidental expenses were paid by Mr. Capreol, by whom all the expenses incidental to that occurrence, were defrayed. The murderers had stolen the horse and wagon of the deceased, and they were fortunately detained in Lewiston, first by the breaking of some part of the wagon, and secondly being stopped by the Custom House officer for duty; probably, had Mr. Capreol waited for the regular trip of the steamer, the guilty parties might have escaped. Most decidedly Mr. Capreol is entitled to the credit of the apprehension of the guilty parties. I was present when Captain Richardson refused to go without being paid before hand. Mr. Capreol went to town, and in a short time returned and satisfied Captain Richardson. I went, in a great measure, upon my own responsibility, for the Hon. Mr. Sherwood, the then Mayor, had told me that it was a District case, and said it was better that I should not go, but the High Constable for the District should go instead of me. After this I went home, but Mr. Capreol's brother-in-law having come for me, I followed him down to the "Transit."

F. C. Capreol, Esquire, being examined, stated as follows:—

It is due to Mr. Kingsmill, the High Bailiff, to state, that upon accompanying me to Lewiston, he acted in a manner so intelligent, prompt, and courageous, as to instantly apprehend the murderers, and

to avoid discussion and difficulty; but for the measures which we thus jointly took, the murderers might have escaped; indeed they probably would have escaped; and I do not hesitate to say, that unsuccessful pursuit of them might have cost the country £1000.

PETITION OF F. C. CAPREOL, ESQUIRE.

To the Honourable the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Canada, in Parliament assembled:

The humble Petition of Frederick Chase Capreol, of the City of Toronto, Esquire;

SHEWETH:

That in the month of July, one thousand eight hundred and forty-three, Thomas, Kinnear, Esquire, of Richmond Hill, and his house-keeper, were murdered;

That Your Petitioner was made acquainted with the fact by one of the Aldermen of the City;

That Your Petitioner having been informed that Mr. Kinnear's horse and wagon were seen in Toronto, early in the morning, Your Petitioner conceived it probable that the guilty party or parties had escaped to the States;

That Your Petitioner applied to the proper authorities, to have the fugitives pursued, but all aid or assistance on their part, was refused;

That Your Petitioner then, at his own expense, chartered a steamboat from Captain Richardson, and at midnight proceeded to Lewiston, and there succeeded in capturing the two suspected parties, servants of Mr. Kinnear, and afterwards delivering them into the hands of justice at Toronto;

That the said parties were tried, found guilty, and suffered the penalty of the law;

That Your Petitioner, in connection with, and in consequence of the above proceedings, has expended a large sum of money, of the greater part of which, he is still deficient.

Your Petitioner, therefore, humbly prays that Your Honourable House will be pleased to cause an investigation to be made into the facts and circumstances of the case, with the view of awarding to Your Petitioner such compensation as may be deemed meet by Your Honourable House.

And Your Petitioner will ever pray.

FRED. C. CAPREOL.

Toronto, 21st June, 1850.

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RETURN

To an ADDRESS from the HONORABLE the LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY to HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR GENERAL; praying him to cause to be laid before the House, a Statement shewing the POPULATION of the various CONSTITUENCIES intended to be formed under the REPRESENTATION BILL before the House.

UPPER CANADA.

Number.	COUNTIES.	TOWNSHIPS.	Population.	Number.	COUNTIES.	TOWNSHIPS.	Population.
1*	GLENGARRY	Charlottenburg	4788	7	RENFREW	Admaston	451
		Kenyon	3596			Blithfeld	} 595
		Lochiel	8888			Bagot	
		Lancaster	3785			Bromley	537
	Total of County..		15970			Horton	929
						Lavant	66
						Darling	441
						MacNab	1226
2*	STORMONT.....	Finch	1223			Pakenham	1504
		Osnabrock	4206			Pembroke	} No Re-
		Roxborough	1704			Ross .....		turns.
		Cornwall	3897			Stafford	186
	Total of County.....		11030			Westmeath	822
							6757
3*	DUNDAS	Mountain	2437	8	LANARK	Bathurst	2887
		Matilda	3534			Beckwith	2423
		Winchester	2070			Burgess, (North).....	898
		Williamsburgh	3698			Dalhousie	1365
	Total of County.....		11739			Drummond	4169
						Elmsley, (North).....	1649
4	PRESCOTT	Alfred	343			Lanark	2454
		Caledonia	766			Montague	2987
		Hawkesbury, (East)...	2398			Ramsay	3081
		Hawkesbury, (West)..	2462			Sherbrooke, (North) }	} 1828
		Longueuil	1293			Sherbrooke, (South) }	
		Plantagenet	1371				
	Total of County.....		8683			Total of County.....	23691
5	RUSSELL.....	Clarence	304	9	GRENVILLE	Edwardsburgh	3448
		Cumberland	1044			Wolfred	2653
		Cambridge.....	75			Gower, (South)	962
		Russell	278			Oxford	3936
	Total of County.....		1701			Augusta.....	4378
							15377
6	CARLETON	Fitzroy	2205	10	LEEDS	Bastard	3018
		Goulbourn	2488			Burgess, (South).....	254
		Gower, (North)	1509			Crosby, (North)	1461
		Gloucester	2393			Crosby, (South)	1181
		Huntley	1966			Elmsley, (South)	998
		March	1858			Elizabethtown	5126
		Marlborough.....	1657			Escott	1188
		Osgoode	2252			Kitley.....	3173
		Tarbolton	363			Leeds.....	} 3952
		Nepean	3314			Lansdowne	
	Total of County.....		20045			Yonge	3485
							28835

[Marked thus * are the Numbers by Census of this year, the remainder are 1848.]

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UPPER CANADA.—(Continued.)

Number.	COUNTIES.	TOWNSHIPS.	Population.	Number.	COUNTIES.	TOWNSHIPS.	Population.
11	FRONTENAC	Barrie	No Return.	17	DURHAM.....	Hope	3098
		Bedford	727			Clarke	5321
		Clarendon	No Return.			Darlington.....	6368
		Hiachinbrooke	do			Cavan.....	3917
		Kennebec	do			Cartwright	1087
		Loughborough	1778			Manvers.....	1494
		Olden	No Return.			Port Hope.....	2025
		Oso.....	do			Total of County.....	23310
		Palmerston	do	18	PETERBOROUGH	Belmont.....	161
		Portland.....	1687			Burleigh	50
		Pittsburgh	2040			Methuen	80
		Kingston	7525			Dummer	1377
		Storrington	1897			Harvey	69
		Wolfe Island.....	1656			Douro	1264
		Total of County.....	17310			Smith	2071
12	ADDINGTON	Amherst Island.....	1184			Monaghan, (North)...	588
		Anglesea	No Return.			Asphodel	1243
		Camden	5779			Otonabee	3161
		Ernestown	4512			Peterborough	1771
		Kaladar	No Return.			Total of County.....	11836
		Sheffield	1661	19	VICTORIA	Mariposa	2501
		Total of County.....	13186			Ops	2078
13	LENOX	Adolphustown	673			Emily	2445
		Fredericksburgh	2913			Ennismore	500
		Richmond	2898			Eldon.....	1232
		Total of County.....	6484			Fenelon.....	212
14	PRINCE EDWARD	Fredericksburgh	2913			Verulam	492
		Richmond	2898			Bexley	114
		Total of County.....	6484			Somerville	No Return.
15	HASTINGS	Athol	1547			Total of County.....	9574
		Ameliasburg	2970	20	* SIMCOE.....	Orillia, (North)	76
		Hillier	3253			Orillia, (South)	470
		Hallowell	2518			Matchedash .....	.....
		Marysburgh	3243			Tay	274
		Sophiasburgh	2931			Medonte	993
		Picton Town.....	1599			Oro.....	1759
		Total of County.....	18061			Vespra	1254
16	NORTHUMBERLAND...	Lake	No Return.			Flos	405
		Tudor.....	do			Tiny	683
		Grimsthorpe	do			Sunnidale	156
		Marmora	495			Nottawasaga.....	1411
		Madoc	1620			Gwillimsbury, (West.)	3816
		Elziver	No Return.			Innisfil	1887
		Rawdon	2250			Essa	1223
		Huntingdon	1790			Tecumseth.....	3612
		Hungerford	1765			Adjala	1754
		Sidney	3801			Tosorontio.....	431
		Thurlow.....	3798			Mulmur	644
		Belleville.....	2939			Mono.....	2276
		Tyendenago	4525			Total of County.....	23124
		Total of County.....	22983	21	YORK, (North Riding.) ...	Thora	1011
17	NORTHUMBERLAND...	Alnwick	358			*Mara	966
		Cramahe	4293			*Rama	8
		Cobourg	3513			Uxbridge	1459
		Hamilton	3892			*Reach	2492
		Haldimand.....	2603			*Gwillimsbury, (East)	2616
		Monaghan, (South)...	1214			*Gwillimsbury, (North)	1172
		Murray	4487			Scott	538
		Percy	1841			*Brock	3174
		Seymour	1852			*Georgina.....	947
		Total of County.....	24113			*Whitchurch.....	4113
		Total of County.....	24113			Total of Riding.....	18496

[Marked thus * are the Numbers by Census of this year, the remainder are 1846.]

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UPPER CANADA.—(Continued.)

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Number.	COUNTIES.	TOWNSHIPS.	Population.	Number.	COUNTIES.	TOWNSHIPS.	Population.	
22	YORK, (South Riding.)	*Etobicoke *King Vaughan York	2914 5574 5913 7120	30	GREY	*Derby Sydenham *St. Vincent..... *Sullivan Holland *Euphrasia *Collingwood *Bentneck Glengel *Artemesia *Osprey.....	787 1191 1246 436 424 474 365 924 380 60	
	Total of Riding.....		21521		Total of County.....		6287	
23	YORK, (East Riding.)	*Markham..... *Pickering..... Scarborough..... Whitby *Oshawa	6868 6385 3728 8081 1106	31	† BRUCE	Huron Kinloss Culross Carrick Kincardine Greenock Brant Bruce Saugeen Eldersly..... Arran		
	Total of Riding.....		26168		Total of County.....			
24	YORK, (West Riding.)	*Albion *Caledon *Chinguacousy..... Toronto *Toronto Gore.....	3957 2744 5489 6525 1602					
	Total of Riding.....		20317					
25	HALTON	*Erin Esquesing Trafalgar Nasagaweya Nelson	3055 4259 5807 1740 3862	32	HURON.....	Hay Stephen M'Gillivray Biddulph Usborne Howick M'Killop Gray Morris Turnberry Ashfield Wawanosh Colborne Hullett Tuckersmith Stanley Goderich	399 328 892 1495 461 506 487 304 680 309 863 1196 3010	
	* Total of County.....		18723		Total of County.....		10924	
26	WATERLOO	Dumfries, (North) } Waterloo *Wilmot Woolwich Wellesley Peel Maryborough	About 4000 6750 4863 2780 2145 1274 587	33	PERTH	Blanchard Hibbert Fullarton Downie Logan Ellice Easthope, (North) ... Easthope, (South) ... Elma Wallace Mornington	1874 309 999 1964 407 1100 1567 1319	
	Total of County		22399		Total of County.....		9589	
27	BRANT	Brantford Onondaga Tuscarora Oakland Dumfries, (South) Burford, East	7415 1412 1500 668 4000 1548	34	LAMBTON	Bosanquet Plympton Warwick Sarnia Moore Enniskillen Brooke Sombra Dawn Euphemia	204 640 1216 600 798 150 360 913 793	
	Total of County.....		16543		Total of County.....		5614	
28	WELLINGTON	Puslinch *Guelph Nichol Garrafraxa..... *Eramosa	2861 4399 1827 1661 2150					
	Total of County.....		12898					
29	PEEL	*Normanby *Egremont Proton *Melancthon..... Minto Arthur Luther Amaranth	400 594 160 200 1449 385					
	Total of County.....		3188					

† No Returns have been sent in from these Townships, which have only just been opened.

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UPPER CANADA.—(Continued.)

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15th July.

Number.	COUNTIES.	TOWNSHIPS.	Population.	Number.	COUNTIES.	TOWNSHIPS.	Population.
35	KENT	Orford Howard Camden Chatham Harwich Dover, (East) Dover, (West) Raleigh Tilbury, (East) Romney Zone	870 2063 394 1011 2116 1960 2183 540 364 1297	41	HALDIMAND	Walpole Oneida Seneca Cayuga Canborough Rainham Dunn Moulton Sherbrooke	2233 1787 2513 1589 858 1325 653 1449 315
	Total of County		12798		Total of County		12672
36	ESSEX	Mersea Gosfield Colchester Rochester Maidstone Malden Anderdon Sandwich Tilbury, (West)	1021 1897 2634 634 864 960 360 8636 160	42	WELLAND	Pelham Thorold Stamford Crowland Willoughby Wainfleet Humberstone Bertie	2006 3582 3267 1190 1344 1400 2259 2388
	Total of County		12166		Total of County		17436
37	ELGIN	Aldborough Dunwich Southwold *Yarmouth Malahide Delaware Westminster Bayham Dorchester, (South)	994 1773 3963 5748 3250 1060 4292 3538 1506	43	LINCOLN	Grimsby Clinton Louth Grantham Caistor Gainsborough Niagara	2142 2652 1780 7242 956 2097 2144
	Total of County		26124		Total of County		19013
38	MIDDLESEX	Mosa Ekfrid Carradoc Metcalf Adelaide Williams Lobo Nissouri Dorchester, (North) London	1499 1229 1715 326 1594 1140 1928 3156 1506 5286	44	WENTWORTH	Beverly Flamboro', (East) Flamboro', (West) Ancaster Glanford Binbrook Saltfleet Barton	4169 2347 4528 3960 1546 1357 2397 1478
	Total of County		19377		Total of County		21782
39	NORFOLK	Houghton Middleton Charlottetown Windham Townsend Woodhouse Walsingham Long Point Eyerson's Island	1055 560 2306 2532 3899 3392 1912 80 30	Blenheim, (3666,) appears to be omitted from Oxford— making the County 21,225.			
	Total of County		15716		CITIES	Toronto *Hamilton Kingston	23503 10248 8369
40	OXFORD	Zorra, (East) *Zorra, (West) Oxford, (North) Oxford, (East) Oxford, (West) Dereham Burford Blandford	2220 3187 803 2667 2362 2463 1548 2303		TOWNS	Bytown London *Niagara Brockville *Cornwall	6275 4584 3373 2449 1503
	Total of County		17557		Total		60807

[Marked thus * are the Numbers by Census of this year, the remainder are 1848.]

UPPER CANADA.—(Continued.)

RECAPITULATION.

Members.	COUNTIES.	Population.	Members.	COUNTIES.	Population.
2	Glengarry	15970		<i>Brought up</i>	395211
1	Stormont	11030	2	Halton	18723
1	Dundas	11739	2	Waterloo	22399
1	Prescott	8633	1	Brant	16543
1	Russell	1701	1	Wellington.....	12898
2	Carleton	20045	—	Peel.....	} United. } 9138
1	Renfrew	6757	—	Grey .....		} United. } 6287
2	Lanark	23691	—	Bruce.....	} United. } 10924
2	Grenville	15377	1	Huron.....		} United. } 9539
2	Leeds	23835	1	Perth ..	} United. } 5614
2	Frontenac	17310	1	Lambton.....		} United. } 12798
1	Addington	13136	1	Kent	} United. } 12166
1	Lennox	6484	2	Essex .....		} United. } 26124
2	Prince Edward	18061	2	Elgin	} United. } 19377
2	Hastings	22983	2	Middlesex .....		} United. } 15716
2	Northumberland	24113	2	Norfolk	} United. } 21225
2	Durham	23310	2	Oxford .....		} United. } 12672
1	Peterborough.....	11836	1	Haldimand.....	} United. } 17436
1	Victoria	9574	2	Welland .....		} United. } 19013
2	Simcoe	23124	2	Lincoln	} United. } 21782
2	York, (North Riding)	18496	2	Wentworth .....		} United. } 679585
2	York, (South Riding)	21521			} United. } 60307
2	York, (East Riding).....	26168				} United. } 60307
2	York, (West Riding) ..	20317			} United. } 60307
	<i>Carried up</i>	395211		Towns and Cities .....		60307

LOWER CANADA.

The arrangement of the several Municipalities, Parishes, and Townships of Lower Canada, will occupy some time; the Tabular Statement, however, will not differ materially from that presented to the House, by command of His Excellency the Governor General, in the early part of last Session.

The Returns received of the Census of 1850, are not sufficient to enable this Office to complete any County.

W. C. CROFTON,
Secretary, Board of Registration.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
July 4th, 1850.

REPORT.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF PUBLIC WORKS have the honor to submit, for the information of His Excellency the Governor General, the following REPORT:

Progress of the Works.—The Chief Engineer, and the Engineer of the Welland Canal have made out full and detailed Reports (A, B, C, and D,) for the past year, appended hereto, to which reference is made for this information;—these Reports give the estimated amount required to complete the “Provincial” Works now under contract, including claims and damages amounting to £124,736, (A, 1 and 2) also, the estimated amount yet required to complete unfinished “Provincial” Works not under contract, amounting to £125,161, (A No. 3,) of which only £20,500 will be required this year, [A No. x,] and lastly the amount required for unfinished Local Works which is £1,264, [A. No. 2] the whole amounting to £251,161, of which £126,000 are contracted for.

Expenditure.—The Report of the Secretary of the Department gives the amount expended from appropriations in 1849 as follows;—

	L.	s.	d.
See E. No. 2. For Construction,.....	125,160	9	6
Do. No. 2. Damages,.....	12,525	8	5
Do. No. 2. Management, Engineering, Arbitration, Law, Military, Police, and other contingencies,.....	10,791	6	10
Do. No. 2. Amounting to.....	£148,477	4	9
There was also expended in 1849 from—			
Do. No. 3. Tolls,.....	34,499	1	6
Do. No. 4. Under orders in Council, 21,179	13	3	
Do. No. 5. Houses,.....	5,040	9	10
Do. No. 6. From Civil List,.....	£1,928	13	2
	62,547	17	9
Total Expended in 1849,.....	£211,025	2	6
<i>Appropriations.</i> —There will be required for certain miscellaneous services in 1850, already undertaken, but not strictly appertaining to Public Works, the sum of.....	17,532	3	10.
To which add from Estimate of Engineer for Provincial Works under contract.....	124,736		
For Local Works Do.,.....	1,264		
Not under contract required this year,.....	20,500		
Total required for 1850,.....	£164,032	3	10

The Act [9th Victoria, Chapter 37, Section 14] requires the receipts and expenditure on each work, together with such other information relating thereto as may be requisite, to be furnished by this Department in the Annual Report. Under the existing system this information cannot be supplied, inasmuch as no monthly returns of receipts and expenditures are made to this Department, and because the Public Accounts do not shew the actual

tolls received and expenditure made on each Work for the year, but merely gives a debit and credit account of money paid in and expended on account of any work within that year.

Full and detailed statements of Tolls, Trade, and Tonnage, charges for Pilotage, Towage, Tonnage and Harbor dues, Freights and every other charge affecting the trade between the Atlantic and the Interior ought to be supplied from this department, as fully as by the Erie Canal Board.

An examination into the practical operations of the Trinity Houses of Quebec and Montreal, and the expenses of management, the modes of collecting Tonnage dues there and in Upper Canada, is recommended, with a view of ascertaining whether they may not be levied upon a more equitable principle, and also what further sums may, under the most economical management be required, to pay for the maintenance of Lights without imposing any burden upon the General Revenues.

A series of tables has also been prepared by T. C. Keefer, Civil Engineer, [marked F] exhibiting the Acts authorizing the Appropriations, the Expenditure before the union, now forming part of the Public Debt, and the total Expenditure since, with a valuation of each Local Productive Work; the whole classified as “Provincial,” and “Local” Works, productive, and unproductive in each District in Upper and Lower Canada, and a statement of the receipts and expenses on each work from which tolls have been received for the last five years, with explanatory remarks thereon. Those Tables give the amount expended upon the—

Provincial Works before the union on account of the Public Debt. [See F., No. 1.]

Upper Canada,.....	650,005	
Lower Canada,.....	35,000	
	£685,005	
The expenditure in both Provinces since the union has been.....	2,235,426	£2,920,431
Productive Works before the Union,.....		£2,920,431
Upper Canada,.....	271,521	
Lower Canada,.....	78,975	
	£350,496	
Since the Union, Upper Canada,.....	318,336 (1)	
Lower Canada,.....	147,506 (2)	
	£465,842	£816,338

Unproductive Works before the Union.

Upper Canada,.....	29,694	
Lower Canada,.....	0,000	
	£29,694	
Since the Union, Upper Canada,.....	184,889 (1)	
Lower Canada,.....	297,725 (2)	
	£482,614	£512,308
Total Expenditure,.....		£4,249,077

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There has been expended upon Local Works since the Union.—

In Upper Canada	In Lower Canada,
£503,224	£445,231
318,336	147,506 of which there are productive.
£184,888	£297,725 Leaving unproductive

for which it appears that the Local expenditure, since the Union, has been nearly equally proportioned between the two Sections of the Province.

These statements refer to certain expenditure for specific works therein named, but there have been other disbursements, justly chargeable against these works, which have been made from Tolls, for Interest, &c., which are not included, because no specific account is to be obtained thereof. Such an account is required to exhibit the correct financial position of the Works. Thus by charging their works with interest and discount on loans, and crediting them with the premium thereon, the Auditor of the State of New York swells the receipts and expenditures on account of the several canals since 1817 to \$90,325,135, and \$88,000,000 respectively. (See Auditor's Report of 1850.)

The propriety of the classification of our Public Works as "Provincial" and "Local" will be seen from Statement No. 7 (F), from which it appears, that through the losses upon Roads in Upper Canada, the "Local" Works, as a class, have yielded no revenue in 1849, but threaten to become a charge upon the surplus revenue of the "Provincial" Works.

A Statement of Estimated Traffic and Tolls upon our Canals has also been prepared, marked E,—in which is shown the progress of the Western Trade since 1839, and the relative proportions thereof which take the Buffalo and Welland Canal routes;—the quantities and values of the principal articles transported, and their relative commercial importance, including also the Exports from Lake Ontario through Oswego and down the St. Lawrence, together with those to Lake Champlain. Upon the foregoing statement a calculation of future receipts from Tolls has been based (G a) which, after providing liberally for the annual expenses of the works, sets apart, as a sinking fund, a specific sum in each year, sufficient to extinguish our Public Debt in 1866, or three years before the time specified for the same purpose in the State of New York, a precaution rendered indispensable from the fact that at that period this State will be in a position to reduce her Tolls to a minimum, while competing for the Western Trade.

Over and above the provisions mentioned, a surplus appears sufficient to ensure the completion of the unfinished Works in the shortest possible time. This estimate is supported by another calculation, based upon the actual progress of Tolls received upon the Welland, St. Lawrence, and Chambly Canals for the last five years, which have increased from £25,895 in 1845 to £53,584 in 1849, sustaining the average (within a fraction) of 20 per cent. per annum, the ratio of increase of the Western Trade, as shewn in G. No. 1. At the same rate of increase the Tolls upon these three Canals would in 1855 pay the interest of the Public Debt created for their construction, and the aggregate receipts therefrom in fifteen years would extinguish the principal of the entire Public Debt of Canada, now estimated at £4,242,263.

In the foregoing calculations the actual tonnage moving between Lake Erie and the Atlantic in 1849 was taken, and the future annual increase is estimated from a well established ratio. One half of this tonnage, we assume, can be drawn through our Canals, whether the destination be Quebec, Boston, or New York; the average rates of Tolls have

been taken sufficiently low to provide for future and further reductions in the period over which the calculation extends, and do not exceed in the whole the average of 2s. 6d. per nett ton between Lake Erie and Quebec, and 3s. between Lake Erie and Lake Champlain. In the provision for Annual Expenses also, £25,000 have been reserved, although the estimated charge (as per A 19, 20, and 21) is £1,000 less.

The great superiority of the St. Lawrence navigation in point of *Time* was alluded to with much force and effect by our predecessors: and its Geographical and Commercial Advantages having been so ably pointed out in the Prize Essay to which the premium of His Excellency the Governor General was awarded, it is unnecessary to dwell further on this topic than to remark that steamers with a light draught of water can now descend from Prescott to Montreal, 130 miles, in one day.

The removal of some boulders and the construction of a few piers will enable all vessels drawing nine feet of water to descend the Rapids without difficulty and with safety, in the same space of time—a result, which coupled with the fact, that the passage between Lakes Erie and Ontario can now be accomplished in twelve hours, must secure to this route, advantages not attainable by any other.

The enlargement of the Erie Canal Locks will be brought into operation in 1851. So that in 1852, if our work be in the meantime completed, these rival routes will, for the first time, come into full and fair competition for a prize worth contending for—the trade of the West. From the rapid increase of the past, there will, no doubt, be ample business for both—and competition by reducing Freight to a minimum, cannot fail to prove invaluable, in all future time, to the millions who will shortly inhabit the boundless tracts of Western and Central North America.

WM. HAMILTON MERRITT,
Chief Commissioner Public Works.

The Honourable James Leslie,
Provincial Secretary.

A.

To the Commissioner of Public Works.

I have the honor to submit the following Report upon the progress and condition of the works under my charge, for the year 1849.

ST. LAWRENCE CANALS.

These Canals were opened throughout on the 21st April, and closed on the 10th December—affording 234 days of navigation.

The navigation was twice interrupted during the season of 1849 by the breaking of Lock Gates. In both cases the lower gates were run into by steam boats while the Lock was full. The first accident occurred in the month of August, on the Cornwall Canal, and caused a detention of three days only, there being a set of spare gates on hand. The second took place at Rapid Plat, in September, and was more serious in point of time, but as this rapid can be ascended by steamers, the inconvenience was not so great as that on the Cornwall Canal. Both of the lower gates were broken and torn out of the Quoins. No spare gates having been provided, the

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broken ones were repaired and replaced after twenty days delay. Additional gates have been provided for in the estimate for this year, and when built, each of the Canals, Lachine, Beauharnois, Cornwall, and Williamsburg will be furnished with spare sets.

The accompanying table, marked [A. a.] has been prepared, to shew for a given number of years, the dates of the opening and closing of the navigation on the Canadian waters and Canals, and for comparing the annual duration of the navigation on our Canals, with that on the Erie. It will be seen, that the comparison is by no means unfavorable to Canada, notwithstanding our more Northern Latitude.

Dredging Operations.—Three dredges and three pairs of scows [used for lifting stones from the channel] have been kept constantly employed during the past year, in removing obstructions from the entrances to the several Canals, with the most beneficial results. Where the navigation in 1848 was limited to a depth of seven feet, it has been deepened to nine, and in most cases to ten feet. The obstructions at the upper entrance of the Beauharnois Canal, have been removed by the operation of the Government steam dredge, so as to afford a good channel having 10 feet water, and the construction of the Dams to Grand and Clarke Islands, has destroyed the current, and rendered the entrance to that Canal, as safe and convenient as could reasonably be desired.

The steam dredge, with the assistance of one of the horse dredges, has also taken away the remains of the Coffin Dam at the upper entrance of the Cornwall Canal, and opened the channel ten feet deep, the full breadth of the Canal. Taken in connection with the new wharf built on the land side, this entrance is now complete.

It is necessary that the steam dredge and two pairs of lifting scows should continue to work this season at the upper entrance of Farren's Point, Rapid Plat, Iroquois, and Galop's Canals. It will take the whole of the season to rid the channel effectually of obstructions, boulder stones, and the remnants of Coffin Dams. The third pair of scows will be required at the entrance to the Lachine Canal, and at the St. Ann's Lock, to remove rocks and improve the channels.

Buoys out the Channel.—An examination of the River and Lakes between the Canals, made in the early part of the season, has resulted in the discovery and buoys out of deeper and better channels than have been generally supposed heretofore to exist. At "Chimney Island," below Prescott, the channel formerly navigated was only seven feet deep, the new one is 30 feet deep. In Lake St. Louis the Channels were but imperfectly known to the trade, and supposed to be limited to nine feet in depth: the new one that has been marked out with buoys gives twice that depth.

Survey of the St. Lawrence.—The very great advantages resulting from so small a share of attention as was devoted last year to examining and defining the channels, encourage the hope that further improvements might be made at little cost, by having a regular nautical and hydrographic survey made of all the Rapids and channels between Prescott and Montreal. The object of such a survey would be twofold. First, to define the channel between the canals, and to light it up, so that vessels might navigate it by night as well as by day; and also to obtain a correct chart of the River and Lakes, with sailing directions for the use of the Trade; this being the only portion of the River St. Lawrence not surveyed by Capt. Bayfield.

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Secondly. To discover the deepest and best channel in the Rapids, and ascertain the practicability of taking down vessels drawing ten feet water, and thereby saving the delay and inconvenience of passing downward through the canals. The hasty examination made of the Rapids between Prescott and Lachine, last autumn, by Capt. Maxwell, with my own observations and experience on this River for many years past, induce the belief that the natural channel between these two places can be so far improved by the construction of Piers or Dams, and the removal of rocks, that vessels of all kinds might safely be towed down to Lachine without having to pass through any of the Canals. They could then make this voyage of 130 miles during day-light, with all ease.

Such a condition of the navigation would be the most favorable that could be desired. The down trade would be confined to the River, and the up trade to the Canals. There would be no delay to either, and the capacity of the Canals for doing business would be wonderfully increased. The products of the West could then reach a market in the shortest time and at the least expense, the two conditions which control the direction of trade.

The expense of such a survey as I have here suggested might be about £2,000. This may appear a large estimate for the service, but in any undertaking of this kind it is of the greatest importance that every thing essential to its complete success should be known and determined as far as possible before-hand. The cost of rendering the channel navigable would be ascertained by this survey,—inasmuch as the examination made last autumn, by Capt. Maxwell, is not sufficient to enable me to form an estimate thereon with sufficient confidence.

No survey has yet been made of the Lachine Rapids. They certainly appear less favorable than the others, but it is possible that upon a careful examination they may be brought into general use. Inasmuch as the distance by Canal, from Lachine to Montreal, is only half that by the river, the navigation of these rapids is less important; and if it should prove cheaper and safer to use the Canal, the extra delay would be compensated for by the opportunity thus afforded for Bridging the St. Lawrence at these Rapids—an object of very great importance to the St. Lawrence route.

River Lights.—The erection of Lights in Lake St. Louis being recently authorized, the necessary arrangements are now in progress for establishing temporarily floating lights for the accommodation of trade, until permanent ones can be erected. It is proposed to build three light-houses (in the lake) upon Piers furnished with icebrakers, and to place range lights at Lachine and Beauharnois which will serve to guide vessels through the Lake, with as much certainty and safety as they now pass in the day time.

Constructions, &c.—Returning from the Welland Canal in the fall of 1848, I was called upon by the Commissioner to examine all the St. Lawrence Canals on my way down, to report upon their condition, and to suggest the means to be adopted for completing them, so that the intended draught of nine feet might be obtained throughout. The navigation was then near its close, and I could do little more than take soundings on the remaining Coffin Dams at the entrances to the Canals. I found the draught of water limited to 7 feet, and that difficulty was experienced by craft at the entrances to Galop's, Cornwall, and Beauharnois Canals. In my Report of the 16th December, 1848, such improvements were recommended, as from my limited time and

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opportunity for obtaining information, then appeared to be more immediately required: some of these have been carried out—the remainder have not been authorized. I shall therefore in the first place, state what works have been undertaken, the progress made thereon, and then enumerate such as experience in the past season points out as still necessary to complete the Canals in that efficient manner which the importance of this line of navigation seems to demand.

At the *Galops* a Pier 318 feet in length has been built in extension of the River Pier at the head, and the wharf on the land side has been extended 117 feet upwards. The cost was £2,443 19s. 5d.

The Colfer Dam has been removed by Dredging. By these improvements the entrance has been considerably enlarged, and there is no longer any danger of vessels being drawn down the Rapids by the current, after having passed through the Canal.

Cornwall Canal.—At the upper entrance to this Canal, a wharf 900 feet in length has been built on the land side, with mooring posts, at which vessels may lie while waiting for a tow, and by the help of which, vessels may enter the Canal with perfect safety and ease. It has proved a great convenience, and has cost £1383, 9s 6d.. A portion of the Dock at Cornwall, 300 feet in length, has been re-built in a permanent manner; four miles of a slope wall for the protection of the Banks, have been completed, and the foundation laid for two miles more which will be completed by the 1st July next.

Beauhornois Canal.—Two dams have been built at the upper entrance to this Canal—one from the main south shore at the Guard Lock to Grand Island, 600 feet in length—the other from the head of Grand Island to Clark's Island, 700 feet long—both dams are closed—the latter is finished and the former will be completed by the middle of July.

The first of these dams presented considerable difficulties. A branch of the St. Lawrence 16 feet in depth having a current of five miles an hour, was to be stopped—and it has been accomplished by the simplest and most effectual means; cribs loaded with stones were first sunk in the deepest part of the channel—the current was then driven to the shallow parts and there stopped by throwing in stones of all sizes from both sides of the river. This tedious, and from the frequent loss of material, somewhat discouraging process, has been brought to a successful conclusion by Messrs. Brown and Watson, who have earned just credit for their perseverance in accomplishing what to many persons seemed an impossibility.

By this process of building, and subduing the current inch by inch, the dam is safe and permanent and not subject to the accident of being carried away, and should any leak occur, or the water break over it, it cannot endanger the structure.

These dams have had the double and desired effect of destroying the current, and raising the water over the shoals in that portion of the river between the entrance to the Canal and Lake St. Francis, by which the entrance to the Beauhornois Canal is no longer a difficulty. They have also created a splendid bay and an extensive water power, which, situated upon a line of navigation of such magnitude, cannot fail to become at some future day, the seat of various and important manufactures.

On this canal, five miles of slope wall for the protection of the banks, have been completed during the past year, and the foundation laid for one mile which will be completed by the 1st of August next.

Lachine Canal.—The pier at the upper entrance has been extended 360 feet, and finished with an ice breaker. A large rocky shoal, and a considerable number of boulder stones have been removed from the channel, by means of the lifting scows. The coffer dam at the lower terminus has been dredged out to the full depth, so that vessels from sea drawing sixteen feet water, may now pass through the first two locks, to the upper basin. Eighty feet of pier work have been built to complete the original design, and facilitate the entrance to the first Lock. The extension of the river pier 200 feet further, to afford a berth for vessels while waiting to be locked through, is under contract, and will be completed by the 1st of August. Piers for the protection of the swing bridges against collision from vessels, are also in progress and will be completed the present season.

One mile of slope wall has been built, and the foundation laid for two and a half miles further, which will soon be completed.

To complete the several works now in progress on the St. Lawrence Canals, dredge and remove obstructions from the entrances, pay land damages, contracts for slope wall, piers and spare gates, and establish river lights, buoys and beacons, will require, in addition to former appropriations, the sum of £18,000 (A. No. 1.) A part of this estimate, for river lights and slope wall, has been authorized, the remainder, being of the same character as the work in progress, has been included with them as if contracted for, in order to make a more natural division between the works chargeable upon the tolls, and the following proposed ones which may be deferred unless they can be undertaken upon the security of the surplus tolls, or until they can be accomplished without inconveniencing the Public Treasury.

Proposed New Works.—The experience of the past season has indicated the necessity for a further extension of the piers forming the entrances to the four upper canals, in order to make them more convenient and safe.

At the Galops.—The current of the river sweeps across the entrance in such a manner, that vessels clearing from it, unless propelled or towed by steam, are in danger of being brought up on the stony bank of the river immediately above the wharf. To avoid this, the wharf on the land side, should be extended up stream 600 feet, and cover the point of the shoal, and the stones on the river side be removed, so that vessels may lie at the wharf. A mooring pier 70 feet in length, should also be placed at the red buoy which marks the point of the shoal next above the proposed wharf, to keep vessels off the rocks and enable the tug-boats to take a longer tow from the head of the canal. (Est. A. No. 7.)

At the upper entrance of the *Point Iriquois Canal*, a similar wharf, 600 feet long, is required, but should here be built on the river side. Several vessels have received damage at this entrance, by drifting with the current upon the boulder stones, which are here spread over the bottom. These, it is intended to remove this summer, with the lifting scows, and if the proposed wharf be built, the entrance will be complete. (Est. A. No. 8.)

At Rapid Plat.—A mooring crib should be built at the upper, and a new pier at the lower entrance. The latter to be 300 feet long, and laid in the direction of the buoy marking the point of the shoal. (Est. A. No. 9.)

At Farran's Point.—Owing to the strong current sweeping across the upper entrance to this canal, vessels have frequently been carried down the rapids.

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after having passed through the canal, and are then obliged to be locked through a second time. It is therefore proposed to extend the river pier up stream, about 200 feet, and to leave it sufficiently open to create an indraught into the canal. The land pier at the lower entrance requires 300 feet extension to cut the eddy which now renders the approach to this lock difficult. (See Estimate A. No. 10.)

In my former estimate I omitted the slope wall for these four canals, as there did not at that time appear to be any immediate necessity for incurring the expense. In certain places, however, where the bank is formed of soft material, it will soon be necessary to use some means of protection—and as ultimately the whole line of bank will require it, I have made provisions therefor in the estimates now submitted to the Commissioners. (See Estimates A. Nos. 7, 8, 9 and 10.)

On the Cornwall, Beauharnois and Lachine Canals, the Estimates provide for all the slope wall required after existing contracts are fulfilled, and for the waste weirs, the construction of which has not yet been authorized (See Estimates A. No. 11, 12 and 13). The waste weirs have now become necessary, not only to regulate the water in the canals, but also to neutralize the disturbing effects of the mills which have been built along the line. The difficulty of regulating the water, is found to increase with the business, and may soon become serious. Until these canals, like the Welland, regulate themselves, they cannot be pronounced complete.

The several works of this class, now proposed for the St. Lawrence, which are neither authorized nor contracted for, but essential to the proper working of the canals, amount to £33,292 (See Estimate A. No. 5). A survey has been made during the last winter with a view of uniting the two upper canals, Galops and Iriquois, and thereby remedying the levels of those mitre sills originally placed too high. Many important advantages would be secured by this junction canal.

First. The sinking of the lower mitre sill of Galops lift lock, would be avoided, the practicability of which, from the nature of the foundation, is rendered very doubtful.

Secondly. The sinking of the upper mitre sill and breast wall of Matilda Lock, would also be avoided.

Thirdly. The sinking of the whole of the bottom of Iriquois Canal, one third of which is solid rock, would also be avoided.

Fourthly. The Junction Canal can be made without interfering with the navigation, whereas the alteration otherwise required could hardly be done without obstructing the navigation at these points. It will have the effect of raising the water 15 inches on the lower sill of Galops lift lock, and in the Iriquois Canal 3 feet, thus giving 10 feet water at all times.

Fifthly. It would be a permanent advantage to the navigation, reduce the number of canals from four to three, and the difficulty of towing up the current in like proportion—while the number of locks would remain the same as at present.

Sixthly. It will afford the means of regulating the water in Iriquois Canal, which at present has no guard lock. It is not improbable that the St. Lawrence may yet rise so high as to overflow the walls of the lock at Matilda and endanger the banks, an evil which would be prevented by this junction.

The cost of this improvement, including the alteration or sinking of the lower sill of Matilda Lock, is estimated at £35,000.

RIVER RICHELIEU.

The dam at St. Ours was finally closed in the middle of September last, and the lock was in use from and before that time, until the close of the navigation. Its effects upon the navigation of the river, is to raise the water during its lowest stages about 5 feet, and thus maintain a channel of eight feet in depth, and this may at any time hereafter be increased to two nine feet, by bolting down timbers upon the apex of the dam.

Since closing the dam, it has been found necessary to construct an apron for its security, to break the impetus of the current from the over fall, and to line the bed of the river with sunken crib work along the shore at the west abutment, to prevent the latter from being undermined by the current. From the nature of the bottom—the manner in which its construction was prosecuted—and the importance of securing the dam against all contingencies, it has not been considered safe up to this time, to dispense with the services of Mr. Harrison, the foreman under whose superintendence the works were executed, nor would it be advisable to leave them in future under the care of any but a practical mechanic, who has had experience in works of this nature. The alteration of the original plan by dispensing with the sheet piling and apron, as well as the failure of closing the dam within the same season it was commenced, as required by the specification, have caused some uneasiness, and increase of expense beyond former estimates, which have now to be provided for.

The lock was completed in 1847, during my absence at the Welland Canal, and unfortunately from motives of economy a change in my original plan was sanctioned, sheet piling was dispensed with, and hence increase cost filling breach, by which the lock, as built, is rendered useless for a time, during the prevalence of high water in Spring. For 26 days this Spring, the water overflowed the walls at the lower gates, and for several days of that time, stood 18 inches upon the coping—the upper gates could not be opened, and steamboats were obliged to ascend over the dam, which was done with considerable difficulty.

It will now be necessary to raise the lock walls and lower gates above the level of highest water, in order that it may not be subject to any similar stoppage in future.

To pay the balance due the contractors on their final estimate, and unforeseen expenses incurred for securing the dam, there will be required in addition to former appropriations, £870, [See estimate A., No. 17] and to raise the lock walls, and lower gates, as above proposed, and for further contingencies for the dam, a further outlay of £1750. [See estimate A., No. 17.]

CHAMBLY CANAL.

This Canal was opened to the trade on the 21st May and closed on the 1st December—making 195 days of navigation, which continued during the season without interruption.

The opening of the navigation was delayed by the rebuilding a chamber wall in one of the Locks, which could not be accomplished sooner than the date first mentioned.

The entrance to the Canal at St. Johns has been enlarged by dredging, but for want of an efficient machine, it could not be completed in a proper manner.

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The Government horse-dredge has been dispatched thither for that purpose, and will remove the deposits thrown into the Canal at Wood's Creek, and elsewhere along the Canal.

The present draught of water through this Canal is limited to five and a-half feet, while there is six and a-half feet on the mitre sills. It was originally intended for six feet water. The Canal bottom has never been excavated to the proper depth, being generally one foot *above* the mitre sills, instead of one foot *below* them, according to general practice on the other Canals. The only mode of deepening the Canal between the Guard lock, and lock No. 2, without interrupting the navigation, is by dredging. A machine can be constructed for this purpose, that will do the work, perhaps, with greater facility and less expense than by the ordinary mode of excavating after the water has been drawn off. The crane and bucket handle may be made long enough to deposit the material dredged, directly upon the towing path, or opposite side, without using the discharging scows at all.—Such a machine can be kept constantly at work without interfering with the trade, as it can finish a channel on one side, and return on the other. All below lock No. 2, may be taken out by the ordinary method of excavation.

Accurate cross sections were taken last fall by Mr. J. F. McDonald, at every one hundred feet along the Canal. From these it appears, that to obtain a channel of seven feet throughout, [which the deepening of the Canal to the proper point below the mitre sills, and raising of the banks thereby, would accomplish,] 100,000 cubic yards of earth must be removed.

Some of the old lock walls, must, I fear, soon be rebuilt; provision should also be made for sets of spare gates in addition to those about to be contracted for.

Trade is increasing rapidly upon this Canal, and already suggests the propriety of augmenting its capacity to the utmost extent. For this purpose, an expenditure of £9570 will be required in addition to £1070, for meeting the expenses for sundry repairs, spare gates, waste weirs, &c., already authorized. [See Estimate A. No. 16.]

ST. ANNS RAPIDS.

The Lock has not required any repair during the last season. Two beacon piers have been constructed for the purpose of guiding vessels more safely through the intricate navigation below the lock. The balance of the appropriation of last session, will be applied to removing the rocks, and deepening the channel above and below the Lock, which may be accomplished during the period of low water this fall.

ROADS.

The only roads in the Province upon which there has been any expenditure for *construction*, during the past year, are those in the Eastern Townships of Lower Canada, and the work done has been confined to the completion of the portion formerly commenced and in most part contracted for. In bringing these works to a close, there has been an expenditure on the Granby Road, of £503 19s. 7d. in excess of the appropriation, and there will be required in addition, to meet further liabilities £199 0s. 5d.

making in all £704, to be appropriated for this purpose. (Estimate A No. 2.)

The Local Superintendent, Mr. Rigney, furnishes the following information, respecting these roads,

The Main Eastern Township Roads commencing at Chambly and ending at the Province Line in the Township of Hereford, is 100 miles long, of which 29½ miles (between Chambly and Granby village) is either macadamized or planked. This portion of the road was completed last summer, four toll gates erected, keepers appointed, and tolls were first levied in the middle of September last.

Between *Granby Village and Barnston Corner*—a distance of about fifty miles, 43½ miles have been completed as a common turnpike road, with the exception of eleven small bridges which have been supplied in a temporary manner by the inhabitants—of the remainder of the road to the Province Line, twenty-seven miles are unimproved, the cost of which would be about £5000, but a grant for local works under present circumstance can not be anticipated.

Granby and Sherbrooke Branch Road.—The chopping, grubbing and clearing of about seven miles of this road, was put under contract—four and a half miles have been completed, the remainder is unfinished. The contractor failed in his engagements, and the work was taken off his hands the latter part of 1849.

The Sutton Mountain Road was finished in 1847, and gives entire satisfaction. Repairs have been effected by statute labor.

Potton Mountain Road.—The improvement of this road commenced at Masonville in Potton, and was intended to be made to Lake Memphramagog, a distance of seven and three quarter miles—seven miles of which were completed in 1848 and opened to the public. The inhabitants have since voluntarily devoted the statute labour to connect the new road with the Province line, by forming a junction with the road going around the head of the lake on the Vermont side of the boundary line, and thus diverting a large portion of the travel from the ferry route by Georgeville.

The St. John's and Stanbridge Road, is partly planked and partly macadamized from St. Athanase to Speirs Corner, a distance of 14½ miles and was completed in 1848. It is a toll road. A greater revenue in proportion to the expenditure might be obtained by extending the improvement two and a half miles further to Henryville, and putting up another gate.

The Rock Island Bridge, is in a good state of repair.

The Brome and Bolton Road was commenced late in 1847. The works were continued until winter, and throughout the following working season of 1848, but were not again resumed last year, owing to a difference of opinion respecting the proper location of a certain portion of the road. The inhabitants have constructed temporary bridges to enable them to take advantage of the parts of the road that have been completed. All work on these roads is now suspended.

OTTAWA WORKS.

Several repairs and improvements have been effected during the past year, by which the works generally have been placed in good order, and rendered more efficient.

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The Superintendent, Mr. Morrill, has furnished the following information. Beginning with the works most remote from Bytown, the first are

The Joachim Works.—These were placed in good repair in the winter of 1848, but in the following spring the water rose to an unprecedented height, and carried away the pier and breakwater. These have been re-placed during the past winter, by a flat dam, which it is believed will be permanent. The estimate for this station was £350, the expenditure, notwithstanding this disaster, has only exceeded the estimate by £12 11s. 4d.

The Calumet and Mountain Works.—The construction of a new apron at the mountain slide, as well as some repairs at the Calumet, including a boom and stop logs, have been authorized, and commenced. The cost will not exceed the estimate £60.

The Portage du Fort Slide is an old and decayed structure, built originally by private parties, and in a very insufficient manner. It was purchased by the Government on account of its position, and will answer for this season, but no longer. Mr. Merrill recommends its re-construction without delay. The cost may be defrayed out of the balance of the appropriation.

The Chats Slide was put in good order last fall by the construction of new aprons and booms, at an expense of £68 7s. 9d.

The Madawaska River Works are all in good order. An expenditure of £160 was made in certain improvements at Rugged Chute and Chain Rapids which had been prayed for by the lumber merchants.

The Little Chaudiere.—The sum of £35 was expended at this place, and this improvement is now complete.

The Chaudiere Slides are all in good order, and with the exception of some trifling outlay for wear and tear of aprons, booms, &c. nothing further will be required for some time. The flat dam recently erected to re-place the breast work carried away by the flood last spring, is perfectly secure, and answers every purpose. The Buchanan Pier has also been repaired. The expenditure has been £80 4s. 11d.

The Slide at Hull, recently purchased from Mr. Wright, has received some slight repairs, which have cost £12 19s. but the lower end will require additional repairs, which can only be effected at the period of low water.

The Gatineau Works have recently been completed. The piers have been raised, and secured with stones and fascines, and the front slope planked. New safety booms have been constructed, affording a depot for 60,000 logs. These with the bridge over the canal entrance, the new abutments, and all repairs rendered necessary in consequence of the damage done by the flood of last spring (1849) have been completed so as to afford security against high water in future, and it is believed that the original intention of their construction, viz. for the preservation of large quantities of timber and saw logs, will be fully realized. The estimate was £250, the expenditure £221 17s. 8d.

The Union Suspension Bridge is in good order. The painting upon the parts of the cables situated below the surface of the ground, requires occasionally to be renewed, to prevent oxidation, but the

whole of the anchorage having been built, and arranged to admit of inspection, that portion of the bridge which is not wood, with ordinary care and attention, will last for centuries, some repairs to the extent of £60 6s. 3d. have been made to the other bridges leading to the suspension bridge.

The Madawaska Bridge has been painted at an expense of £50. This, the Hatfield, Bouchere, and Rideau Bridges are all in good condition.

TRENT WORKS.

These works were visited last summer by the Hon. Malcolm Cameron. I have not seen them since my return from the Welland. Very little has been done in the way of repairs, and several have not been effected in consequence of the difficulty of getting them done by contract—the works being so remotely situated.

The Superintendent, Mr. Ranny, furnishes the following information.

Chisholm's Rapids. The Slide at this place was repaired last year at an expense of £43 8s. 4d., and is now in good order. It will be necessary, however, to expend £40 for regulating the water on the Dam and Slide, and in further repairs to the works. The Lock is seldom used.

Ranney's Falls. No repairs have been made at this place during the past year, but it is essential that, at low water, both the dam and the slide should be put in order for their preservation; the cost will be about £155.

Middle Falls. The Slide is in good order, and works well. No repairs have been made at this Station during the past year.

Heely's Falls. Repairs to the amount of £8 2s. 7d. were made to the works here last season, and further repairs are required, which can only be effected at low water, viz., bolting down and securing the lower end of the Slide (£10); lining with timbers and planks, for protecting the inside of the wall between the two slides, to glance off the cribs (£50); and backing the Dam, or making it water tight, so as to keep the water above the Dam at one regular height during the summer season (£140). In all at this station, £200.

Crook's Rapids. The repairs at this place cost £6 15s. 0d. in 1849. The Dam requires to be made tight, which may be done at the period of low water for £100.

Whittas Rapids. No repairs at this place last year. The Lock is in good order. About £5 must be expended this summer, to repair one of the abutments of the Dam. To the more remote works, situated above Peterboro, no repairs have been made, and none are recommended.

Some improvements are called for at Eelwire shoals, the nature of which cannot be determined without visiting the locality. If the obstructions at these shoals, and those at Fiddler's Island, be removed, it would afford lumbermen from ten to fifteen days longer use of the slides, while getting down their lumber.

The repairs and improvements suggested as necessary for the Trent Works can all be accomplished out of the balance of former appropriations.

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CONCLUDING REMARKS,

In reference to the Estimates submitted herewith.

The Estimates now furnished embrace all the expenditure contemplated for the completion of the Provincial Works; with the exception of the cost of improving the Rapids of the St. Lawrence, for the descent of vessels drawing nine feet water, which, for want of a proper survey, cannot be ascertained with any degree of accuracy.

It will be seen (A No. 1) that £124,730 are required to be appropriated to complete the several works contracted for on the Provincial Canals, to pay Land damages, and to cover the over expenditure on the Welland.

To complete the Welland Canal after the existing Contracts have been fulfilled, there will be required, according to Mr. Killaly's Estimate, a further appropriation of £37,049, but none of it this year.— (See Estimate A No. 4.)

To construct a Junction Canal between Galops and Iroquois Canals on the St. Lawrence, so as to give nine feet draught of water upwards on those Canals, there will be required the sum of £35,000; but as the water appears to be on the rise, and likely to continue so, no expenditure is recommended this year. (See Estimate A No 3.)

On the St. Lawrence.

All the Works embraced in Estimate A No. 5., and not authorized, should be placed under Contract. They amount to £33,292; but no more than £12,500 will be required for this year.

For a Survey of the River St. Lawrence, and for placing beacon cribs in the Long Sault Rapids, (so as to extend at once the channel by the Rapids for deeply laden vessels, down to the head of the Beauharnois Canal), I would recommend that £3,000 be granted this year, after which an estimate can be made for the improvement of the other Rapids; but no farther expenditure is contemplated this year.

Chambly Canal.

The whole of Estimate A No. 16, amounting to £9570, should be placed under immediate Contract; and of this sum £4,000 will be required this year, the remainder in 1851.

St. Ours Lock and Dam.

The whole of Estimate No. 17 should also be placed under Contract. £1,000 are required this year; and the remainder, £750, in 1851.

Recapitulation for New Works.

WORKS.	Required in 1850.	Required in 1851.	Total.
Welland Canal	None.	£37,049	£37,049
St. Lawrence Canals	£12,500	20,792	33,292
Survey of Rapids and Beacons in Long Sault	3,000	...	3,000
Chambly Canal.....	4,000	5,570	9,570
St Ours	1,000	750	1,750
Burlington Bay Canal	None.	5,500	5,500
	£20,500	£69,661	£90,161

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ABSTRACT OF ESTIMATES,

1850.

For completion of Provincial and Local Works.

Estimate No. 1.—To complete Provincial Works under Contract	...	...	...	...	£124,736
Estimate No. 2.—To complete Local Works under Contract	...	...	...	...	1,264
Total	...	...	...	...	<u>£126,000</u>

To be appropriated to meet the liabilities of the Government.

Estimate No. 3.—Estimate for completing the Provincial Works after the existing Contracts have been performed:					
1. Amount more immediately required, as ascertained by Survey and Estimate	...	...	...	...	£84,661
2. Amount required for farther future improvements, not ascertained by Survey but estimated at	...	...	...	...	40,500
					<u>£125,161</u>

Which might be accomplished upon the security of the Surplus Tolls, or in any other manner the Government may decide upon, without adding to the Public Debt.

A. No. 1.

ESTIMATE for completing the Provincial Works under Contract, from 12th April, 1850.

No.					Amount to be Appropriated.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1.	<i>Welland Canal.</i> —(Mr. Killaly's Estimate):						
	1. To complete unfinished works contracted for (Estimate A., No. 4.)	66814	0	0			
	2. Superintendence and Contingencies Ditto	6000	0	0			
	3. Over expended to 1st April, 1850 Ditto	24203	0	0			
					97017	0	0
	Amount of Mr. Keefer's Estimate recognized	£43,542					
	Amount required in addition thereto	53,475					
2.	<i>St. Lawrence Canals:</i>						
	To complete unfinished works contracted for, (Estimate A. No. 5.)	27380	0	0			
	Balance of Appropriation, 1st April, 1850	8420	0	0			
					18960	0	0
3.	<i>St. Ours Lock and Dam:</i>						
	To secure Dam and pay Contractors' balance due on their final Estimate	1457	0	0			
	Balance of Appropriation, 1st April, 1850, (Estimate A., No. 17)	587	0	0			
					870	0	0
4.	<i>Chambly Canal:</i>						
	General Repairs, Waste Weirs and Spare Gates, and for Surveys and Planting	2445	0	0			
	Boundary Stones, (Estimate A., No. 16.)	1375	0	0			
	Balance of Appropriation				1070	0	0
5.	Estimated amount of Awards to Contractors and Proprietors of Land, for claims and damages generally	14000	0	0			
	Portion of ditto embraced in the above Estimates for Welland, St. Lawrence and Chambly Canals	7181	0	0			
					6819	0	0
					<u>£ 124736</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

A. No. 2.

ESTIMATE for completing the Local Works under Contract, from 12th April, 1850.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1. <i>Chatham Bridge</i> :						
To pay Balance on Contract	583	0	0			
Balance of Appropriation on hand, 1st April	23	0	0			
				560	0	0
2. <i>Granby Road</i> :						
To meet over expenditure on Contracts, &c.	200	0	5			
Over expended, 1st April	503	19	7			
				704	0	0
	£			1264	0	0

A. No. 3.

ESTIMATE for completing the Provincial Works after the existing Contracts have been performed.

No.		Amount ascertained and more immediately required.			Amount not ascertained, — required in future.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1.	<i>Welland Canal</i> :						
	1. Mr. Killaly's Estimate No. 5, (1st April, 1850,) for Works not contracted for, but required to complete the Canal, so that the direct route to Port Colborne can be used either with the Lake Erie or the Grand River level, as may be required, embracing also farther works which are considered necessary for the safety of the Canal	£34449	0	0			
	2. Superintendence and Contingencies (Estimate A., No. 4.)	2600	0	0			
					37049	0	0
2.	<i>St. Lawrence Canals</i> :						
	1. For Works not contracted for, but required to complete the Canals in a proper manner, being for building Piers and removing obstructions at their entrances, constructing Waste Weirs and completing Slope Walls of banks.—Indispensable. (See Estimate A. No. 5.)	33292	0	0			
	2. For Survey of the River St. Lawrence between Prescott and Montreal, and Plans for rendering the Rapids Navigable for vessels descending drawing ten feet water, and for Beacons in Long Sault, (See Estimate A., No. 15.)	3000	0	0			
	3. Estimate for connecting Galops and Iroquois Canals, and for sinking the lower Sill of the latter to afford nine feet draught of water upwards						35000
3.	<i>River Richelieu Improvements</i> :						
	1. St. Ours Lock and Dam—For completing and securing Dam and raising Lock Walls. (See Estimate A., No. 17.)	1750	0	0			
	2. Chambly Canal—For Dredging the bottom and raising the banks, to afford seven feet water on the Sills, and repairing old Locks and building new Gates. (Estimate A., No. 16.)	9570	0	0			
4.	<i>Burlington Bay Canal</i> :						
	For extending south-east Pier to form a Breakwater, and also the north-west Pier. (See Estimate A., No. 18.)						550
	Total	£84661	0	0			40500

ABSTRACT.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1. To be expended on Works more immediately required for the completion of the Canals	84661	0	0			
2. To be expended on Works for the farther improvement of the Provincial Canals, the amount not ascertained, but estimated at	40500	0	0			
Total				125161	0	0

ESTIMATE for completing the Welland Canal, from 1st April, 1850.

(From Mr. Killaly's Estimate of same date.)

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1. To complete Works unfinished, under Contract	66814	0	0			
2. Proposed new Works, not contracted for	34449	0	0			
3. Land Damages, Superintendence and Contingencies	8600	0	0			
	109863	0	0			
Over expended to 1st April, 1850	24203	0	0	134066	0	0
Balance of Mr. Keefer's Estimate	43642	0	0			
New Works proposed	34449	0	0			
Proportion of Superintendence and Contingencies	2600	0	0	80591	0	0
To be appropriated for completion of Contracts, in addition to former Estimate of £43,542				£ 53475	0	0

For details see Mr. Killaly's Estimates, 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5.

Proposed Works	£34,449
Proportion of Superintendence and Contingencies	2,600
	<u>£37,049</u>

A. No. 5.

ESTIMATE for completing the St. Lawrence Canals, from 12th April, 1850.

DESCRIPTION OF WORK.	Authorized in whole or in part.			Proposed as necessary but not authorized.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1. <i>At the four Williamsburg Canals:</i>						
General Expenditure for Spare Gates, dredging operations, and lifting stones out of the channels.—(See Estimate A, No. 6.)	3180	0	0			
<i>Galops.</i> —Wharf and Mooring Pier at upper entrance, and slope walling the Towing-path.—(Estimate A, No. 7.)				2426	0	0
<i>Point Iroquois.</i> —Wharf at upper entrance, and protection for vessels in the rock cutting.—(Estimate A, No. 8.)				1332	0	0
<i>Rapid Plat.</i> —Extending wharves at upper and lower entrances, and slope walling.—(Estimate A, No. 9.)				3183	0	0
<i>Farrer's Point.</i> —Extending Piers at each end of the Canal, and slope walling.—(Estimate A, No. 10.)				2250	0	0
2. <i>Cornwall Canal:</i>						
Balance of existing Contracts for Slope Walls, Dock Walls, and Flume at Guard Lock.—(Estimate A, No. 11.)	2737	0	0			
Waste Weirs around Locks, Lock Houses, and completion of Slope Walling.—(Estimate A, No. 11.)				7783	0	0
3. <i>Beauharnois Canal:</i>						
Balance of existing Contracts, Land Damages, Survey and Boundary Stones.—(Estimate A, No. 12.)	8775	0	0			
Waste Weirs around Locks, and completing Slope Walling.—(Estimate A, No. 12.)				12512	0	0
<i>Lachine Canal:</i>						
Balance of existing Contracts.—(Estimate A, No. 13.)	£7636	0	0			
Dock Wall protecting Hydraulic Lots, not authorized, but necessary to secure full rents for water privileges	1000	0	0			
	8636	0	0			
Waste Weirs and completing of Slope Walling.—(Estimate A, No. 13.)				3806	0	0
5. <i>River Lights, Buoys and Beacons:</i>						
Of this Estimate, the sum of £2000 has been duly authorized, but it is considered advisable not to divide the work into two classes.—(See Estimate A, No. 14.)	4052	0	0			
Total.....	£ 27380	0	0	33292	0	0
ABSTRACT:						
1. Works authorized in whole or in part	27380	0	0			
2. Proposed Works not authorized				33292	0	0
Total.....				60672	0	0

A. No. 6.

DETAILED ESTIMATE—General Expenditure at the Four Williamsburg Canals.

Spare Gates :		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Estimate upon basis of recent Contracts, for one set of Spare Gates for one Lock, but suited for any of the Locks,		1100	0	0			
Superintendence,		60	0	0			
<p>NOTE—Spare Gates for Lachine, Beauharnois, and Cornwall Canals, are either on hand or in course of construction. To afford the requisite security to the Trade, it is also necessary, as was fully demonstrated by the accident at Rapid Plat last season, that a set of Gates should be on hand at the Canals.</p>							
General Expenditure :							
Dredging operations per month,		£	160				
Operations of 3 pairs of Stone-scows, per month			120				
Towing,			10				
			£	290			
For 7 months,.....		2030	0	0			
Total.....					3180	0	0

A. No. 7.

DETAILED ESTIMATE—Galops Canal.

Wharf :		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
For constructing a Wharf 650 feet long, on land side, at upper entrance, Cribs, 15' x 30', placed 20 feet apart; open timbers below, solid do. above water; planking on top 12 feet wide; one oak snubbing post in centre of each Crib; also, a Mooring Pier on point of shoal, 75' x 15'; 2 snubbing posts with sloping ice-breaker;							
Wharf		1264	0	0			
Mooring Pier		262	0	0			
Slope Walling Towing-path 2 miles, @ £450		900	0	0			
	Total,.....				2426	0	0

A. No. 8.

ESTIMATE—Point Iroquois.

		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
For constructing a Pier at the upper entrance of Point Iroquois Canal, 600 feet in length,—other details the same as those for the Wharf at Galops Canal		1212	0	0			
Timber Protection in Rock Cut		120	0	0			
Total.....					1332	0	0

A. No. 9.

ESTIMATE—Rapid Plat.

		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
For constructing a Wharf at Lower Entrance, land side, 250 feet long; Cribs 18' x 30', placed 20 feet apart, solid work; planking 18 feet wide; one snubbing-post in each Crib ...		753	0	0			
For constructing a Wharf at Upper Entrance, 300 feet long;—other details same as those for Point Iroquois		680	0	0			
Slope Walling 4 miles at £450		1800	0	0			
Total.....					3183	0	0

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A, No. 10.

ESTIMATE—Farren's Point

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	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
For constructing Pier at Upper Entrance, length 200 feet, 20 feet wide, Cribs 20 x 20; no planking; also a Pier at Lower Entrance, west side, 150 feet long, 20 feet wide, 5 feet over water, solid work:						
Pier at Upper Entrance	879	3	0			
Pier at Lower Entrance	920	17	0			
Slope Walling one mile of Bank	450	0	0			
Total	2250	0	0			

A. No. 11.

ESTIMATE—Cornwall Canal.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1. Land Damages	400	0	0						
Balance of existing Contracts	2125	0	0						
Superintendence and Contingencies	212	0	0						
				2737	0	0			
2. Flume around Guard Lock	1000	0	0						
Four Waste Weirs at Locks 20, 19, 18 and 17, at £1150	4600	0	0						
Slope Walling one and a half miles, at £450	675	0	0						
Four Lock Houses of Brick, at £200 each, including Watch Houses	800	0	0						
Superintendence and Contingencies	700	0	0						
				7783	0	0			
Total							10520	0	0

A. No. 12.

ESTIMATE—Beauharnois Canal.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1. Land Damages	2000	0	0						
Survey of Canal and Planting Boundary Stones	500	0	0						
Balance on existing Contracts	5568	0	0						
Superintendence and Contingencies	707	0	0						
				8775	0	0			
2. Flume around Guard Lock	1000	0	0						
Six Waste Weirs around other Locks, at £1150 each	6900	0	0						
Required to complete Slope Walling beyond present Contract, five and a half miles, at £450	2475	0	0						
Superintendence and Contingencies	1137	0	0						
				12512	0	0			
Total							21287	0	0

A. No. 13.

ESTIMATE—Lachine Canal.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1. Ditch to drain Deschamp's Land	200	0	0						
Water Wheel and Machinery for opening Bridge at Lock 2, in order to save manual labour and expense	150	0	0						
Balance due on existing Contracts	6307	0	0						
Pier at entrance of Guard Lock, south side	150	0	0						
Dock Wall at Canal Basin, front of Hydraulic Lots	1000	0	0						
Superintendence and Contingencies	829	0	0						
				8636	0	0			
2. Converting old Locks at Cote St. Paul and St. Gabriel into Waste Weirs, and putting Sluices into old Gates and Foot Bridges over them, at £250 each	500	0	0						
Slope Walling, five and four-fifth miles, at £450 per mile	2610	10	0						
Water Course from Waste Weir at Montreal to River	200	0	0						
Waste Weir, to get rid of ice in spring	150	0	0						
Superintendence and Contingencies	346	0	0						
				3806	0	0			
Total							12442	0	0

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A. No. 17.

St. Our's Lock and Dam.

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	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1. To cover the current expense for securing the Dam, by Order in Council, 8th—12th March, 1850, and to pay the balance due Contractors on their Final Estimate...	1457	0	0			
Balance of Appropriation, 1st April, 1850	387	0	0			
				870	0	0
2. To raise the Walls and Lower Gates of the Lock above the level of highest water, and for farther securing the Dam ... ..	...	...	...	1750	0	0
				£2620	0	0

A. No. 18.

BURLINGTON BAY CANAL.

ESTIMATE for Constructing a Breakwater at the Eastern Entrance, and for extending the North-west Pier, so as to prevent the sand from getting into the channel.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1. For constructing a Breakwater three hundred feet in length and forty feet in width, in continuation of the South-east Pier, and in a curvilinear direction, so as to cover half the entrance. The average depth of water is about sixteen feet, and the pier to be raised seven feet above the water, all but the last fifty feet of the termination, which is to be ten feet over the water, and a Light House placed on that :						
40 x 300 x 23 } 10,444 cubic yards, at 7s. 6d. per yard. ...	3916	0	0			
50 x 40 x 3 }	100	0	0			
Light House	284	0	0			
Superintendence and Contingencies				4300	0	0
2. For extension of North-west Pier one hundred feet, in a direction parallel with the South Pier, and a return of fifty feet at the end of it; to be twenty feet wide, sunk in twelve feet water, and raised six feet above it :						
150 feet of Pier work, at £5 15s. per foot	862	10	0			
Dredging and Contingencies	337	10	0			
				1200	0	0
Balance due on Russell's Contract ... ..	...	...	...	£ 5500	0	0
Balance of Appropriation, 1st April, 1850 ... ..	...	...	...	2868	0	0

June, 1850.

(Signed)

SAMUEL KEEFER.

Appendix
(H.H.)

15th July.

B

Upon the Management of the Provincial Works.

1. In the new Regulation lately gazetted for the proper use and maintenance of the Provincial Canals, provision has been made for obliging the crews of vessels to assist in working the Locks—a practice which has always obtained on the Welland, and is now intended to be made general upon all.

Regulation obliging crews of vessels to work at the Locks.

2. Up to the end of the year 1848, it was the practice, on the Welland Canal, to employ the lock-tenders for the season of navigation only—about eight months in each year. During the winter months (except at a few critical and important stations, where their services were retained to regulate the water, and watch over the interests of the canal), the lock-tenders received no pay from Government, but were free to look out for employment upon the repairs or contracts then in progress, and usually succeeded in obtaining it either as foremen or laborers. Thus the Government was relieved from their charge; the men were profitably employed, and resumed their duties again the following spring, with active habits unimpaired.

Lock-tenders employed in winter only.

Since the close of the year 1848, a different system has been adopted on that canal. The lock-tenders now receive a yearly salary, and it has become necessary for the Engineer to devise ways of keeping them from idleness during the winter months. It is sufficiently evident that this is no improvement upon the system first established by the Welland Canal Company, and to which it is now proposed again to revert. It is also intended to extend it to the St. Lawrence and other Canals, where, as yet, no regular system has been adopted;—on some of the canals the locktenders being retained in winter, and on others discharged at the close of navigation.

3. At present a great discrepancy exists between the wages of lock-tenders employed on the Provincial Canals; and even on the same canal where the duties are precisely similar, there is the widest difference in the pay.

Uniformity of pay recommended.

On the Welland the pay at present varies from £66 to £78 a year,

St. Lawrence Canals.

{ On the Williamsburg Canals, £60.
“ “ Cornwall Canal, £50 to £76 2s. 6d.
“ “ Beauharnois Canal, £50 to £76 2s. 6d.
“ “ Lachine Canal, £50, £60, & £76 2s. 6d.

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It is now proposed that the lock-tenders on these Canals, who are, from the nature of the locality, necessarily required during the whole year, shall be paid at the uniform rate of £5 per month, equal to £60 per year.

That lock-tenders in charge of locks during the season of navigation only be paid £5 per month, and that for all extra assistance from lock-laborers required during the season of navigation, £4 per month.

On the Chambly, it is proposed to pay the permanent lock-tenders £50 a year, and the assistants £4 per month.

During the working season it is proposed to have one man at each of the smaller locks on the Welland, and two on each of the larger locks, on that and the St. Lawrence Canals; the latter Canals being worked at night, there should be an assistant at each lock, so that one or the other should always be on duty.

Two or three of the crew of each vessel passing the lock, will be required to assist in working the gates, as has hitherto been done upon the Welland Canal.

4. The adoption of the principles herein suggested will effect an annual saving of about £3,000 in the management of Provincial Works, as will be seen by the accompanying Estimates (B, Nos. 1, 2, 3.), without necessary injury to the works or the trade.

5. As the cost of Collection comes under another Department, I make allusion thereto, only for the purpose of mentioning, that in some instances referred to in the accompanying estimates, the duties now performed separately could be discharged by one officer of either department.

(Signed,) SAMUEL KEEFER,
Engineer of Public Works.

ESTIMATED Cost of the Management of the *Welland Canal*, the first year after it is completed and in full operation—Say in 1851.

No.	Particulars—Officers and their duties.	Present Establishment under Inspector General.						Proposed establishment under Public Works.			Total from Tolls.		
		Customs.			Tolls.			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
(a) 1	Resident Superintendent..... yearly salary,							300	0	0	300	0	0
(b) 2	Superintendent Foremen, (£150 each).....							300	0	0	300	0	0
1	Collector of Tolls at St. Catharines.....	100	0	0	50	0	0						
1	Do. Port Colborne.....	200	0	0	200	0	0						
1	Do. Port Maitland.....				150								
1	Do. Port Dalhousie.....	125	0	0	25	0	0				576	3	10
1	Do. Dunnville.....				75								
1	Do. Port Robinson.....				50								
1	Do. Chippewa.....	200	0	0	26	3	10						
(c) 1	Person in charge of Dunnville Dam, &c.....							60	0	0	60	0	0
(d) 6	Lock Tenders at a yearly salary of £60 each, in charge at Port Maitland (Lock 29), Port Colborne (Lock 27), Port Dalhousie (Lock 1), and Locks 2, 25 and 26.....							360	0	0	360	0	0
(e) 3	Lighthouse-keepers, Ports Maitland, Colborne and Dalhousie, £60.....							180	0	0	180	0	0
(f) 1	Person at Higgins' Flume, to regulate water on Thorold level and Foreman.....							60	0	0	60	0	0
(g) 24	Lock Tenders at small Locks, 8 months, at £5.....							360	0	0	360	0	0
(g) 4	Asst. do at large Locks, do.....							160	0	0	160	0	0
(g) 12	Bridge keepers, 8 months, at £4.....							384	0	0	384	0	0
(h) 4	Bridges farmed out, 8 months, at £1 5s.....							40	0	0	40	0	0
6	Do. attended by Lock Tenders without expense												
	Total.....	£ 625	0	0	576	3	10	2804	0	0	3380	3	10

The present Establishment under Public Works, exclusive of Superintendent, amounts to..... £3321 0 0
 The proposed ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto, 2504 0 0
 Proposed saving..... £ 817 0 0

Remarks on the foregoing Estimate.

I do not presume to offer any recommendations in reference to the salaries of the Officers employed under the Inspector General's Department. The salaries, at present paid, out of the Customs and Tolls are simply stated, in order to arrive at an Estimate of the Cost of Management, and collection; which may be as follows:

Estimated Cost of Management.....	£2804	0	0
Present Cost of Collection.....	576	3	10
	£3380	3	10

Remarks in reference to Management.

(a) After the Canal is fully completed, it is supposed that this sum will be adequate to command the services of a competent Superintendent; or if an Officer of Government at a higher salary, with other Provincial Works included under his charge, should be appointed, this sum would be the proportion of it, fairly chargeable against the Tolls of the Welland Canal.

(b) The Superintendence under practical and working Foremen, is naturally divisible into the two parts above and below Allanburgh, so that each person can view the whole of his division in one day.

(c) Since the whole of the Canal, as well as various important interests connected with it, are dependent on the maintenance of this Dam, it is necessary that a vigilant and trustworthy person should always be kept in charge of it, to regulate the water, remove driftwood, and stop holes or leaks. This duty has often to be performed at night.

(d) The Lock Tenders at these Locks should be kept in charge the whole year round, to regulate the water in winter, and to attend to the interests of the Canal generally.

(e) The Lighthouse-keepers should remain in charge the year round.

(f) This Flume regulates the water for the Mountain Locks, and requires constant attention, night and day, during the season of navigation. In winter, it is used to guard the Canal against floods.

(g) The Lock keepers and Bridge keepers, are only required during the season of navigation. I can see no good reason for keeping them under pay and in comparative idleness during the winter months, as at present. It does them no good, and prevents them from seeking active employment elsewhere. Formerly, up to the time I left the Canal in the fall of 1848, the Lock and Bridge Tenders were always dismissed at the close of the navigation, and taken on again in spring. They were free to do as they pleased in winter, and the consequence was that they generally found employment. I considered, and do so still, that it was an advantage both to the Government and the men themselves, and therefore recommend that the system be reverted to again.

(h) These Bridges are remote and unimportant,—consequently, seldom used. They may be farmed out to the nearest resident, whose duty it shall be to see the Bridge closed after vessels have passed through.

Appendix
(H.H.)
15th July.

ESTIMATED Cost of the Repair of the *Welland Canal*, for one year, after it has been fully completed—Say for the year 1851.

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(H.H.)
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Details.	Amount.		
	£	s.	d.
2 Carpenters constantly employed for 8 months on each division, repairing Locks, Bridges, &c., at £8 per month.....	128	0	0
Blacksmith work, repairing machinery, &c.....	125	0	0
Masons' work, pointing, &c.....	100	0	0
Teaming and transport of materials,	100	0	0
2 scows and horses constantly employed for 8 months, transporting stones and repairing banks, &c., at £70 per month,	560	0	0
1 man on banks from Dunnville to Broad Creek, and Port Maitland, 8 months, at £5.....	40	0	0
1 do from Broad Creek to Junction, do	40	0	0
2 do from Port Colborne to Aqueduct, do	80	0	0
2 do from Aqueduct to Port Robinson, do	80	0	0
2 do with Higgins, on Thorold level, 8 months at £4.....	64	0	0
Materials.			
10,000 Feet Pine Timber, at £14 per M.....	140	0	0
2,000 " Oak " at 25 "	50	0	0
10,000 sq. f. " Plank at 2 10s. per M. B. M.....	25	0	0
50,000 " " Pine " at 2 "	100	0	0
Lamp black, 20s.; Oil for machinery, £10.....	11	0	0
2 tons wrought Iron	40	0	0
New castings and machinery.....	100	0	0
Spikes and nails.....	25	0	0
Dredging.....	300	0	0
Accidental breaks.....	150	0	0
Contingencies	342	0	0
52 miles of Canal at £50 per mile, equals, Total.....	2600	0	0

NOTE—It is not possible, from their contingent nature, to estimate correctly the cost of repairs. An attempt has been made, based on the experience of the two years I had charge of the Canal, and upon the supposition that the Canal is completed. It is not proposed that the mode of making them, indicated by the above estimate, shall be strictly or generally adopted. It is merely assumed, from the knowledge of the past, in order to arrive at an estimate. The repairs may be effected either in this manner, or men employed only when required, according as the Superintendent may find it most advantageous.

ABSTRACT.

Under Public Works:

Estimate for Management.....	£2,804	0	0
Do for Repairs	2,600	0	0
	5,404	0	0

Under Inspector General:

Present cost of Collection.....	576	3	10
Estimated total charges against Tolls.....	£5,980	3	10

[Signed,]

SAMUEL KEEFER.

June, 1850.

ESTIMATED COST of the Management of the St. Lawrence Canals for one year after they have been fully completed,—say in 1852.

No.	Particulars—Officers and their duties.	Present Establishment under Inspector General.						Proposed Establishment under Public Works.			Total from Tolls.		
		Customs.			Tolls.			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.						
<i>1. Williamsburgh Canals.</i>													
1	Superintendent, yearly salary.....							150	0	0	150	0	0
6	Lock Tenders, at £60 each.....							360	0	0	360	0	0
6	Assistant Tenders, 8 months at £4.....							192	0	0	192	0	0
	Collector of Tolls.....	100	0	0									
13	Persons under Public Works at a yearly expense of.....	100	0	0	none			702	0	0	702	0	0
19	Do. at present employed do.										934	12	0
6	Proposed reduction.....										232	12	0
<i>2. Cornwall Canal.</i>													
1	Superintendent, yearly salary.....							150	0	0	150	0	0
5	Lock Tenders, at £60 each.....							300	0	0	300	0	0
9	Assistant Tenders, eight months at £4.....							288	0	0	288	0	0
1	Bridge Keeper, eight months at £5.....							40	0	0	40	0	0
(a)	Collector of Tolls (not required).....				100	0	0						
16	Persons under Public Works at a yearly expense of.....	none			100	0	0	778	0	0	778	0	0
28	Do. at present employed do.										1265	8	0
12	Proposed reduction.....										487	8	0
	Proposed saving.....												
<i>3. Beauharnois Canal.</i>													
1	Superintendent, yearly salary.....							150	0	0	150	0	0
5	Lock Tenders, at £60 each.....							300	0	0	300	0	0
13	Assistant Tenders, eight months at £4.....							416	0	0	416	0	0
1	Bridge Tender, eight months at £5.....							40	0	0	40	0	0
1	Ferry Scow Tender, eight months at £3.....							24	0	0	24	0	0
(a)	Collector of Tolls (not required).....				100	0	0						
21	Persons under Public Works at a yearly expense of.....	none			100	0	0	930	0	0	930	0	0
30	Do. at present employed do.										1485	13	2
1	Proposed reduction.....										553	13	2
<i>4. Lachine Canal.</i>													
1	Superintendent, yearly salary.....							150	0	0	150	0	0
4	Lock Tenders, at £60 each.....							240	0	0	240	0	0
6	Assistant do. eight months at £4.....							192	0	0	192	0	0
8	Bridge Tenders, eight months at £5.....							120	0	0	120	0	0
1	Wharfinger, eight months at £7 10.....							60	0	0	60	0	0
4	Assistant Bridge Tenders, eight months at £4.....							128	0	0	128	0	0
	Collector of Tolls at Montreal.....				200	0	0						
	Clerk at Montreal.....				60	0	0				386	0	0
	Collector at Lachine.....	none			126	0	0						
19	Persons under Public Works.....	none			386	0	0	890	0	0	1276	0	0
3	Persons under Inspector General.....												
22	Do. under both Departments.....										1771	3	8
38	Do. at present employed at an expense of.....												
16	Proposed reduction.....										495	3	8
	Proposed saving.....												

(a) The way-business is not of sufficient importance to require Collectors at these Canals. It can be conducted without them. Clearances may be granted at Montreal and at Prescott or Galops for all intermediate stations, which may be received by the Lock Tenders, and returned by them to the Collector.

REMARKS.—There are seven Locks on the Cornwall Canal, but, as three of these are situated near each other, one Lock-master is sufficient for the three, so that only five permanent Lock-masters are required.

There are nine Locks on the Beauharnois Canal, but the five Locks at the lower end are so near each other that one Lock-tender, permanently employed, is all that is required,—thus making five permanent Lock-tenders in all.

On the Lachine Canal one Lock-tender can attend the two Lower Locks.

In consequence of these Canals being navigated at night, it is necessary to have two men at each Lock during the season of navigation.

Appendix
(H.H.)

15th July.

ABSTRACT.

Appendix
(H.H.)

15th July.

		Present Establishment.						Proposed Establishment.								
		Under Inspector General.				Under Pub. Works.		Under Inspector General.				Under Pub. Works.				
		Customs.		Tolls.				Customs.		Tolls.						
		£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.			
1	Williamsburgh Canals.....	100	0	0			934	12	0	100	0	0	702	0	0	
2	Cornwall Canal.....				100	0	0	1365	8	0			778	0	0	
3	Beauharnois Canal.....				100	0	0	1485	13	2			930	0	0	
4	Lachine Canal.....				386	0	0	1771	8	8			386	0	0	
	Total.....	100	0	0	586	0	0	5456	16	10	100	0	0	3300	0	0
							586	0	0					386	0	0
							6042	16	10					3686	0	0
							3686	0	0							
	Proposed saving.....						2350	16	10							

ESTIMATED COST of Repairs for one year on the St. Lawrence Canals when fully completed,—say in 1852.

		£	s.	d.
1	Williamsburgh Canals, 10 miles at £50	500	0	0
2	Cornwall Canal, 12 " "	600	0	0
3	Beauharnois Canal, 12 " "	600	0	0
4	Lachine Canal, 8 " "	400	0	0
	42 " "	2100	0	0

The average, per mile, is taken from the Estimate for the Welland Canal. On the Upper Canals the Repairs may be less, and on the Lachine more than the average; but the aggregate amount on all the Canals will not vary much from this Estimate.

ABSTRACT.

Under Department of Public Works.—Estimated Cost of Management.....	£3300	0	0
Do. do. Repairs	2100	0	0
	<u>£5400</u>	0	0
Under Inspector General's Department.—Estimated Cost of Collection.....	386	0	0
Total.....	<u>£5786</u>	0	0

(Signed,)

SAMUEL KEEFER.

June, 1850.

ESTIMATED Cost of Management and Repairs of the following Provincial Works, for one year after completion.

Particulars.—Officers and their duties.	Present Establishment under Inspector General.						Proposed establishment under Public Works.			Total from Tolls.		
	Customs.			Tolls.			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1. Chambly Canal.												
ESTIMATE FOR MANAGEMENT :												
1. Superintendent and Collector of Tolls, yearly salary,				50	0	0	150	0	0	200	0	0
3. Lock Tenders, at a yearly salary of £50, each.....							150	0	0	150	0	0
6. Lock Tenders, 8 months, at £4.....							192	0	0	192	0	0
6. Bridge Tenders, at £2, (and to light and trim lamps,)							96	0	0	96	0	0
Total Management.....£				50	0	0	688	0	0	688	0	0
ESTIMATE FOR REPAIRS :												
The repairs may be assumed the same as for the St. Lawrence and Welland Canal.—11½ miles, at £50,							575	0	0	575	0	0
Total Estimated Cost, Management and Repairs...£							1163	0	0	1213	0	0
2. St. Ours Lock and Dam.												
ESTIMATE FOR MANAGEMENT :												
There being but one Lock and a Dam, the proper course is to appoint a Superintendent who shall also be Lock Master and Collector, but he must be a practical and experienced person in works of this nature, as the safety of the Dam depends upon his competence and intelligence to know when there is danger to be expected, and how to guard against it.—To be employed at a yearly salary of.....							100	0	0	100	0	0
2. Assistant Lock labourers, 8 months, at £4							64	0	0	64	0	0
Total Management.....£							164	0	0	164	0	0
ESTIMATE FOR REPAIRS:												
Total Estimated Cost, Management and Repairs...£							400	0	0	400	0	0
3. St. Ann's Lock.												
ESTIMATE FOR MANAGEMENT :												
1 Collector of Tolls and Lock Master, yearly salary,				75	0	0				75	0	0
1 Assistant Lock Labourer, 8 months, £4.....							32	0	0	32	0	0
ESTIMATE FOR REPAIRS :												
Total Estimated Cost, Management and Repairs...£				75	0	0	82	0	0	157	0	0
4. Burlington Bay Canal.												
No Superintendent required. The Collector of Customs at Hamilton receives the Tolls. The Light House Keepers should superintend any repairs that may be necessary, and have the charge of the Ferry Scow. Therefore, no expense required for management.												
Estimated Cost of Annual Repairs.....£							200	0	0	200	0	0

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B. No. 3.—(Continued.)

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Particulars.—Officers and their duties.	Present Establishment under Inspector General.						Proposed establishment under Public Works.			Total from Tolls.		
	Customs.			Tolls.			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.						
<i>5. Ottawa Works.</i>												
ESTIMATE FOR MANAGEMENT:												
1 Superintendent, yearly salary,							150	0	0	150	0	0
1 Slide Wailer at the Joachim..... do							25	0	0	25	0	0
1 do for Calumet, Mountain, and Portage du Fort... do							50	0	0	50	0	0
1 do at Chats..... do							50	0	0	50	0	0
1 do High Falls of Madawaska do							50	0	0	50	0	0
1 person at Gattineau Boom..... do							50	0	0	50	0	0
1 person Collector of Tolls at Suspension Bridge, and having the care of it, do				50	0	0				50	0	0
Contingent labour at the Joachim.....							10	0	0	10	0	0
do at Calumet, Mountain, and Portage du Fort.....							50	0	0	50	0	0
do at Chaudière Slides.....							50	0	0	50	0	0
do at High Falls, Madawaska.....							50	0	0	50	0	0
1 Timber Collector at Chaudière Slides.....				75	0	0				75	0	0
				125	0	0	535	0	0	660	0	0
With regard to the collection of Slidage, as the Slides at the Chaudière afford the best means of ascertaining the exact quantity of Timber passing down the river, it is therefore the proper place for collecting both the Slidage and Crown Dues, but it is evidently unnecessary that the duty should be divided between the two departments, because it can be done to better advantage by one.												
The annual cost of repairs is estimated at.....£							400	0	0	400	0	0
Total estimated cost, management and repairs.....£				125	0	0	935	0	0	1060	0	0
ABSTRACT.												
1. Chambly Canal.....				50	0	0	1163	0	0	1213	0	0
2. St. Ours Lock and Dam.....							400	0	0	400	0	0
3. St. Ann's Lock.....				75	0	0	82	0	0	157	0	0
4. Burlington Bay Canal.....							200	0	0	200	0	0
5. Ottawa Works.....				125	0	0	935	0	0	1060	0	0
Total,.....£				250	0	0	2780	0	0	3030	0	0

15th July.

WELLAND CANAL OFFICE,
St. Catharines, 22d April, 1850.

Sir,—I have now the honor to furnish you with my Report upon this Canal for the past year. It is naturally divided into two heads,—the first, comprising the matters connected with new works in progress, or remaining to be done,—the second relating to the general Superintendence and maintenance of the Canal, &c., &c.

As coming under the first, I beg leave herewith to transmit to you sundry estimates, which I have had carefully prepared from *bond fide* measurements, for the finishing of the works of this Canal. The present advanced state of these works generally, the difficulties developed during their progress, and the increasing requirements of the Trade, now for the first time, in my judgment, afford an opportunity of making and furnishing, with comparative facility, estimates that may be relied on, as truly exhibiting the amount required for their full and proper completion. Since November, 1848, when I became Superintendent of the Canal, having also the management of the works of its completion, my duty has been chiefly confined to the superintending of the works (1st,) then under contract and in progress—together with (2nd,) such others as have been from time to time either specially ordered, or directly, (3rd,) necessary to the carrying out of the order for the opening of the Port Colborne route.

You will perceive I have divided the estimates, so as to shew at a glance the cost of completing the several portions or divisions,—and also to enable you to come to a decision, as to what parts you may consider it advisable to force on with vigor, and what parts may be proceeded in with less despatch.

The first estimate, amounting to £7,206 16s. 8d. is for winding up the accounts, and finishing the works, so far as is required to open the Port Colborne Branch, from the Junction to Lake Erie, on the Grand River level.

The second estimate, £18,077 6s. 7d. is for opening, in like manner, the Lock and Cut at Allanburg, and the new Aqueduct and Cut at the Chippewa.

The object of the work covered by the first estimate, will be fully attained, in a very few days—that of the second estimate will be accomplished by the latter end of August next. When the short, direct route from Lake to Lake will be fully open,—the advantages of this to the Trade will be most important,—vessels can be cleared through the Canal in one day, the cost of traction importantly lessened,—and, in fact, the regular traders will be enabled to make fully an additional trip annually.

The third estimate, £3,360, is for the completion of the several extra sets of Lock-gates, &c., ordered to be on hand, and in readiness, in case of accidents: a very necessary precaution,—no less than five sets of gates having been required last year.

The fourth estimate, £13,903 15s. 6d. is for the completion of the Harbours and Light-Houses.

The amount of the foregoing estimates, with the addition of five per cent for superintendence and contingencies, is absolutely indispensable, in my judgment. Among the items which compose them, I do not see one that can be omitted,—the quantities are duly ascertained, and the prices are per contract.

In a fifth estimate, I have embraced a number of items, which, although they cannot strictly be said to

be indispensable, I consider are, most of them, highly desirable for the safety of the Canal,—for its uninterrupted use at all times of navigation,—for the cheap after maintenance of the works, and for the proper drainage of the adjacent lands. Your perfect acquaintance with the details of the Canal and the Trade, will enable you to decide as to what extent you will recommend the adoption of this fifth estimate.

The last estimate is for the final bottoming of the Canal for the Lake Erie level,—to effect which, there now only remains the completion of the channel through the Deep Cut, and the swamp sections. The entire of the quarry excavation at the Port Colborne end, to the full depth for the Lake Erie level, will be completed in two or three days. In accomplishing it, Messrs. Brown, and McDonell, have had to contend against the most formidable difficulties: and I feel it due to these gentlemen to state that their exertions, night and day, to overcome these difficulties, have been unremitting: and, but for their determination to finish the work, although involving enormous expense in the unwatering, the cost to the Province of resuming them at a future period would be incalculable.

As the grand object of opening the direct line, from lake to lake, will shortly be fully accomplished, the rate of progress with the sinking the channel for the lower level, may be regulated, as the state of the finances may render desirable.

General Superintendence, maintenance of the Canal, &c.—The navigation of the Canal during the past season has been more than ordinarily free from obstructions caused by accidents; but owing to the enlarged class of vessels now being employed, and to the increased depth of water to which they are loaded, much delay occasionally took place in making trips. Between Thorold and Allanburg particularly, great difficulty was found in towing these deep vessels,—as many as eight teams being sometimes employed to tow one vessel, whose progress, notwithstanding, was not over two or three miles in the day. All this difficulty is now entirely removed. The deepening and widening of this portion of the Canal, which was authorized last winter, has been most satisfactorily accomplished. Upwards of 32,000 yards of clay, and 5,000 yards of rock excavation, having been removed; and, although 3000 yards of the former, and 2,100 yards of the latter, more than was embraced in the estimate, were removed, the entire was done under the amount of the estimate sanctioned, by about £150. On the opening of the Port Colborne route from the Junction, in a few days, the passage through the Canal can be accomplished, with a degree of rapidity and facility not heretofore enjoyed.

The insufficiency of the passing places in the Feeder, proved a source of much delay during the past season. This, however, will be wholly obviated by the Port Colborne route being brought into operation. The towing up of vessels against the stream of the Feeder, and the insufficiency of the passing places, adverted to, were, on several occasions, the cause of detaining, for some days, a great number of vessels, as many as thirty at one time.

The Lock-gates, have been all overhauled, and the short levels emptied and freed of all bars, loose stones, &c., prior to the opening of navigation; which was unusually early this year,—the first vessels having passed here, on their way up, on the 27th March. On the whole, the Canal generally is opened this year in a more satisfactory state, and I anticipate that the amount of the monthly estimates for maintenance of "old works," will be un-

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usually light. I consider that two carpenters under the foreman will be found ample for all the mechanical work; and with the view of lightening the Establishment, and getting rid nearly altogether of days' men, I have measurements and estimates made of the portions of the banks which require widening or raising—repairs of tow-path, &c.—and all such work, in order that the same may be let out by task. The amount of the entire is under £500.

With respect to the hydraulic power on the line of the Canal, considerable advance has been made during the past year, and the regulations for the prompt and simple leasing of it, authorized by the Governor in Council, will, I doubt not, give a strong impulse to further speculations in this way. In the last season four new flouring mills have been erected, or are being so, also two saw-mills; and privileges leased for a saw mill, grist mill and dry dock at Port Robinson.

This progress, although satisfactory, is, however, very trifling indeed, contrasted with the immense power and great facilities which are at command for the establishment and driving of machinery applicable to all sorts of manufactures.

A project has been repeatedly mooted, for the purchasing by a Joint Stock Company with capital, the waste lands, and renting the water-power on a large scale, between Thorold and St. Catherines.—a project, in my judgment, highly deserving the favorable consideration of the Government. The combined effects of such a Company, would bring these advantages into action to an extent and with a degree of vigor and rapidity that I apprehend cannot be hoped for otherwise,—and the benefits resulting from them, direct and indirect, both to the interests of the Canal and the surrounding country, can scarcely be over-estimated.

(Signed,) H. H. KILLALY,
Superintendent of Welland Canal.

The Hon. W. H. Merritt,
Chief Commissioner of Public Works.

(Copy.)

MEMORANDA

On the Western Roads, &c., for the information of the Hon. W. H. Merritt, Chief Commissioner of Public Works.

St. Catherines,
9th May, 1850.

London and Brantford Road.—Tenders for the repair of this road were received, and the lowest accepted, with the authority of the Commissioners. The engagements bind the contractors for twelve months, but authorise the Commissioners to annul the contract at the expiration of any month, in case of their transferring the control of the road to other parties. A large portion of this road is planked, the remainder gravelled; and from the existence of further gravel sections being found latterly, I believe much of the planked portion can be replaced with gravel.

Brantford Bridge.—The final estimate of this bridge has not yet been paid. I have been called on two or three times as to my opinion on prices, &c.—all of which my letters in the office will explain. The last approach to a settlement was directly between the Commissioners and the contractor, to which the latter, I understand, has not yet consented.

London and Port Stanley Road.—For details of expenditure, of collection, cost of do. and superintendence, and probable estimate of repairs for this

year, see accompanying abstract of Mr. Hall's Report. On this road also much of the planked portion may be gravelled. Such of the plank taken off as is suitable, can be well used in piecing or repairing the other portions. Mr. V. Hall, of Woodstock, is the Superintendent of both the foregoing roads. He is an intelligent and very active man, and has acquired so good a knowledge of the details as to be well suited to the post.

His instructions from me are, to confine his expenditure strictly to merely stopping bad holes, &c.; but when any extent of material or repair is called for, to furnish an estimate for it, and ask authority. My impression is, that his accounts, &c., coming to me, and then transmitted to the Department, is only creative of expense and delay. While these works are going on, it is not possible for me to give that time to a regular periodical inspection of the roads.

Hamilton and Port Dover Road.—This road was, until lately, also under the charge of Mr. Hall. I send a statement (No. 3.), showing the collection and expenses of collection on it, prepared by Mr. Hall. Mr. Hall has no fixed assistance; but, occasionally, when there is much material to be measured, he employs a man to assist him, at so much a day.

The road is now under Mr. Higman. I send his Schedule (No. 4.), showing the expenses of repairs in 1849; and the estimated cost of repairs in 1850;—the latter of which amounts to a very large sum. The carriage of the enormous and heavy oak timber on this road, which is got out in its vicinity, is ruinous to it. Colonel Taché long since reported the necessity for adopting some system for the carriage of it, and for subjecting it to a proportionate rate of toll.

Hamilton and Brantford Road.—This road had been also under Mr. Hall, but, together with the Port Dover Road, was added to the Dundas Road, as to superintendance, and transferred to Mr. Higman.

About one half of it is planked, and one half gravelled or macadamized; the latter in a good state, the former very bad. Mr. Higman's instructions as to expenditure are the same I gave Mr. Hall. The engagements as to repair are also the same, namely, the Commissioners having the power to terminate the contract within the year, at the expiration of any month, should they transfer the control of the road to other parties. I transmit Mr. Higman's statement (No. 5.) of expenses, 1849, and estimated cost of repairs, 1850.

Dundas and Waterloo Road.—This road is under Mr. Higman's superintendance. The engagements for its repairs were entered into by the local Commissioners, from whom the road was transferred to the Department in June last. These engagements were made for seven years, and about one half of the period is expired. The conditions and prices appear to me very judicious and reasonable. I transmit Mr. Higman's statement (No. 6.) of expenses of repairs, 1849, and estimated cost of do., 1850. On the road being transferred to the Department, a large amount of arrears was due to the contractors, upon which I lately made a full report. I also send a schedule (No. 7.) shewing the gross collections, expenses of collection, and nett amount on the Hamilton and Port Dover Road, Hamilton and Brantford Road, and Dundas and Waterloo Road.

Kingston and Napanee Road.—This road had been under the care of Mr. Thibodo,—it is now under the care of Mr. P. O'Reilly. I transmit his estimate of probable cost of repairs for this year (No. 8.); also

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his statement shewing the amount of Tolls received last year, cost of collection, and amount expended on repairs; (No. 9,) with letter, (No. 10.) This road is now under the general surveillance of Mr. Keefer.

Port Stanley Harbor.—My communications in the office, with which Mr. Merritt is fully acquainted, explain how this work stands. I transmit a general Report (No. 11) by Mr. Hall, shewing the state of the work, and also (No. 12,)—a return shewing the sums collected for the years 1846 and 1849. Mr. Wm. Hale is the overseer of this work.

Port Hope Road.—The contract for the repairs of this road is taken for the whole length by one person, who resides on the line, and I believe is part proprietor of the stage on it. From the facility of getting repairs made by gravel on a large part of this road, its maintenance will be light. I transmit a statement (No. 13,) shewing the amount removed from 1st June, 1848, to 31st May, 1849. This road is now under the general surveillance of Mr. Keefer.

Windsor Harbor and Scugog Road.—These works are contracted for by Messrs. Cotton & Rowe, who receive in payment the tolls, when such are available;—in default of which, debentures are issued to them. The dredging of the harbor is nearly complete, with the exception of a general levelling off of ridges or inequalities left by the horse dredge.

I transmitted the certificates on this road up to the 1st March last;—the road being now under the general surveillance of Mr. Keefer, the certificates from that date will be issued through him; but there are some matters of extras prior to that period which I have several times called on the Government for a return of,—in order that the amounts to that date may be fully closed; but I have not yet been furnished with the necessary return.

Rondeau Work.—This work is at an end,—the accounts are not finally closed. I had sent in a final, which, however, is not agreed to by Mr. Mathews, who latterly executed the work. He was the surety for Parr, the original contractor, and on his failing, Mathews was called on to complete it. I consider every just and reasonable allowance is made in the settlement I sent in, and that he is not entitled to one farthing beyond its amount.

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Chatham Bridge.—This work is finished, or very nearly so;—but the accounts cannot be satisfactorily closed until the return of Mr. Browne, who had the exclusive management of it, and kept all the measurements. He had arranged with me to be back the first week in May, (present,) so I daily expect him.

With regard to the future management of the roads, I fully concur in opinion with the Chief Commissioner, that if possible, the Government should relieve itself of the control and burden of the several roads. I am of opinion they can be much more economically kept in repair by local parties, under local control and interest, than by the Government. I apprehend, however, that a reasonable offer for their purchase will not be made, in which case Mr. Merritt's idea, to lease them out,—say for 14 years, is the next best. The conditions of the lease to be, giving undeniable security for the payment of the rent, and for the keeping the road in good travelling order, to the satisfaction of the Department. The leasing might be done by auction. The lessee should be required to keep regular verified books, shewing all his receipts, and all the details of his expenditure on repairs, to which the Officer of the Department superintending the section should have free access at all times.

With respect to the harbors, I am not so clear that they should not be retained by the Government. I believe on the American side they are so, in all cases, and their repairs and construction are from the general funds.

In the above mentioned memoranda I omitted Port Dover Harbor, my several reports on which, will shew at once the state of it, and the estimated cost of the necessary finishing of the east pier, and dredging. If it is decided to let out the harbors, this one will, I have no doubt, be taken promptly at a remunerating rate, as the cost of securing it is not much, and the income from it increasing and likely to be large, owing to the contemplated roads to it.

(Signed)

H. H. KILLALY.

The Reports of the Road Secretaries and Treasurers, alluded to in the foregoing memoranda, are not of sufficient importance for publication; but their most important substance has been arranged in the form of two tables, shewing the business of 1849, and the prospects for 1850.

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Cost of Repairs and Management of Roads, Bridges and Harbours, during the year 1849, as taken from Returns transmitted by Mr. Killaly, May 9th, 1850.

Roads, Bridges and Harbours.	Gross Collection 1849.	Collection and Superintendence 1849.	Repairs. 1849.	Net Revenue. 1849.	Excess of Expenses over Revenue. 1849.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
London and Brantford Road.....	2960 16 11	640 10 0	2071 18 4½	248 8 5½	793 13 4
Brantford Bridge (from 1st March, 1848)...	528 1 3½	36 0 0	2301 17 0	492 1 3½	2156 11 7
London and Port Stanley Road.....	1951 13 8	448 10 0	1645 17 4½	881 10 1	659 14 3
Hamilton and Brantford Road.....	2694 7 5½	267 0 0	3742 19 7		
Hamilton and Port Dover Road.....	1994 8 0	408 0 0	2623 5 3		
Dundas and Waterloo Road.....	2203 11 0	240 0 0	977 13 6	387 19 7	
Kingston and Napanee Road.....	1732 4 2	366 11 1			
	£ 14,065 2 6	2406 11 1	13,263 11 1	2009 19 5	3614 19 2 2009 19 5
Loss.....					1604 19 9

ABSTRACT of Repairs and Management of Roads, Bridges and Harbours, during the year 1850, as taken from Estimates transmitted by Mr. Killaly, May 9th, 1850.

Roads, Bridges and Harbours.	Estimated Repairs. 1850.	Estimated Management. 1850.	Total Repairs and Management. 1850.	Estimated Gross Revenue. 1850.	Estimated Net Revenue. 1850.	Excess of Expenses over Revenue. 1850.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
London and Brantford Road.	2310 0 0	640 10 0	2950 10 0	2960 16 11	10 6 11	2181 16 4
London & Port Stanley Road	3685 0 0	448 10 0	4133 10 0	1951 13 8		67 7 6½
Hamilton and Brantford Road	2494 15 0	267 0 0	2761 15 0	2694 7 5½		2146 2 0
Hamilton & Port Dover Road	3792 10 0	408 0 0	4140 10 0	1994 8 0		316 9 0
Dundas and Waterloo Road.	2280 0 0	240 0 0	2520 0 0	2203 11 0		
Kingston and Napanee Road	692 10 0	441 11 1	1134 1 1	1732 4 2	598 3 1	
	£ 15,194 15 0	2445 11 1	17,640 16 1	13,637 1 2½	608 10 0	4711 4 10 608 10 0
Estimated Loss.....						4103 14 10

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS,
Toronto, 14 June, 1850.

GENTLEMEN,—In accordance with your instructions, I have the honor to transmit herewith the statements required for your Annual Report, relative to the expenditure, &c., on the Public Works of the Province, as follows:

No. 1. Statement shewing the whole amount expended by the Department of Public Works during the year 1849, and the amounts received from the Hon. the Receiver General for the payment thereof. Details of this Expenditure will be found in the statements accompanying, viz.:

No. 2. Expenditure made from appropriations.

No. 3. Expenditure made from Tolls.

No. 4. Expenditure made by authority of Orders in Council.

No. 5. Expenditure made from appropriations for the maintenance of Lighthouses.

No. 6. Expenditure made from the Civil List.

There is also enclosed an Estimate, No. 7., shewing the amount required to be appropriated for certain works of a local nature for the present year.

I have the honor to be,
Gentlemen,
Your very obedient Servant,

THOMAS A. BEGLY,
Secretary.

The Hon.
The Commissioner of Public Works.

STATEMENT as detailed in Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6, shewing the amount expended under the management of the Department of Public Works, during the year 1849.

<i>Gross expenditure from sundry Sources.</i>									
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
From appropriations made by the Legislature	148,477	4	9						
From Tolls collected from Public Works	34,499	1	6						
By orders in Council, &c., for which no appropriations are yet made	21,179	13	3						
From appropriations for maintenance of Light Houses	5,040	9	10						
From Civil list, Schedule B.....	1,928	13	2				211,125	2	6
<i>Details of the above expended under appropriations, as per Statement No. 2, viz.:</i>									
Contractors, &c., for construction	125,160	9	6						
Damages—for land	10,721	10	6						
" " contracts.....	1,803	17	11	12,525	8	5			
Engineering Establishments	5,470	16	10						
Management and Contingencies.....	3,209	6	7						
Costs attending Arbitrations.....	926	9	9						
Costs of Law.....	440	17	9						
Military, Police, &c.....	743	15	11						
				148,477	4	9			
<i>Expended from Tolls as per Statement No. 3.</i>									
Repairs and Supplies.....	24,878	7	1						
Management.....	9,620	14	5						
				34,499	1	6			
<i>Unprovided for as per Statement No. 4.</i>									
Sundries				21,179	13	3			
<i>Expended from appropriation for Light House as per Statement No. 5.</i>									
Salaries	1,810	19	7						
Supplies ..	3,229	10	3						
				5,040	9	10			
<i>Expended from Civil List as per Statement No. 6.</i>									
Salaries.....	1,867	7	10						
Travelling expenses.....	61	5	4						
				1,928	13	2			
Total expended under the Department of Public Works during the year 1849.....							211,125	2	6

STATEMENT of the amounts received from the Hon. the Receiver General during the year 1849, by warrants issued on the Certificates of the Commissioners of Public Works.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Drawn against Appropriations.....	156,863	7	6						
Do do Tolls.....	35,201	16	10						
Do do Orders in Council.....	21,383	1	0						
Do do Appropriation for the maintenance of Light Houses.....	4,926	1	10						
Do do Civil List.....	1,867	7	10				220,241	15	0
Balance.....							9,116	12	6

The apparent large balance on this account was occasioned by the death of Mr. Prescott, late paymaster on the Welland Canal, at the close of the past year. His accounts and vouchers, not having been received until February last, could not appear in the accounts of 1849, but they will in that of the present year.

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E, No. 2.

STATEMENT of Expenditure made by the Department of Public Works during the year 1849 from Appropriations, shewing amounts paid for Labour, Damages, Engineering, Management, Law Costs, Military and Arbitration Expenses.

	From Appropriations.												Total.											
	Contractors, &c.			Land.			Contractors.			Engineering Establishments.			Management, Postages, &c.		Law Costs.		Military and Police.		Arbitration Expenses.					
	£	s	d.	£	s	d.	£	s	d.	£	s	d.	£	s	d.	£	s	d.	£	s	d.			
CANALS.																								
Welland.....	61,872	14	11	603	19	5	1,792	5	1	1,955	5	5	554	18	7	3	0	743	15	11	67,555	2	4	
St. Lawrence.....	299	18	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	689	0	0	448	0	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,366	18	4
Lachine.....	7,590	2	11	3,193	13	6	.....	.....	.....	324	17	2	396	18	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,435	12	5
Beauharnois.....	8,191	0	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	127	18	8	.....	12	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,776	11	1
Cornwall.....	5,176	13	3	4,005	8	3	.....	.....	.....	55	19	4	83	2	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,320	16	6
Williamsburg.....	3,306	1	8	1,232	0	0	.....	.....	.....	72	7	11	107	17	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,738	7	2
Chambly.....	1,477	19	0	304	18	0	.....	.....	.....	329	13	9	14	18	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,165	9	5
Burlington Bay.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	274	18	4	.....	14	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	10	7
Richelieu.....	5,208	4	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	82	3	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,565	6	7
St. Ann's.....	14	6	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	6	0
STRADES, &c.																								
River Trent.....	21	5	3	596	14	3	.....	.....	.....	177	2	0	21	11	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	816	13	4
" Ottawa.....	10,233	11	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	88	5	4	15	5	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,337	1	8
" Gatineau.....	365	4	9	107	0	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	472	5	4
ROADS.																								
Windsor and Saugog.....	2,709	19	1	120	0	0	.....	.....	.....	47	5	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,829	19	1
Main North Toronto.....	349	11	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	10	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	414	1	11
Branford.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chatham and Sandwich.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	81	12	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kennebec.....	72	14	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	73	9	4
Arthabaska.....	129	5	1	40	5	6	.....	.....	.....	27	0	6	.....	14	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	289	18	5
Grauby.....	9,375	3	9	203	15	1	.....	.....	.....	505	19	6	131	9	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,216	7	9
L'Original and Bytown.....	7	10	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gaspé.....	20	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Des Caps.....	64	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stanstead.....	279	12	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	108	2	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grimsby.....	53	14	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dover (Mountain).....	93	9	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Méts and Macane.....	39	10	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	63	16	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kempt.....	29	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cascades.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
BARRAGES.																								
Peterboro'.....	9	0	0	126	6	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brantford.....	516	8	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montreal and Quebec.....	20	12	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
South of St. Lawrence.....	8	14	0	10	10	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jacques Cartier.....	25	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chatham.....	1,075	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shannonville.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Melbourne.....	245	3	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33	8	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Carried forward.....	118,811	17	11	10,721	10	6	1,803	17	11	5,178	6	9	2,330	7	10	102	3	743	15	11	139,700	19	10	

E, No. 2.—(Continued.)

STATEMENT of Expenditure made by the Department of Public Works during the year 1849, from Appropriations, shewing amounts paid for Labour, Damages, Engineering, Management, Law Costs, Military and Arbitration Expenses.

	From Appropriations.												Total.									
	Contractors, &c.			Damages.			Engineering Establishments.			Management, Postage, &c.			Law Costs.			Military and Police.			Arbitration Expenses.			
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
Brought forward.....	118,811	17	11	10,721	10	6	1803	17	11	5178	6	9	2330	7	10	4	743	15	11	139,700	19	10
HARBOURS, &c.	135	2	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	69	5	1	64	10	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	199	12	9
Road East.....	1540	12	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37	10	0	3	0	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1612	17	10
Port Stanley.....	1720	11	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	78	7	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37	10	0
Windsor.....	1874	5	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	62	10	0	75	1	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	1803	16	11
Light-houses.....	86	19	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2011	17	5
Dover.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	86	19	1
MISCELLANEOUS.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Public Buildings.....	705	12	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	247	0	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	952	12	11
Gaols and Court Houses.....	100	12	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	106	12	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	207	5	7
Surveys.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	44	17	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	44	17	6
Railroad Statistics.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	182	14	4
Lake St. Peter.....	184	14	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	195	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	379	16	1
Arbitration.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1265	4	6
Total.....	125,160	9	6	10,721	10	6	1803	17	11	5470	16	10	3209	6	7	7	743	15	11	148,477	4	9
ABSTRACT.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Canals.....	93,067	1	5	9516	18	0	1722	5	1	3829	13	7	1971	3	7	7	743	15	11	110,953	0	7
Slides, &c.....	10,620	1	4	763	14	10	.....	.....	.....	265	7	4	36	16	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,626	0	4
Roads.....	13,223	17	3	490	7	2	81	12	10	769	13	11	251	0	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,816	12	1
Bridges.....	1900	17	11	10	10	6	.....	.....	.....	313	11	11	71	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	2296	6	10
Harbours, &c.....	3396	6	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	185	2	7	72	8	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3653	17	6
Light-Houses.....	1961	4	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	62	10	0	75	1	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	2098	16	6
Miscellaneous.....	991	0	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	44	17	6	731	8	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	3032	10	11
Total.....	125,160	9	6	10,721	10	6	1803	17	11	5470	16	10	3209	6	7	7	743	15	11	148,477	4	9

STATEMENT shewing the amounts expended from Tolls for the Repairs and Management of public works for the year 1849.

Works.	Repairs, &c.			Management.			Total	£	s.	d.
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.				
<i>Canals.</i>										
Welland	2811	4	7	2062	4	2	Total Canals...	12976	14	9
St. Lawrence.....	1589	4	10	5773	4	7				
Chambly	12	0	9	376	17	7				
Burlington Bay	207	16	10	0	0	0				
St. Anns.....	13	18	8	120	12	9				
St. Ours.....	3	5	0	6	5	0				
	4637	10	8	8339	4	1				
<i>Slides.</i>										
Ottawa	824	18	9	340	12	0	Total Slides....	1817	9	7
Trent	89	8	10	562	10	0				
	914	7	7	903	2	0				
<i>Roads.</i>										
Cascades	311	2	6	10	8	4	Total Roads....	19677	7	2
Chambly and Granby	66	10	3	0	0	0				
Dundas and Waterloo	3741	19	7	5	14	0				
Hamilton and Dover	4057	17	6	91	7	1				
Hamilton and London	2326	17	0	14	14	4				
London and Port Stanley.....	681	18	3	11	7	0				
Kingston and Napance.....	2	11	6	0	0	0				
Rice Lake	8110	2	3	244	17	7				
Toronto	19298	18	10	378	8	4				
<i>Bridges.</i>										
London.....	17	10	0	0	0	0	Total Bridges...	27	10	0
Godfroi.....	10	0	0	0	0	0				
	27	10	0	0	0	0				
Total expenditure from Tolls.....£								34499	1	6

E, No. 4.

STATEMENT of Expenditure made by Department of Public Works, during the year 1849, under the authority of orders in Council.

	£	s.	d.
Grosse-Isle Works.....	596	17	4
Toronto Roads, City limits.....	966	18	8
Banal Mill, Laprairie.....	1427	5	6
Monklands	1206	8	11
Rent Parliament buildings and offices.....	1824	9	1
Removal wreck Burlington Bay	37	10	0
Bridge across Grand River	150	0	0
Rent Barracks, Provincial Cavalry	470	9	9
Emigration	6401	16	1
Bonsecours Market.....	232	10	6
Chambly Canal Survey	120	5	6
Removal to Toronto	5899	9	11
Steam Tugs on St. Lawrence	1750	0	0
Damages Port Stanley Road.....	25	0	0
Montreal Custom House	70	12	0
Total	£ 21179	18	3

E, No. 5.

Appendix (H.H.)

15th July.

Appendix (H.H.)

15th July.

DETAILED STATEMENT of expenditure on the Provincial Light Houses, connected with the Inland Navigation, for the year 1849.

No.	Name of Light.	Name of Keeper.	Salaries.			Supplies.			Total.		
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1	Goderich.....	Thomas Brady.....	65	0	0	98	16	2½	163	16	2½
2	River Thames.....	Claude Cartier.....	65	0	0	21	14	2	86	14	2
3	Bois Blanc.....	James Hackett.....	85	0	0	88	4	6	173	4	6
4	Point Pele.....	A. McCormack.....	109	12	6	179	10	7	289	3	1
5	Port Stanley.....	Richard Smith.....	30	1	3	18	15	4	48	16	7
6	Port Burwell.....	J. P. Bellair.....	50	0	0	41	18	5½	91	18	5½
7	Light Ship.....	Peter Baikie.....	135	0	0	48	7	4	183	7	4
8	Long Point, Lake Erie.....	Moses Newkirk.....	108	15	0	157	12	11	266	7	11
9	Mohawk.....	John Burgess.....	106	5	0	26	19	11½	133	4	11½
10	Burlington Bay.....	John Davidson.....	100	0	0	120	5	10½	220	5	10½
11	Oakville.....	R. K. Chisholm.....				62	15	2½	62	15	2½
12	Toronto Pier.....	James Hickman.....				63	11	10½	63	11	10½
13	Gibraltar Point.....	James Durnan.....	85	0	0	192	18	2½	277	18	2½
14	Whitby.....	Robert Bailly.....	46	16	0	23	16	3½	70	12	3½
15	Gull Island.....	A. Sutherland.....	56	2	6				56	2	6
	do.....	George Roddirk.....				102	1	4	102	1	4
16	Presqu'île.....	William Swetman.....	65	0	0	137	19	1½	202	19	1½
17	Point Peter.....	William A. Palen.....	106	5	0	137	6	7½	243	11	7½
18	False Ducks.....	Joseph Swetman.....	102	10	0	177	7	4½	279	17	4½
19	Nine Mile Point.....	Thomas Sparham.....	87	10	0	102	9	5½	189	19	5½
20	Lancaster.....	Thomas Hill.....	52	10	0	44	15	11	97	5	11
21	Cherry Island.....	E. S. Johnson.....	85	0	0	67	10	4½	152	10	4½
22	Grosse Point, Beauharnois.....	Peter Shannon.....	85	0	0	97	10	10½	182	10	10½
23	McGee's Point.....	Alex. McDonald.....	35	0	0	29	19	7½	64	19	7½
24	Rondeau.....	Thomas Cronyn.....	24	12	4	59	19	2	84	11	6
25	Port Dover.....	William Fifield.....				75	14	10	75	14	10
26	Port Maitland.....	Charles D. Purnell.....				105	7	5½	105	7	5½
27	Port Dalhousie.....	Jonatham Woodall.....				66	3	4½	66	3	4½
28	Port Colborne.....	James Fortier.....				120	2	4½	120	2	4½
		John McIntyre, Superintendent.	125	0	0				125	0	0
		Thos. Dissette, do									
			1810	19	7	2469	14	10	4280	14	5
		Supplies in Store at Ste. Catharines.....							283	3	7
		Management, Postage, Freight, Advertising, Travelling, &c.							476	11	10
									£ 5040	9	10

E, No. 6.

STATEMENT of Expenditure, Department Public Works, during the year 1849, for Civil List.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Honorable E. P. Taché,.....Chief Commissioner, Salary.....	678	13	5			
" Malcolm Cameron,....Assistant do do.....	650	0	0			
" Jean Chabot,.....Chief do do.....	38	14	5			
Thomas A. Begly.....Secretary do do.....	500	0	0			
				1867	7	10
Travelling expenses of Chief Commissioner.....	26	7	10			
do Assistant do.....	34	17	6			
				61	5	4
				£ 1928	13	2

Appendix
(H.H.)

E, No. 7.

Appendix
(H.H.)

15th July.

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STATEMENT shewing the amounts for which appropriations are required for Miscellaneous Local Works, for the year 1850.

Works.	Amounts expended in 1850, for which an appropriation is required.			Amounts not yet expended, but for which the Department is liable.			Total for which an appropriation is required.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Toronto City Roads, (repairs).....	128	11	3	398	1	6			
Monklands, (rent).....	450	0	0	325	0	0			
Bonsecours Market Barracks (Montreal).....	11	11	4						
Chambly Canal Survey.....	18	6	4						
Removal to Toronto.....	6049	3	1	8000	0	0			
Water Street Barracks, (Montreal).....	280	5	8	75	0	0			
Ottawa Plans, (Copying).....	17	2	6						
Steam Tugs, River St. Lawrence.....				1000	0	0			
Grosse Isle.....				103	12	9			
Cavalry Barracks at Montreal, (rent).....	367	2	9	308	6	8			
	7322	2	11	10210	0	11	17532	3	10

Explanations accompanying Statements F. No. 1 to 8.

The following Tables have been prepared for the purpose of shewing the total expenditure to 31st December, 1849, from the Unions, upon each Public Work in Upper and Lower Canada—together with that portion of the expenditure before the Union, which now forms a part of the Public Debt—shewing also the various appropriations, and a classification of the Public Works as “Provincial” and “Local,”—the latter being subdivided into “Productive” and “Unproductive,” with a valuation of Productive Local Works.

No. 1. Abstract shewing expenditure on Provincial and Local Works, productive and unproductive, in Upper and Lower Canada.

No. 2. Appropriations, expenditure, and balances on “Provincial” Works.

No. 3. Do. do. do., with valuation of Local Productive Works, and estimate of maintenance for 1850, compared with charges for 1849.

No. 4. Appropriations, expenditure, and balances on Unproductive Local Works in Upper Canada.

No. 5. Do. do. do. do., in Lower Canada.

No. 6. Cost, as above, value and loss on Local Works, as charged to the different Districts in Upper and Lower Canada.

No. 7. Receipts and expenses upon each Work on which Tolls have been levied since 1845, with their cost as above, shewing the rate of interest paid by each upon that expenditure, and their valuation at six per cent. upon the basis of the nett revenues of 1849—separated so as to shew the comparative value of “Provincial” and “Local” Works.

No. 8. Progress of Tolls on Welland, St. Lawrence, and Chambly Canals, compared with an annual progressive increase of twenty per cent., shewing that these Canals have exceeded that ratio since 1845.

The principal upon which the Local Works have been valued is shown in the columns of estimated receipts and expenditures in Table No. 3. This valuation is, in a great measure, prospective: the estimated increase of revenue has been based upon the past progress where that could be obtained. The estimate for management, &c., of Roads in Upper Canada has not been based upon a knowledge of present position, &c., of each road, but is an average of what this charge should be per annum, for a period of ten years, on the supposition that the heavy expenditures of the last three years have placed these Works in good order. The sum per mile for repairs is based on the actual cost for several years on Lower Canada Trusts—on some of the most economically managed roads in Upper Canada—and on the cost of these same Works while under Trust Commissioners.

Those Works of general utility, and common to both Provinces, have been classed “Provincial”—those which promise a return beyond the charges for maintenance are called “Productive”—all others, whether tolls be collected thereon or not, are classed unproductive.

The “Provincial” Works have been made the subject of a separate Report, G, from which their probable value may be inferred.

THOS. C. KEEFER.

Toronto, June 1850.

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(H.H.)
15th July.

F, No.

Appendix
(H.H.)
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STATEMENT of Provincial Expenditure on Public Works of Canada, on account of

Works.	Before the Union.									
	Acts of Appropriation.	Amount of Appropriations.			Amount Expended from each.			Total Expenditure before Union.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
WELLAND CANAL	1826. 7th Geo. IV., c. 20....	25,000	0	0	25,000	0	0	} 277,144	8	10
	1827. 8th Geo. IV., c. 17....	50,000	0	0	50,000	0	0			
	1830. 11th Geo. IV., c. 11....	25,000	0	0	25,000	0	0			
	1830. 1st Wm. IV., c. 18....	50,000	0	0	50,000	0	0			
	1833. 3rd Wm. IV., c. 55....	7,500	0	0	7,500	0	0			
	1834. 4th Wm. IV., c. 39....	50,000	0	0	50,000	0	0			
	1837. 7th Wm. IV., c. 92....	245,000	0	0	68,144	8	10			
Dunnville Bridge.....					1,500	0	0	} 351,861	2	2½
ST. LAWRENCE CANALS.....	1833. 3rd Wm. IV., c. 18....	70,000	0	0	3,000	0	0			
	1834. 4th Wm. IV., c. 40....	350,000	0	0	348,861	2	2½			
Cornwall Canal Debentures.....								} 21,000	0	0
BURLINGTON BAY CANAL.....	1823. 4th Geo. IV., c. 8....	5000	0	0	5000	0	0			
	1823. 4th Geo. IV., c. 16....	3000	0	0	3000	0	0			
	1827. 8th Geo. IV., c. 19....	8000	0	0	8000	0	0			
OTTAWA WORKS.....	1830. 11th Geo. IV., c. 12....	5000	0	0	5000	0	0			
Chats Slide and Road.....										
Old Claims.....										
Union Suspension Bridge.....										
Gatineau Booms.....										
Purchase Ottawa Slides.....										
ST. ANNS' (LOCK AND DAM).....	1830. 1st Wm. IV., c. 20....	7361	6	0						
	1840. 3rd. Vic., c. 52.....	5555	11	1						
	1841. 4th Vic., c. 9.....	5000	0	0						
CHAMBLY CANAL AND RIVER RICHELIEU'S IMPROVEMENTS.....	1840. 3rd Vic. c. 20.....	35,000	0	0	35,000	0	0	35,000	0	0
St. Ours' Lock and Dam.....										
Do. do. do.										
Do. do. do.										
Chambly Canal Claims.....										
Total.....		£ 946,416	17	1	685 005	11	0½	685,005	11	0½



Appendix
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F. No. 5.
STATEMENT of Provincial Expenditure on Unproductive Public Works of Lower Canada, of a local nature, on account of Public Debt, shewing the Acts of Appropriation, &c.

WORKS.	Acts of Appropriation.	SINCE THE UNION.						Grand Total, on account of Public Debt.	REMARKS.
		Amount of Appropriation.	Expenditure from each Appropriation to Dec. 31, 1849.	Expended more than Appropriation.	Expended less than Appropriation.	Total expended since Union to Dec. 31, 1849.			
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Cascades and Coteau du Lac Road.	1841. 4th and 5th Vict. chap. 28	16666 13 4	16666 13 4						
"	1845. 8th Vict. chap. 69	1200 0 0	1200 0 0						
"	1846. 9th Vict. chap. 63	2455 8 9	2455 8 9				20374 15 1		
"	"	52 13 0	52 13 0						
Chambly to St. Césaire.	1845. 8th Vict. chap. 69	6000 0 0	6000 0 0						
St. Césaire to Granby	"	8000 0 0	8000 0 0						
Granby to Outlet	"	9800 0 0	9165 14 1		634 5 11				
Outlet to Province Line	"	24889 0 0	26189 1 9		1300 1 9		49834 15 10		
St. Johns to Spier's Corner	"								
Spier's Corner to Stausstead	"								
Township Roads.	"								
Sutton Mountain	"								
Potiton Mountain	"								
Granby to Sherbrooke	"							(a) Waterloo to Sherbrooke.	
"	1847. 10th and 11th Vict. chap. 34	(a) 506 11 3	480 0 0		26 11 3				
"	1845. 8th Vict. chap. 69	5000 0 0	5000 0 0						
"	1846. 9th Vict. chap. 63	10761 0 0	10761 0 0						
"	1847. 10th and 11th Vict. chap. 34	700 0 0	700 0 0				20676 3 6		
"	1848. 11th Vict. chap. 9	4284 8 2	4215 3 6		69 4 8				
"	1841. 4th and 5th Vict. chap. 28	11111 2 3	10916 13 0		194 9 3		10916 13 0		
"	1845. 8th Vict. chap. 69	3000 0 0	3000 0 0						
"	1847. 10th and 11th Vict. chap. 34	299 0 0	256 16 9		42 3 3		3256 16 9		
"	1845. 8th Vict. chap. 69	1000 0 0	945 7 3		54 12 9				
"	1846. 9th Vict. chap. 63	500 0 0	500 0 0				945 7 3		
"	1847. 10th and 11th Vict. chap. 34	2000 0 0	2000 0 0						
"	"	825 0 0	413 14 7		411 5 5		413 14 7		
"	1848. 11th Vict. chap. 9	1670 0 0	1000 0 0						
"	1849. 12th Vict. chap. 32	32 14 7	32 14 7				1032 14 7		
"	1847. 10th and 11th Vict. chap. 34	355 15 6	158 1 0						
"	1841. 4th and 5th Vict. chap. 28	16666 13 4	16666 13 4				158 1 0		
"	1845. 8th Vict. chap. 69	4000 0 0	4000 0 0						
"	1846. 9th Vict. chap. 63	4581 13 5	4581 13 5						
"	1847. 10th and 11th Vict. chap. 34	570 0 0	338 15 5		231 4 7		25587 2 2		
"	"	2611 0 0	382 3 4		2228 16 8				
"	"	65 0 0	65 0 0				382 3 4		
"	"		260 0 0				260 0 0		
"	1841. 4th and 5th Vict. chap. 28	37777 15 6	31923 13 8		5854 1 10		31923 13 8		
Châteauguay	1845. 8th Vict. chap. 69	6700 0 0	6700 0 0						
Nicolet	1846. 9th Vict. chap. 63	7300 0 0	7300 0 0						
Godfroi	1848. 11th Vict. chap. 9	100 0 0	100 0 0						
Beaucour	1849. 12th Vict. chap. 32	100 0 0	28 4 7				14128 4 7		
Rivière du Chêne	"								
Etchemin	"								

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F. No. 5.—Continued.
STATEMENT of Provincial Expenditure on Unproductive Public Works, &c.—Continued.

WORKS.	SINCE THE UNION.						REMARKS.
	Amount of Appropriation.	Expenditure from each Appropriation to Dec. 31, 1849.	Expended more than Appropriation.	Expended less than Appropriation.	Total Expenditure since Union to Dec. 31, 1849.	Grand Total, on account of Public Debt.	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Champlain Bridge.....	500 0 0	9 4 6	.....	490 15 6	9 4 6	9 4 6
1845. 8th Vict. chap. 69.....	500 0 0	.....	.....	500 0 0	.....	.....
1846. 9th Vict. chap. 63.....	717 2 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1845. 8th Vict. chap. 71.....	307 9 0	307 9 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
1846. 9th Vict. chap. 63.....	160 3 3	.....	.....	29 16 9	.....	.....
1847. 10th and 11th Vict. chap. 34.....	2500 0 0	2500 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
1845. 8th Vict. chap. 63.....	1000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1846. 9th Vict. chap. 63.....	250 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1847. 10th and 11th Vict. chap. 34.....	150 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1848. 11th Vict. chap. 9.....	436 12 6	35 19 8	.....	.....	.....	.....
1849. 12th Vict. chap. 32.....	1136 15 2	136 15 2	.....	400 12 10	.....	.....
1845. 8th Vict. chap. 71 (b).....	144 4 10	120 12 10	.....	.....	.....	.....
1846. 9th Vict. chap. 63.....	910 0 0	390 12 5	.....	23 12 0	.....	.....
1849. 12th Vict. chap. 32.....	113 8 1	410 17 4	.....	519 7 7	.....	.....
1845. 8th Vict. chap. 71.....	17 19 8	17 19 8	.....	2 10 9	.....	.....
1849. 12th Vict. chap. 32.....	382 11 9	382 11 9	.....	.....	.....	.....
1847. 10th and 11th Vict. chap. 34.....	91 8 6	91 8 6	.....	.....	.....	.....
1849. 12th Vict. chap. 32.....	76 9 0	76 9 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
1841. 4th and 5th Vict. chap. 28.....	65000 0 0	63000 0 9	.....	544 14 5	.....	.....
1849. 12th Vict. chap. 32.....	9300 0 0	8955 5 7	.....	.....	.....	.....
1845. 8th Vict. chap. 69.....	600 0 0	605 17 4	5 17 4	.....	.....	.....
1847. 10th and 11th Vict. chap. 34.....	2615 11 8	11 15 5	.....	2603 16 3	.....	.....
1849. 12th Vict. chap. 32.....	150 0 0	182 14 4	32 14 4	.....	.....	.....
1847. 10th and 11th Vict. chap. 34.....	143 13 5	6920 13 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
1848. 11th Vict. chap. 9.....	2500 0 0	143 13 5	.....	.....	.....	.....
1849. 12th Vict. chap. 32.....	10247 1 1	10247 1 1	.....	5943 1 8	.....	.....
1848. 11th Vict. chap. 9.....	1085 19 6	4036 18 4	.....	.....	.....	.....
1846. 9th Vict. chap. 63.....	187 0 0	187 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
1845. 8th Vict. chap. 69.....	2750 0 0	2750 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
1847. 10th and 11th Vict. chap. 34.....	350 0 0	350 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
1848. 11th Vict. chap. 9.....	313 0 0	313 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
1849. 12th Vict. chap. 32.....	35 0 0	32 1 5	.....	.....	.....	.....
1847. 10th and 11th Vict. chap. 34.....	6322 1 4	6322 1 4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Deduct one-half (e, f, g).....	312134 16 11	306742 11 3	88 11 8	29829 5 10	297725 12 1	297725 12 1	
	12081 17 0	9016 19 2	.....	3064 17 10	.....	.....
	300052 19 11	297725 12 1	.....	20764 8 0	.....	.....

(b) £986 15s. 2d., Schedule 2, and £150, Schedule 3.
This is the amount expended in repairs—
The cost of construction is included in
Arthabaska Road. (c) Appropriation,
1840, 3rd Vict. chap. 22, £300.
(d) App. 1839, 2nd Vic. chap. 53, £1000.
Do. do. do. £1000 for Right of Toll.
(Do. 1840, 3d Vict. chap. 22, £206.
(e) Whole expenditure £16947 12s. 10d.
of which one-half is assigned to each
Province.
(f) Do. do. do. do. do.
(g) Do. do. do. do. do.
(h) About £1200 of this amount was ex-
pended in Upper Canada, but as about
an equal sum was expended on a Light-
house in Lower Canada, the "Public
Buildings" have been charged to the
Lower, and the "Light-houses" to the
Upper Province.

UPPER CANADA.

ABSTRACT of Statement of Expenditure on account of the different Districts, up to 31st December, 1849.

DISTRICT.	COST.			VALUE.			LOSS.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
<i>Western District.</i>									
Unproductive Works,	21443	7	1	0	0	0	21443	7	1
Productive do.	3425	16	4	2000	0	0	1425	16	4
Total,	24869	3	5	2000	0	0	22869	3	5
<i>London District.</i>									
Productive Works,	103489	6	7	75023	7	5	28465	19	2
Unproductive do.	65127	18	10	0	0	0	65127	18	10
Total,	168617	5	5	75023	7	5	93593	18	0
<i>Gore District.</i>									
Productive Works,	108034	2	2	92850	7	6	15183	14	8
Unproductive do.	50359	4	8	0	0	0	50359	4	8
Total,	158393	6	10	92850	7	6	65542	19	4
<i>Talbot District.</i>									
Productive Works only—Dover Harbour,	9774	6	6	9774	6	6	0	0	0
<i>Niagara District.</i>									
Productive Works,	8814	17	8	8814	17	8	0	0	0
Unproductive do.	28788	10	8½	0	0	0	28788	10	8½
Total,	37603	8	4½	8814	17	8	28788	10	8½
<i>Home District.</i>									
Productive Works,	192032	10	0	157339	19	8	34692	10	4
Unproductive do.	1863	16	2	0	0	0	1863	16	2
Total,	193896	6	2	157339	19	8	36556	6	6
<i>Simcoe District.</i>									
Productive Works,	1050	0	0	1050	0	0	0	0	0
Unproductive do.	232	2	10	0	0	0	232	2	10
Total,	1282	2	10	1050	0	0	232	2	10
<i>Newcastle District.</i>									
Productive Works,	137434	3	9	41631	17	9	95802	6	0
Unproductive do.	7919	16	3	0	0	0	7919	16	3
Total,	145354	0	0	41631	17	9	103722	2	3
Carried over,	739789	19	6½	388484	16	6	351305	0	3½

Appendix
(H. H.)ABSTRACT of Statement of Expenditure, &c.—*Continued.*Appendix
(H. H.)

15th July.

15th July.

DISTRICT.	COST.			VALUE.			LOSS.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought over,	739789	19	6½	388484	16	6	351305	3	0½
<i>Midland District.</i>									
Productive Works,	36100	0	0	20050	0	0	16050	0	0
Unproductive do.	200	6	8	0	0	0	200	6	8
Total,	36300	6	8	20050	0	0	16250	6	8
<i>Bathurst District.</i>									
Productive Works,	1000	0	0	1000	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Victoria District.</i>									
Unproductive Works,	1755	3	1	0	0	0	1755	3	1
<i>Johnstown District.</i>									
Unproductive Works,	7860	13	8½	0	0	0	7860	13	8½
<i>Dalhousie District.</i>									
Unproductive Works,	2337	5	7	0	0	0	2337	5	7
<i>Eastern District.</i>									
Unproductive Works,	4019	5	1	0	0	0	4019	5	1
Grand Total,	£ 793062	13	7½	409534	16	6	383527	17	1½

LOWER CANADA.

ABSTRACT Statement of Expenditure, on account of the different Districts, up to 31st December, 1849.

DISTRICT.	COST.			VALUE.			LOSS.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
<i>District of Montreal.</i>									
Productive Works	192599	4	2½	182365	0	4	10234	3	10½
Unproductive do.	148417	12	11	0	0	0	148417	12	11
Total	341016	17	1¾	182365	0	4	158651	16	9¾
<i>District of Quebec.</i>									
Productive Works	33882	0	0	25000	0	0	8882	0	0
Unproductive do.	46677	1	5	0	0	0	46677	1	5
Total	80559	1	5	25000	0	0	55559	1	5
<i>District of St. Francis.</i>									
Unproductive Works	650	12	5	0	0	0	650	12	5
<i>District of Three Rivers.</i>									
Unproductive Works	40453	1	9	0	0	0	40453	1	9
<i>District of Gaspé.</i>									
Unproductive Works	25586	2	2	0	0	0	25586	2	2
Grand Total	£488265	14	10¾	207365	0	4	280900	14	6¾

N. B. The total cost of Productive and Unproductive Works in the District Statements will not correspond with that for these heads in the Provincial Statements; because such works as Lake St. Peter, Grosse Isle, Lighthouses, &c., cannot be charged to any particular District.

F. No. 7.—STATEMENT of Revenue, Expenditure, &c. of the Public Works

Number.	NAME OF WORKS, &c.	1845.			1846.			1847.			1848.		
		Gross Revenue.	Deduction for Collection, Repairs, &c.	Net Revenue.	Gross Revenue.	Deduction for Collection, Repairs, &c.	Net Revenue.	Gross Revenue.	Deduction for Collection, Repairs, &c.	Net Revenue.	Gross Revenue.	Deduction for Collection, Repairs, &c.	Net Revenue.
I. Provincial Works.													
1	Welland Canal	1987	5861	13026	27410	2741	24669	30550	12156	18394	29064	15132	13932
2	St. Lawrence Canals	5833	4658	1175	8419	5452	2967	15376	8067	7309	14540	11471	3069
3	Chambly Canal	175	523	348	298	428	190	477	581	104	446	376	60
4	Burlington Bay Canal	3062	162	2900	3273	164	3109	3729	274	3455	2451	1742	713
5	St. Ann's Lock	1526	402	1124	1494	253	1241	957	189	768	945	200	745
6	Ottawa Slides	946	554	392	6055	629	5426	3583	1483	2100	4662	3731	931
7	Union Suspension Bridge	766		766	517	14	503	524	39	486	330	27	303
8	St. Ours												
		32195	12260	19935	47406	9681	37725	55196	32789	32407	52431	32679	19752
II. Local Works, U. C.													
ROADS:													
	Hamilton and Dover	442		442	1500	219	1281	2406	2454	-48	2232	3051	-819
	London and Brantford	1071		1071	1412	768	644	2086	536	1550	3147	596	2551
	Hamilton and Brantford				6482†	536	5866	3604	605	2999			
	London and Port Stanley	996		996	933	254	679	2139	447	1692	2305	897	1408
	Port Hope and Rice Lake							315	445	-130	416	388	29
	Kingston and Napanee				619		619	1925	1093	232	1667	1072	595
	Toronto	1300		1300	2049	60	1989	6466	7116	-650	8088	9955	-1867
	Queenston and Grimsby				61		25	36		184	30		154
	West Gwillimbury				68		68	67		67			209
	Dundas and Waterloo												
	Windsor and Seugog												
		3809		3809	6581	1301	5280	21267	12652	8615	21852	16594	5258
BRIDGES:													
	Chatham	50		50									
	Delaware	121		121	158		158	65		65	45		45
	Dunnville	27		27	46		46	58		58	73		73
	Narrows of Lake Simcoe	4		4	22	78	-56	23		50	-27		14
	Paris	117		117	20		20	Bridge burned down.		21	79		90
	Trent	53		53	137		60	77		21	19		2
	Brantford				154		154	128		128	118		28
	Caledonia												
		372		372	537	138	399	295	50	245	348	145	203
SLIDES:													
	Trent	6	130	-124	1752	734	1018	1163	677	486	763	352	411
		6	130	-124	1752	734	1018	1163	677	486	763	352	411
HARBORS:													
	Cobourg	1127	125	1002	1115	145	970	719	257	462	441	125	316
	Toronto	916	187	729	887	151	736	803	143	660	561	119	442
	Oakville	659	121	538	602	413	189	557	407	150	646	434	212
	Port Hope	687		687	387		387	600		600			
	Port Stanley	748	37	711	657	33	624	1105	55	1050	1047	52	995
	Windsor	178	9	169	405	20	385	472	174	298	456	23	433
	Dunnville or Port Maitland	3		3	34		34	57		57	33		31
	Port Dalhousie	31		31	43		43	44		44	33		31
	Port Colborne	9		9									
	Port Dover	1		1	197	22	175	261	65	196	410	144	266
	Rondeau				14		14	25		25	37		35
		4359	479	3880	4341	784	3557	4643	1101	3542	3664	903	2761

† For 1846 and 1847.

of Canada, from the year 1845 to 1849, both inclusive.

1849.	Totals for 5 years.					Total Cost on account of Public Debt, to 31st Dec'r., 1849.	Per Centage of Net Revenue, on Cost, for year 1849.	Per Centage of Loss on Cost, for year 1849.	Value at 6 per cent, on basis of Net Revenue, for 1849.	Value at 6 per cent, of Deficiency of Revenue, for 1849.
	Gross Revenue.	Deduction for Collection, Repairs, &c.	Net Revenue.	Gross Revenue.	Deduction for Collection, Repairs, &c.						Net Revenue.	Expense greater than Revenue.
34742	6250	28492	141655	42240	99413	1298396	2 1-5	474567		
17198	8469	8729	61366	38117	23249	1364451	3 5	145484		
1644	436	1208	2970	2344	626	39325	3	20133		
2618	632	1986	15136	2974	12162	69403	2 9-10	33100		
917	185	732	5839	1229	4610	22427	3 3-10	12200		
*8128	1971	6157	23374	8368	15006	66890	5	56183		
365		365	2502	80	2422	16600	2 1-5	6083		
214	6	208	214	6	208	26422	4 5			
65826	17049	47877	253054	95358	157696	2903914	1 5-9	748050		
									** Revenue for 1849, as shown..... £47877	
									Deduct Ottawa Slides } £2786	
									Dues for previous years } 208	
									St. Ours..... 208	
									2994	
									Revenue for valuation..... £44833	
1811	5961	-4150	8391	11685	3294	43000	-9 3-5	69167		
2873	1056	1817	10589	2956	7633	49361	3 7-10	30283		
2613	778	1835	12619	1919	10700	49988	3 7-10	30583		
1925	2615	690	8208	4213	4085	24719	-2 4-5	11500		
357	168	189	1088	1001	87	7382	2 3-5	3150		
1713	1028	685	5324	3193	2131	36100	1 9-10	11417		
7448	10418	-2070	25351	27549	2198	148140		49500		
67	33	34	312	88	224	28789	3-25	567		
57			401		401	1000	5 7-10	950		
1194	1808	-614	1194	1808	614	30532	-2	10233		
37	1461	-1424	37	1461	1424	9510	-15			
20095	25326	-5231	73604	55873	25261	428530	-1 1-5	76950	140400	
		1424			7530			76950	76950	
		3807			17731				63450	
			50		50	3426				
77		77	466		466	1702	4 1-2	1283		
99		99	303		303	1500	6 3-5	1650		
6		6	69		163	1595	2-5	100		
			137		137	1814				
137	54	83	427		204	4050	2	1583		
599	49	550	900		51	4350	127-10	9167		
246	60	186	364		88	3325	5 3-5	3100		
1164	163	1001	2716	496	2304	21762	4 3-5	16683		
					84					
					2220					
1172	905	267	4856	2798	2058	115316	1-4	4450		
1172	905	267	4856	2798	2058	115316	1-4	4450		
443	125	318	3845	777	3068	14380	2 1-5	5300		
805	123	682	3972	723	3249	391	174 2-5	11367		
844	527	317	3308	1902	1406	2500	127-10	5283		
			1674		1674	2000				
865	43	822	4422	220	4202	23948	3 2-5	13700		
721	36	685	2232	262	1970	28498	2 2-5	11417		
56	3	53	183	0	178	19280	3 11	883		
32	2	30	183	4	179	47402	1-16	500		
			0		0	22610				
586	94	492	1455	325	1130	9787	5	5200		
34	2	32	110	4	106	17082	1-5	533		
4386	955	3431	21393	4222	17171	187878	1 5-6	57183		

* In this amount is included £2786 of Bonds received for Dues for previous years. In the calculation of per centage, this amount is deducted.

STATEMENT of Revenue, Expenditure, &c., of the Public Works

Number.	NAME OF WORK, &c.	1845.			1846.			1847.			1848.		
		Gross Revenue.	Deduction for Collection, Repairs, &c.	Net Revenue.	Gross Revenue.	Deduction for Collection, Repairs, &c.	Net Revenue.	Gross Revenue.	Deduction for Collection, Repairs, &c.	Net Revenue.	Gross Revenue.	Deduction for Collection, Repairs, &c.	Net Revenue.
III. Local Works, L. C.													
ROADS :													
		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
	Cascades		33	-33	590	123	467	497	360	137	433	190	243
	St. Athanase and Spicer's Corner.....										215	78	137
	Chambly and Granby												
			33	-33	590	123	467	497	360	137	648	268	380
BRIDGES :													
	Batiscan				53		53	20		20	14		14
	Chaudière				95	50	45	90	96	-6	89	50	39
	Chateauguay							12		12	26	66	-40
	St. Maurice				133		133	114		114	250	100	150
	St. Anne de la Perade							40		40	50	23	27
	Beaucour										85	97	-12
	Du Chêne										3	45	-42
	Etchemin										41	50	-9
	Godfroi										15	10	5
	Jacques Cartier										19	69	-50
	Melbourne										59	267	-208
	Nicolet										63	72	-9
					281	50	231	276	96	180	714	849	-135

of Canada, from the year 1845 to 1848, both inclusive.—Continued.

1849.			Totals for five years.				Total Cost on account of Public Debt, to 31st Dec., 1849.	Per centage of Net Revenue on Cost, for year 1849.	Per centage of Loss on Cost, for year 1849.	Value at 6 per cent. on basis of Net Revenue, for 1849.	Value at 6 per cent. of Deficiency of Revenue, for 1849.
Gross Revenue.	Deduction for Collection, Repairs, &c.	Net Revenue.	Gross Revenue.	Deduction for Collection, Repairs, &c.	Net Revenue.	Loss. Expense greater than Revenue.					
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
337	194	143	1857	900	957	.....	20375	7-10	.....	2983
355	153	202	570	231	339	.....	9667	21-10	.....	3367
184	376	-192	184	376	.....	.....	34193	.....	.....	.....
876	723	153	2611	1507	1296	192	64135	6-25	.....	5750
		192			192						
		345			1104						
50	.....	50	137	.....	137	.....	7884	3-5	.....	833
78	51	27	352	247	105	.....	1185	23-10	.....	450
12	.....	12	50	66	.....	16	2033	3-5	.....	200
7	.....	7	497	100	397	.....	17102	.....	.....	.....
51	21	30	97	23	74	.....	6888	1-10	.....	117
10	.....	10	13	45	.....	32	1930	15-9	.....	500
.....	.....	.....	41	50	.....	9	1889	3-5	.....	167
15	.....	15	30	10	20	.....	1884	.....	.....	.....
42	50	-8	61	119	.....	58	3936	4-5	.....	250
70	50	20	129	317	.....	188	5117	2-5	-1-5	133
21	27	-6	84	99	.....	15	4702	-1-8	.....	100
356	199	157	1627	1194	751	318	56253	7-25	.....	2850
					318					233	
					433					2617	

Collection of Tolls commenced 22nd September, 1849, only.—Work, therefore, not included in valuation.

* No returns for 1849. Bridge leased for £130 10s., for year ending 1st June, 1850.

* No returns. Salary to Bridge Collector, £35.

ABSTRACTS.

CLASS, &c.	1845.			1846.			1847.			1848.		
	Gross Revenue.	Deduction for Collection, Repairs, &c.	Net Revenue.	Gross Revenue.	Deduction for Collection, Repairs, &c.	Net Revenue.	Gross Revenue.	Deduction for Collection, Repairs, &c.	Net Revenue.	Gross Revenue.	Deduction for Collection, Repairs, &c.	Net Revenue.
I. Local Works, U. Canada.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Roads.....	3809	3809	6381	1301	5280	21267	12652	8615	21852	16594	5258	
Bridges.....	372	372	537	138	399	295	50	245	348	145	203	
Slides on the Trent.....	6	130	-124	1752	734	1018	1163	677	486	763	352	411
Harbors.....	4359	479	3880	4341	784	3557	4643	1101	3542	3664	903	2761
Total, Upper Canada.....	8546	609	7937	13211	2957	10254	27368	14480	12888	26627	17994	8633
II. Local Works, L. Canada.												
Roads.....	-33	-33	590	123	467	497	360	137	648	268	380	
Bridges.....			281	50	231	276	96	180	714	849	-135	
Total, Lower Canada.....	33	33	871	173	698	773	456	317	1362	1117	245	
III. Total Local Works,	8546	642	7904	14082	3130	10952	28141	14936	13205	27989	19111	8878
VI. General Abstract.												
Provincial Works.....	32195	12260	19935	47406	9681	37725	55196	22789	32407	52431	32679	19752
Local Works, Upper Canada.....	8546	609	7937	13211	2957	10254	27368	14480	12888	26627	17994	8633
Local Works, Lower Canada.....		33	-33	871	173	698	773	456	317	1362	1117	245
	40741	12902	27839	61488	12811	48677	83337	37725	45612	80420	51790	28630
IV. Roads.												
Upper Canada.....	3809	3809	6581	1301	5280	21267	12652	8615	21852	16594	5258	
Lower Canada.....		33	-33	590	123	467	497	360	137	648	268	380
Total Roads.....	3809	33	3776	7171	1424	5747	21764	13012	8752	22500	16862	5638
V. Bridges.												
Upper Canada.....	372	372	537	138	399	295	50	245	348	145	203	
Lower Canada.....			281	50	231	276	96	180	714	849	-135	
Total Bridges.....	372	372	818	188	630	571	146	425	1062	994	68	

NOTES.—The above Valuation does not correspond with the classification of Local Productive Works—all Toll-paying Works, (including non-productive) being comprised here.

The "Provincial Works" generally exhibit a satisfactory progress in Revenue since 1845.—The expenses upon them have fluctuated, apparently to a great degree, caused by the fact that much of the Expenditure under the head "Repairs," has been made for works of construction, and for temporary objects, in order to maintain the navigation during the progress of the new Works. The Net Revenues, therefore, do not indicate the increase of Traffic, which must be inferred from the Gross Revenues alone. These also fail in this respect, in the case of those Works the rates of Toll of which have been altered since 1845. Thus, Burlington Bay gives £1,111 less receipts in 1849 than 1847, although the Traffic of the latter year was undoubtedly greatest. The diminution at the Lock at St. Ann's is to be ascribed to the transfer of the Up Trade from the Ottawa to the St. Lawrence, upon the opening of the Beauharnois Canal; and that upon the Bytown Suspension Bridge, to the joint effect of reduced rates of Toll and depression in the Timber Trade. The Revenue from the Slides is subject to the vicissitudes of this Trade, but will, at present rates, on the average of years, yield about £5,000, net revenue, per annum.

ABSTRACTS.

CLASS, &c.	1849.			Totals for five years.				Total Cost on account of Public Debt to 31st December, 1849.	Per centage of Net Revenue on Cost for year 1849.	Per centage of Loss on Cost for year 1849.	Value at six per cent. on basis of Net Revenue for 1849.	Value at six per cent. of Deficiency of Revenue for 1849.
	Gross Revenue.	Deduction for Collection, Repairs, &c.	Net Revenue.	Gross Revenue.	Deduction for Collection, Repairs, &c.	Net Revenue.	Comparative per centage of Gross Revenue for maintenance.					
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£			£	£
	20095	25326	-5231	73604	55873	17731	75 9-10	428530	.....	-1 1-5	.....	63450
	1164	163	1001	2716	496	2220	18 1-4	21762	4 3-5	.....	16683	
	1172	905	267	4856	2798	2058	57 3-5	115316	1-4	.....	4450	
	4386	955	3431	21393	4222	17171	19 7-10	187878	1 5-6	.....	57183	
	26817	27349	-532	103569	63389	39180	61 4-5	753486	.....	-1-14	78316	
											63450	
											14866	
	876	723	153	2611	1507	1104	57 7-10	64135	6-25	.....	5750	
	356	199	157	1627	1194	433	73 2-5	56238	7-25	.....	2617	
	1232	922	310	4238	2701	1537	63 7-10	120373	1-4	.....	8367	
	28049	28271	-222	106807	66090	40717	61 7-8	873859	.....	-1-39	23233	
	65826	17949	47877	253054	95358	157696	37 2-3	2903914	1 5-9	.....	748050	
	26817	27349	-532	102509	63389	39180	61 4-5	753486	.....	-1-14	14866	
	1232	922	310	4238	2701	1537	63 3-4	120373	1-4	.....	8367	
	93875	46220	47655	359861	161448	198413	44 7-8	3777773	1 13-50	.....	771283	
	20095	25326	-5231	73604	55873	17731	75 9-10	428530	.....	-1 1-5	.....	63450
	876	723	153	2611	1507	1104	57 7-10	64135	6-25	.....	5750	
	20971	26049	-5078	76215	57380	18835	75 2-7	492665	.....	-1 1-33	5750	63450
												5750
												57700
	1164	163	1001	2716	496	2220	18 1-4	21762	4 3-5	.....	16683	
	356	199	157	1627	1194	433	73 2-5	56238	7-25	.....	2617	
	1520	362	1158	4343	1690	2653	38 11-12	78000	1 12-25	.....	19300	

The position of the Roads has been made the subject of a separate Report. The fluctuation in the gross receipts arises wholly from alterations in the rates charged. The Tolls appear to be too low and the expenses too great, for the economical management of such Works.

Bridges in Upper Canada, exhibit a better financial result, as a class, than any other Works. Their cost is much lighter in comparison with the Tolls levied, than is the case upon Roads, and the annual charge for maintenance is slight; yet, as a sinking fund for re-construction is required, there are some that cannot be called productive.

Harbors, like Bridges, shew a light annual expenditure, and a respectable net revenue; but from their great original cost, and the comparative lightness of Tolls levied, they do not shew a promising financial condition.

The Slides upon the Trent, are the only Works which afford any return from the expenditure of £115,316 upon the "Inland Waters of the Newcastle District." They may be counted upon for an average net revenue (under proper management) of £1,000 per annum.

Appendix
(H. H.)

F. No. 8.

Appendix
(H. H.)

16th July.

15th July.

STATEMENT shewing the actual progress of the Tolls received on the Provincial Canals since 1845, compared with a calculated increase of 20 per cent. per annum—the rate of progress of the Western Trade, as shewn from the Erie Canal Returns, E. No. 1.

YEAR.	GROSS TOLLS RECEIVED ON			TOTAL TOLLS RECEIVED ON THE THREE CANALS.	ANNUAL INCREASE AT 20 PER CENT. FROM 1845.
	WELLAND.	ST. LAWRENCE.	CHAMBLY.		
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1845	19,887 0 0	5,833 0 0	175 0 0	25,895 0 0	25,895 0 0
1846	27,410 0 0	8,419 0 0	238 0 0	36,067 0 0	31,074 0 0
1847	30,550 0 0	15,376 0 0	477 0 0	46,403 0 0	37,289 0 0
1848	29,064 0 0	14,540 0 0	436 0 0	44,040 0 0	44,746 0 0
1849	34,742 0 0	17,198 0 0	1,644 0 0	53,584 0 0	53,605 0 0
	£ 141,653 0 0	61,366 0 0	2,970 0 0	205,989 0 0 192,699 0 0	192,699 0 0
	Excess of actual Receipts above 20 per cent.			£ 13,290 0 0	

The Tolls, at this increase of 20 per cent. per annum, would reach—

In the year 1855, the sum of £159,999, giving an aggregate from 1850 of £ 638,498.
 Do. 1860, the sum of 398,129 do. do. 2,067,278.
 Do. 1865, the sum of 990,499 do. do. 5,622,001.

Appendix
(H. H.)

G.

15th July.

In order to estimate the probable Revenue of the Canadian Canals, it will be necessary to ascertain the amount of tonnage which is passing upward and downward, between Lake Erie and Tide-water, and its prospective progress. Our Canals not having been completed, and the Tolls not heretofore proportionate to those of competing routes, it may not be sufficiently correct to assume the continuance of the same relative proportions only of the traffic, which have hitherto taken the American and Canadian routes. The completion of the St. Lawrence and Richelieu navigation, the opening of the Port Colborne route on the Welland Canal, and the extent to which these routes will be used by the Americans, together with the effect to be anticipated at Quebec, by the alteration in the Navigation Laws, justify the assumption of a larger portion of the Western Trade for the Canadian routes, than has hitherto been received.

The number of tons of property coming from other States than New York, shipped at Buffalo and Black Rock, eastward by the Erie Canal, was as follows:

In 1845....	233,135 tons of 2000 pounds.
1846....	396,512 " "
1847....	650,096 " "
1848....	492,280 " "
1849....	535,086 " "

This export has more than doubled since 1845, and the average annual increase is estimated at 20 per cent. (See Table No. 1.)

The number of tons which have descended from Lake Erie, through the Welland Canal for the last three years, have been very nearly as follows:

1847.....	190,000
1848.....	170,000
1849.....	180,000

This weight is calculated from the Returns of quantities entered at Port Maitland only. If cargoes could be weighed there as on the Erie Canal, a much larger tonnage would probably appear.

It is probable that the Canal Revenues in Canada suffer seriously from the insufficient means of verifying the correctness of reported cargoes. On the Erie Canal, where the means of weighing are facile, the Revenue is annually indebted to the Weighlock. The total number of cargoes weighed in 1849 was 28,810, of which 13,292 (or nearly half) were reported under weight; and an addition of 87,354,375 lbs. was made by the scales to the reported weight, being nearly forty thousand tons.

The descending trade in 1849 therefore stood thus:

By Buffalo.....	535,086 tons of 2000 pounds.
Welland Canal..	176,731 " "

711,817

which at an increase of 20 per cent. (see Table No. 1.) will give in 1850.... 854,180
1851.... 1,025,016

The estimate is commenced in 1851, on the assumption that the Canals will be in full operation in that year, and the Revised Tolls have that effect which they were too late to produce upon the contracts and arrangements for 1850.

UPWARD TRADE.

The property which went from the Atlantic to Lake Erie by Buffalo in 1849, amounted to 180,000

tons of 2000 lbs., composed of the articles and proportions in Table No. 4.

Appendix
(H. H.)

15th July.

The upward Trade to Buffalo and Oswego has increased in the following ratio, the numbers representing merchandize only, and not including furniture and salt:

	Tons.		Tons.
1842.....	24,063	1846.....	58,330
1843.....	37,335	1847.....	75,830
1844.....	42,415	1848.....	84,872
1845.....	49,618	1849.....	87,899

This Trade doubled in the four years from 1844 to 1848—the increase in 1849 was checked by the imports up the St. Lawrence, which were nearly double those of 1848.

The Up Trade in 1849 was about equally divided between Buffalo and the Welland Canal, giving about 90,000 tons to each, amounting in 1849 to 180,000 tons of 2000 pounds.

In 1850, 20 per cent. increase would give 216,000
1851, " " " 259,200

It is estimated from the foregoing data, that in 1851, 260,000 tons will ascend to Lake Erie.

The Down Trade for 1851 has been estimated at 1,025,000 tons; the total movement in that year, therefore, through and around the Welland Canal, is estimated at 1,284,216 tons.

ST. LAWRENCE CANALS.

	Tons.
The Lake Ontario Exports in 1849,—	
were about.....	250,000
of 2000 pounds, as shewn in Table No. 5.	
Deduct as having come through Welland Canal from Lake Erie.....	40,000
And we have the Exports from Lake Ontario for 1849.....	210,000
Twenty per cent. annual increase for two years, amounts to.....	92,400
Estimated Lake Ontario Exports for 1851	302,400
If there be drawn from Lake Erie, in 1851, through Welland Canal.....	500,000
which is one-half of the Export Tonnage of that Lake, we have floating on Ontario in 1851.....	802,400
And assigning to Oswego and Ogdensburg	400,000
There remains to descend the St. Lawrence in 1851.....	402,400

THE RIVER RICHELIEU.

The tonnage which was exported to Lake Champlain in 1849, by the Chambly Canal and St. John's Railroad, amounted to about 80,000 tons of 2000 pounds, as shewn by Table No. 6:

The United States Revenue Collections upon Canadian Exports to Lake Champlain—

In 1848, were only..... \$14,826
In 1849, they increased to..... 48,664

The Tolls received on the Chambly Canal—

In 1848, were only..... \$ 436
In 1849, they were..... 1648

From the foregoing it appears that the Canadian Trade to Lake Champlain, has more than trebled in the last year.

Appendix
(H. H.)

15th July.

For 1850, an increase of 100 per cent. is estimated, and for 1851, a further increase of 50 per cent. The tonnage would therefore increase as follows:—

Tonnage upward in 1849.....	80,000
100 per cent. increase in 1850.....	80,000
<hr/>	
Total, 1850.....	160,000
50 do. do. in 1851.....	80,000
<hr/>	
Total tonnage upward for 1851....	240,000

The Imports from Lake Champlain in 1849 were trifling in point of tonnage; and may be seen in Table No. 7.

The return Trade from Lake Champlain is not at present worth an estimate. Salt and coal, the leading up freight will not be found in the list of exports from Champlain, but large quantities of iron manufactured in Northern New York, of marble from Vermont, cotton manufactures from New England, and fish, &c., brought by Railroad from Boston, will soon be sent westward from the lake, if free transit and low Tolls be established.

In the foregoing calculations, it is estimated that there will be 1,025,016 of tons upon Lake Erie which will seek a market eastward in 1851.

With the interests of Oswego, Ogdensburgh, Quebec and Lake Champlain, it is believed that, by the adoption of a judicious Schedule of Tolls upon the Welland Canal, one-half of this export, or 500,000 tons, may be brought down upon Lake Ontario through that Canal.

It has also been estimated that in 1851 there will be 259,200 tons of eastern goods seeking a market upon Lake Erie, one-half of which is for the foregoing reasons claimed for the Welland Canal.

Commencing in 1851, therefore, the total "through" tonnage of the Welland Canal is estimated at 650,000 tons, allowing about 8,000 tons for way trade. The average toll up and down upon the whole of this tonnage would be about 1s. 9d. (one shilling and ninepence currency) per 2,000 pounds.

The annual increase in the trade of the Canadian Canals is estimated at twenty per cent. We have therefore for the

WELLAND CANAL.

YEAR.	Estimated Tons of 2000 lbs. up and down.	Average Rate of Toll.		Estimated Annual Income from Tolls up and down.
		£	s. d.	
1850 .....	...	...	...	35,000
1851	650,000	1	6	48,750
1852	780,000	1	6	58,500
1853	936,000	1	6	70,200
1854	1,123,200	1	6	84,240
1855	1,347,840	1	6	101,090
1856	1,617,408	1	6	121,305
1857	1,940,890	1	6	145,566
1858	2,329,068	1	6	173,180
1859	2,794,881	1	6	209,616
1860	3,353,867	1	6	251,530

Estimated average annual cost of repairs and management, £5,000.

The downward trade of the St. Lawrence Canals has been estimated for 1851 at 400,000 tons. The trade upward is assumed at 100,000 tons, which is

little more than double the present tonnage. The increase of 1849 over 1848 is about seventy per cent., and with such a downward trade as has been estimated, the movement upward must be proportionate.

The total tonnage therefore of the St. Lawrence Canals in 1851 is estimated at 500,000 tons of 2,000 pounds.

The average toll on the down and up trade is estimated at 1s. 3d. (one shilling and threepence) per 2,000 pounds.

The annual increase being taken at the same as the Welland, (twenty per cent. per annum,) we have then for the

ST. LAWRENCE CANALS.

YEAR.	Estimated Tons of 2000 lbs. up and down.	Average Rate of Toll.		Estimated Annual Income from Tolls up and down.
		£	s. d.	
1850 .....	...	...	...	17,500
1851	500,000	1	0	25,000
1852	600,000	1	0	30,000
1853	720,000	1	0	36,000
1854	864,000	1	0	43,200
1855	1,036,800	1	0	51,840
1856	1,244,160	1	0	62,208
1857	1,492,992	1	0	74,649
1858	1,791,590	1	0	89,579
1859	2,149,908	1	0	107,495
1860	2,579,889	1	0	128,994

Estimated average annual cost of repairs and management, £7,000.

The tonnage ascending the Richelieu in 1851 has been estimated at 240,000 tons of 2,000 pounds, the average toll upon which will be about 8d. (eightpence) per 2,000 pounds.

The descending trade cannot be calculated, but as the tonnage which transports this 240,000 tons to Lake Champlain cannot be expected to return empty, at least 10,000 tons of return goods may be assumed for the descending trade of the Richelieu in 1851; and as the principal portion of this may be iron and marble, the same toll as taken for the ascending trade will be assumed, viz., 8d. (eightpence) per 2,000 pounds. We have then for the

RICHELIEU RIVER.

YEAR.	Estimated Tons of 2000 lbs. up and down.	Average Rate of Toll.		Estimated Annual Income from Tolls up and down.
		£	s. d.	
1850 .....	...	...	...	4,000
1851	250,000	0	6	6,250
1852	300,000	0	6	7,500
1853	360,000	0	6	9,000
1854	432,000	0	6	10,800
1855	518,400	0	6	12,960
1856	622,080	0	6	15,552
1857	746,496	0	6	18,662
1858	895,795	0	6	22,394
1859	1,074,954	0	6	26,873
1860	1,289,944	0	6	32,243

Estimated average annual cost of repairs and management, £1000.

Appendix
(H. H.)

15th July.

ESTIMATE of the probable Annual Revenue from the Provincial Canals, and certain other Public-Works of Canada, with proportion for Management and Repairs, for Sinking Fund, and surplus of Revenue for each year.

Year.	Welland Canal.	St. Lawrence Canals.	Richelieu River.	Burlington Bay, Ottawa Slides, and Lock at St. Ann's Rapids.	Total.	Annual Amount.	Sinking Fund.	Annual Surplus of Revenue.
	Gross Annual Revenue.	Gross Annual Revenue.	Gross Annual Revenue.	Gross Annual Revenue.	Gross Annual Revenue.	For Repairs and Management.	Amount to be retained annually from 1850.	
1850	£35,000	£17,500	£ 4,000	9,800	£66,300	£25,000	£20,000	£21,300
1851	48,750	25,000	6,250	10,140	90,140	25,000	40,000	25,140
1852	58,500	30,000	7,500	10,512	106,512	25,000	60,000	21,512
1853	70,200	36,000	9,000	10,919	126,119	25,000	80,000	21,119
1854	84,240	3,200	10,800	11,363	149,603	25,000	100,000	24,603
1855	101,090	51,840	12,960	11,850	177,740	25,000	120,000	32,740
1856	121,305	62,208	15,552	12,384	211,449	25,000	140,000	46,449
1857	145,566	74,649	18,662	12,968	251,845	25,000	180,000	46,845
1858	173,180	89,679	22,394	13,608	298,761	25,000	220,000	53,761
1859	209,616	107,495	26,873	14,310	358,294	25,000	300,000	33,294
1860	251,539	128,994	32,248	15,000	427,781	25,000	350,000	52,781
1861	300,000	150,000	35,000	15,000	500,000	25,000	400,000	75,000
1862	300,000	150,000	35,000	15,000	500,000	25,000	400,000	75,000
1863	300,000	150,000	35,000	15,000	500,000	25,000	400,000	75,000
1864	300,000	150,000	35,000	15,000	500,000	25,000	400,000	75,000
1865	300,000	150,000	35,000	15,000	500,000	25,000	400,000	75,000
1866	300,000	150,000	35,000	15,000	500,000	25,000	400,000	75,000
	£3,098,986	£1,566,465	£376,239	£222,854	£5,264,544	£425,000	£4,010,000	£829,544

The Tolls in 1851 are estimated upon the assumption that one-half of the Western Trade can be attracted through the Canadian Canals, as per Report E. on "Estimated Traffic and Tolls," and the increase thereafter is estimated at an average of 20 per cent per annum, which is the rate of progress sustained by the Erie Canal for the last fifteen years (E. 1); and also upon our own Provincial Works during the five years they have been in operation (D. 7.)

THO'S. C. KEEFER.

Toronto, June, 1850.

No. I.

TABLE Shewing the increase of the Western Trade, being the Produce in Tons of Western States or Canada, arriving at Tide Water, at Albany, by way of Buffalo, Black Rock, and Oswego.

YEARS.	ACTUAL TONNAGE.	TONNAGE AS CALCULATED AT DIFFERENT RATES OF INCREASE.				
		20 Per Cent.	22 Per Cent.	22½ Per Cent.	23 Per Cent.	24 Per Cent.
1839	121,671	121,671	121,671	121,671	121,671	121,671
1840	158,148	148,005	148,439	149,047	149,655	150,872
1841	224,176	175,206	181,095	182,583	184,076	187,081
1842	221,477	210,247	220,937	223,664	226,413	231,980
1843	256,376	252,296	269,543	273,988	278,488	287,666
1844	308,025	302,755	328,842	335,635	342,540	356,693
1845	304,651	363,306	401,187	411,153	421,324	442,300
1846	506,830	435,967	489,448	503,662	518,229	548,451
1847	812,840	523,160	597,127	616,986	637,422	680,079*
1848	650,154	627,792	723,495	755,808	784,029	754,018
1849	768,659	753,350	888,764	925,865	964,366	934,982
	4,332,907	3,911,755	4,375,549	4,500,062	4,623,204	4,695,783
Deduct 1847.	812,840	523,160	597,127	616,986	637,422	680,079
	3,520,067	3,388,595	3,778,422	3,883,076	3,990,782	4,015,704

1847 is deducted as being an extraordinary year.

Actual progress of Tonnage in ten years, 1839 to 1849, from 121,671 to 768,659
 Calculated ditto ditto at 20 per cent. per annum, 121,671 to 753,350

Excess of actual over calculated..... 15,309

STATEMENT shewing the Property which passed through the Welland Canal, in the years 1847, 1848, and 1849.

ARTICLES.	1847.		1848.		1849.	
	Quantities.	Tons of 2000 lbs.	Quantities.	Tons of 2000 lbs.	Quantities.	Tons of 2000 lbs.
Down Trade.						
Wheat.....	3,605,584 Bushels...	108,167	3,646,691 Bushels...	109,400	3,260,390 Bushels...	97,812
Flour.....	182,165 Barrels...	19,694	82,178 Barrels...	8,894	176,746 Barrels...	19,108
Corn.....	939,456 Bushels...	26,842	573,005 Bushels...	16,372	439,125 Bushels...	12,546
Butter.....	6,464 Kegs..... 1,390½ Barrels.....	519	962 Kegs.....	43		
Hams.....	153 15-20 Tons.....	172	1048 16-20 Tons.....	1,175	1,410 9-20 Tons.....	1,580
Tallow.....	886 Barrels.....	148	270 7-20 ".....	303	1,865 Barrels.....	311
Pork.....	22,133½ ".....	354½	45,369½ Barrels.....	7,259	70,540½ ".....	11,286
Oil Cake.....	120 Tons.....	134	45 Tons.....	50	17 16-20 Tons.....	20
Lard.....			4,601 Barrels.....	1,397	385½ Barrels.....	1,302½
Cheese.....	2 1-20 Tons.....	2½	14,668 Kegs.....		27,868½ Kegs.....	
Wool and Hemp.....	186 5-20 ".....	209	14-20 Ton.....	3	10 17-20 Tons.....	12
Merehandize.....	111 16-20 ".....	125	239 15-20 ".....	268½	5 10-20 ".....	6
Furniture.....	43 19-20 ".....	49	232 12-20 ".....	200½	307 11-20 ".....	344½
Whiskey, Fish, & Oil.....	3718 Barrels.....	620	27 12-20 ".....	31	26 5 20 ".....	29½
Sugar.....	5 Tons.....	5½	6036½ Barrels.....	1,006	6,359½ Barrels.....	1,060
Tobacco.....	169 12-20 ".....	190			32 15-20 Tons.....	36½
Bricks.....			129 8-20 Tons.....	145	191 3-20 ".....	214
Grindstones.....	475 19-20 ".....	533	6 10-20 ".....	7½		
Leather.....	14 11-20 ".....	16	386 18-20 ".....	493	335 15-20 ".....	376
Salt.....			1 15-20 ".....	2	10 12-20 ".....	12
Coals.....	3485 18-20 ".....	3904			81 4-20 ".....	91
Lead.....			3,383 6-20 ".....	3,789	5,533 6-20 ".....	6,197
Copper.....					1 8-20 ".....	1½
Water Lime.....	25 Barrels.....	4	446 Tons.....	499½		
Passengers.....	86 Persons.....	5½	4 Barrels.....	4	3 Barrels.....	4
Square Timber.....	43,556 Cubic ft.	871	138 Persons.....	9½	81 Persons.....	5½
Boards.....	1,554,030 Feet, b. m.	2590	145 200 Cubic ft.	2,904	264,768 Cubic ft.	5,205
Flour Barrel Staves.....	33 M.....	111	1,879,150 Feet, b. m.	3,132	3,329,300 Feet, b. m.	5,549
Pipe Staves.....	1,199 M.....	2043	805 M.....	2,705	30 M.....	101
W. I. Staves.....	490 M.....	2058	287 M.....	4,821	415 M.....	6,972
			879 M.....	3,691	1,539 M.....	6,463
Total Down Trade.....		190,653½		168,588½		176,731½
Up Trade.						
Wheat.....	25,939 Bushels...	778	6,844 Bushels...	205	2,385 Bushels...	71½
Flour.....	20 Barrels...	2½	1,419 Barrels...	163	2,133 Barrels...	230½
Peas and Oats.....	700 Bushels...	11	95 ".....	1½	1,500 Bushels...	24
Butter.....			40 Bushels...	1½		
Pork.....	21 Barrels...	3½			291 Kegs.....	13
Lard.....	3 ".....	3½	95 Barrels...	15½	69 Barrels...	11
Sheep Skins.....	152 Bales.....	10				
Cheese.....	7-20 Ton.....	2	2-20 Ton.....	8	8 Tons.....	9
Wool and Hemp.....	90 Bags.....	4½			7-20 ".....	4
Merehandize.....	8,817 5-20 Tons.....	9,875	5 Bales.....	18		
Furniture.....	168 ".....	400	15 11-20 Tons.....	11,492	8,878 13-20 Tons.....	9,944
Whiskey, Fish & Oil.....	2,141 Barrels.....	2½	10,260 18-20 ".....	11,492	97½ ".....	219
Sugar.....	16½ ".....	2½	130 15-20 ".....	178	1,100 Barrels.....	489
Tobacco.....			320 Barrels.....	347	2,936 ".....	929
Bricks.....	5½ Tons.....	6	2,080 ".....	821	823 6-20 Tons.....	13½
Salt.....	282,439 Barrels...	42,366	733 13-20 Tons.....	2½	12 3-20 ".....	416½
Coals.....	685 6-20 Tons.....	767½	2 1-20 ".....	13½	371 2-20 ".....	54,340
Iron, Castings, &c.....	8627 17-20 ".....	9,663	11 18-20 ".....	130	11,920 Bags.....	742½
Water Lime.....	5,167 Barrels...	795	342,001 Barrels...	51,300	354,322 Barrels.....	18,946
Passengers.....	1,577½ Persons.....	105	116 Tons.....	130	663 1-20 Tons.....	1,635
Timber.....	1,000 Cubic ft.	20	9,930 14-20 ".....	11,122	10,625 Barrels.....	91½
Square Timber.....	1,700 ".....	34	8,320 Barrels...	1,280	1,373 Persons.....	185½
Boards.....	1,125 Feet, b. m.	2	2,401 Persons.....	160	9,270 Cubic ft.	255
Shingles.....	40 M.....	320	2,000 Cubic ft.	40		
Flour Barrel Staves.....	5 M.....	16½	117,750 Feet, b. m.	196½	153,000 Feet, b. m.	255
			33 M.....	264		
					11 M.....	37
Total Up Trade.....		65,183½		77,740½		88,695

ABSTRACT.

	Tonnage—1847	Tonnage—1848	Tonnage—1849
Down Trade.....	190,653½	168,588½	176,731½
Up Trade.....	65,183½	77,740½	88,695
Total.....	255,837	246,329	265,426

Appendix
(H. H.)

No. 3.

Appendix
(H. H.)

15th July.

15th July.

TABLE Shewing the Tons of principal Articles of Western Produce exported eastward through the Erie and Welland Canals in 1848; the relative value per Ton of those Articles at Buffalo; the amount of Toll paid by the respective Articles on each Canal; and the total Value, total Tonnage, and total Tolls of those Articles; shewing their relative importance as articles of Commerce.

Articles.	Western Tons exported through Erie Canal.	Western Tons exported through Welland Canal.	Value per Ton at Buffalo.	Amount of Toll received on each article at Buffalo, Erie Canal.	Amount of Toll received on each article at Maitland, Welland Canal.	Total Value of each article of Western Tonnage on both Canals, at Buffalo Prices.	Total Western Tonnage on both Canals, in 1848.	Total Toll paid by each article from every quarter on New York Canals, in 1848.
Flour.....	147,754	9,000	\$43	\$372,775	\$5,625	\$6,707,613	156,754	\$835,078
Wheat.....	121,446	109,400	32	176,663	68,375	7,387,173	230,846	291,055
Corn.....	61,558	13,250	15	112,162	4,968	1,122,130	74,808	162,392
Boarus.....	47,415	3,130	7	37,810	2,600	364,863	50,545	231,534
Pork.....	10,235	7,100	50	28,976	5,325	866,780	17,335	39,571
Beef.....	6,957		50	21,381		347,832	6,957	27,494
Staves.....	43,482	10,000	6	20,400	3,000	320,894	53,482	41,514
Oats, &c.....	5,837	none.	18	14,082		109,447	5,837	54,863
Cheese.....	3,139	1	100	11,938	1	314,023	3,140	28,980
Whiskey.....	4,103	1,000	47	10,862	1,000	241,883	5,103	18,601
Butter.....	2,778	500	220	9,392		611,233	2,778	21,384
Bacon.....	3,537	1,200	100	9,301	1,200	473,748	1,200	11,530
Ashes.....	3,093	2,405	100	8,668	1,200	549,775	5,498	18,186
Lard.....	2,950	1,000	120	7,828	1,500	533,976	4,450	12,007
Wool.....	2,622	250	500	6,843	125	1,436,123	2,872	11,324
Clover Seed.....	776		140	2,065		129,665	920	2,653
Flax Seed.....	1,271	150	40	2,005	150	60,863	1,271	2,493
Timber.....	7,525	3,800	6	1,535	700	67,949	11,325	43,783
Coal.....	3,450	4,000	4	810	1,000	29,800	7,450	15,230

No. 4.

TABLE, shewing the Tons of Merchandize, Salt, and Furniture, which reached Lake Erie, by the Erie and Welland Canals, in the year 1848.

ARTICLES.	Tons by Buffalo.	Tons by Welland.	Total Tons.
Salt.....	26,000	50,000	76,000
Merchandize.....	33,000	12,000	45,000
Sugar.....	7,000	3,000	10,000
Iron and Steel.....	6,000	12,000	18,000
Coffee.....	6,000	None.	6,000
Molasses.....	4,000	None.	4,000
Crockery.....	3,000	None.	3,000
Nails and Spikes.....	2,000	1,000	3,000
Furniture.....	2,000	1,000	3,000

No. 5.

STATEMENT of Exports from Lake Ontario, in 1849.

TO THE UNITED STATES:

Flour..... 200,000 barrels.....=21,000 tons of 2000 lbs.
Wheat..... 700,000 bushels.....=21,000 " "
Lumber..... 50,000,000 feet, B.M.....=80,000 " "
Ashes..... 4,000 barrels.....= 1,000 " "
Oats..... 56,000 bushels.....= 1,000 " "

124,000

TO MONTREAL AND QUEBEC:

Wheat, Flour, Grain, and Provisions..... 91,911 tons of 2240 lbs... 102,000
Sawed Lumber, 10,500,000 feet, B.M. 17,000
Other articles, wood, &c., say..... 7,000

Total..... 250,000

Appendix
(H. H.)

No. 6.

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(H. H.)

15th July.

TONNAGE exported to Lake Champlain, in 1849, by the Chambly Canal and St. Johns Railway.

15th July.

	Total Exported.		Proportion by Canal.
Wheat	121,091 bushels	= 3,000 tons of 2000 lbs.	88,091 bushels.
Flour	64,315 barrels	= 7,000 " "	11,500 barrels.
Ashes	10,000 "	= 2,500 " "	
Beef and Pork	1,500 "	= 240 " "	
Eggs	2,050 "	= 300 " "	
Corn	25,814 bushels	= 700 " "	13,012 bushels.
Oats	166,308 "	= 3,300 " "	137,019 "
Peas	33,500 "	= 1,000 " "	
Lintseed	25,000 "	= 500 " "	
Lumber	20,000,000 feet, B. M.	= 33,300 " "	14,385,000 feet, B. M.
Shingles	1,200 M.	= 150 " "	100 M.
Timber	1,180,000 feet	= 23,600 " "	1,180,000 feet.
Salt	60,820 bushels	= 3,400 " "	60,820 bushels.
Other articles .....	.....	= 410 " "	80,000 tons.

No. 7.

IMPORTS from Lake Champlain, in 1849.

Tobacco	721,500 lbs.	= 360 tons of 2000 lbs.
Tea	241,451 "	= 120 " "
Sugar	1,230,183 "	= 615 " "
Molasses	1,047,680 "	= 973 " "
Spirits	7,500 gallons	= 30 " "
Pork	22,500 lbs.	= 11 " "
Oil	220,000 gallons	= 500 " "
Ale and Beer	36,000 "	= 100 " "
Other articles .....	.....	= 250 " "
Probable Imports (being nearly all by Railway) .....	.....	3,059 tons.

QUEBEC FIRE LOAN.

RETURN

To an Address of the Legislative Assembly, dated 3rd June, 1850, for Return, in tabular form, setting forth the names and calling of all persons to whom money or debentures have been advanced by the Provincial Government on the occasion of the late Fires at Quebec,—the amount advanced to each,—the rate of interest to be paid therefor,—the period for which each loan shall have been made,—the manner and time of payment of principal and interest,—and whether the loan is to be expended in the re-erection of the premises burnt, or for what other object,—the nature and value of the property whereon each loan shall have been made,—the expense already incurred by the Government on account of such loan,—whether for legal advice or otherwise,—the name and emolument of any person employed to collect the interest,—the amount actually received by Government on account thereof, and the rate and amount of interest paid by the Government for debentures issued.

By command,

J. LESLIE,

Secretary.

Secretary's Office,

Toronto, 16th July, 1850.

RETURN SUBMITTED by Louis Prevost, employed in the Department of the Honorable the Inspector General to look after the interests of Her Majesty's Government in this Province in the Loan made to the sufferers by Fire at Quebec; in reply to the enquiries made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly, relative to the Loan made by the Provincial Government on the occasion of the late Fires at Quebec, in so far as the Clerk making the present Return can verify the same by the Records in his possession.

1st Question. The names and calling of all persons to whom money or debentures have been advanced by the Provincial Government on the occasion of the late Fires at Quebec?

2nd Question. The amount advanced to each person?—*Reply.* The names and occupation of all persons to whom money or debentures have been advanced by the Provincial Government on the occasion of the late Fires at Quebec,—and the amount advanced to each individual, are detailed in the Tabular Statement submitted with the present Return, marked Schedule A.

3rd Question. The rate of interest payable on the sum advanced?—*Reply.* The rate of interest payable, as stipulated in the Bonds given by the Sufferers to the Government, is four per cent.

4th Question. The period for which each loan was so made?—*Reply.* The period for which each loan of money was so made, is as follows:—For the first advance, ten years, to be computed from the date of each Bond respectively; and for the second advance, ten years, to be computed from the twentieth of April, one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight.

5th Question. The mode and time of payment of the principal and interest?—*Reply.* The principal is made payable without deduction or decrease to the Receiver General or to the person authorized by the Receiver General to receive the same, for the use of Her Majesty. The interest is payable annually.

6th Question. Whether the sum so loaned is to be expended in the rebuilding of the premises burnt or for what other object?—*Reply.* The amount in question was loaned, according to the terms of the Bonds, on the conditions contained in the Act passed by the Provincial Legislature in the ninth year of Her Majesty's Reign, chapter 35, intituled, "An Act for enabling Her Majesty to direct the issue of Debentures to a limited amount, and for giving relief to the City of Quebec," and in another Act passed in the tenth and eleventh years of Her Majesty's Reign, Chapter 35, intituled, "An Act to amend an Act for granting relief to the sufferers by the Fires at Quebec," to assist the borrower in building a house, and on the express condition that the amount should be employed as designed in the erection of buildings of stone or brick and in co-

Appendix
(I. I.)

16th July.

vering the roofs with sheet iron, tin, zinc or other incombustible material, and that in case of the non-fulfilment of this condition, the borrower should be condemned immediately to refund the principal sum advanced, with interest and costs.

7th Question. The nature and value of the property upon which each loan has been made?—*Reply.* The nature of the property upon which each loan has been made is real or immoveable property. As to the value thereof, the undersigned finds in the Book containing the mode of proceeding of the Commissioner, the following Rule: "4th. That real security shall be required in or about two thirds of the sum to be awarded and additional security where the real security is not adequate."

8th Question. The expense already incurred by the Government on account of such loan whether for legal advice or otherwise? *Reply.* The expenses incurred by the Government on account of the Loan to the Sufferers, are, according to a Statement furnished by the Crown Law Officer, detailed in the Appendix, letter E, accompanying the present Return, and containing only such cases as have been concluded, and not such as are still pending.

9th. Question. The name and emolument of any person employed in collecting the interest?—*Reply.* The undersigned is not in possession of the facts relative to this question.

10th Question. The amount actually received by the Government? *Reply.* The amount actually received by the Government, as far as appears by the records of the Loan Office, is set forth in the statements accompanying the present Return, and marked Schedules B, C, D.

11th Question. And the rate and amount of interest paid by the Government for Debentures issued? *Reply.* The rate of interest paid by the Government is six per cent; the amount paid by the Government on the Debentures is shown by the Statement marked A, accompanying the present Return.

The whole humbly submitted,

Ls. PREVOST,
Clerk.

Fire Loan Office,
Quebec, 9th July, 1850.

Appendix
(I. I.)

16th July.

SCHEDULE A.

Giving the names and calling of all persons to whom money or debentures have been advanced by the Provincial Government, on the occasion of the late Fires at Quebec, and

The amount advanced to each, and also
The amount of interest accrued.

EXPLANATION.

The first column on the left gives the number of persons who have obtained Debentures.

The 2d	do	the names of such persons.
The 3d	do	their calling.
The 4th	do	the number of the first Bond.
The 5th	do	the amount of the first Bond.
The 6th	do	the date on which the interest last fell due on the first Bond.
The 7th	do	the amount of interest due up to the date on the first Bond.
The 8th	do	the number of the second Bond.
The 9th	do	the amount of the second Bond.
The 10th	do	the date on which the interest last fell due on the second Bond
The 11th	do	the amount of interest due up to date on the second Bond.
The 12th	do	the total amount advanced by the Province.
The 13th	do	the total amount of interest due.

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16th July.

Appendix (I. I.)
16th July.

SCAMUZ A.—Setting forth the names and calling of all persons to whom money or debentures have been advanced by the Provincial Government on the occasion of the late fires at Quebec.

No.	Names.	Profession.	No. of Bond.	Amount of Bond.		When due.	Partial Interest.		No. of Bond.	Amount of Bond.		When due.	Partial Interest.		Whole Debt.		Whole Interest.	
				£	s.		£	s.		£	s.		£	s.	£	s.	£	s.	£	s.
1	Joseph Adam	Carpenter	1	100	0	Dec. 1, 1849	8	0	468	100	0	1850.	8	0	200	0	0	
2	Charles Andy	Blacksmith	2	100	0	Nov. 30, "	8	0	469	100	0	"	8	0	200	0	0	
3	Joseph Allard	Carpenter	3	125	0	Dec. 10, "	10	0	470	125	0	"	10	0	250	0	0	
4	Pierre Allard	Biscuit Baker	4	150	0	" 4, "	12	0	471	150	0	"	12	0	300	0	0	
5	Louis Jacques Audy	Carpenter	5	50	0	Nov. 30, "	4	0	472	50	0	"	4	0	100	0	0	
6	Veuve Amiot	Do.	6	150	0	Dec. 1, "	12	0	473	150	0	"	12	0	300	0	0	
7	Abraham Amiot	Do.	7	200	0	Nov. 30, "	16	0	474	200	0	"	16	0	400	0	0	
8	David Andrews	Do.	8	75	0	Jan. 7, 1850	6	0	475	75	0	"	6	0	150	0	0	
9	G. A. Allsopp	Physician	9	150	0	" 12, "	12	0	476	150	0	"	12	0	300	0	0	
10	George Allan	Do.	10	75	0	Dec. 30, 1849	3	0	477	75	0	"	3	0	150	0	0	
11	François Audy	Ship-carpenter	11	100	0	Jan. 17, 1850	8	0	478	100	0	"	8	0	200	0	0	
12	Michel Alain	Grocer	12	100	0	Dec. 27, 1849	8	0	479	100	0	"	8	0	200	0	0	
13	Ignace Adam	Pilot	13	100	0	Feb. 4, 1850	4	0	480	100	0	"	4	0	200	0	0	
14	Widow Joseph Alain	Carter	14	75	0	Dec. 4, 1849	6	0	481	75	0	"	5	12	145	0	0	
15	Séraphin Arel	Butcher	15	50	0	" 22, "	0	0	482	50	0	"	2	0	100	0	0	
16	Charles Andet dit Lapointe	Shingler	16	100	0	" 9, "	8	0	483	100	0	"	8	0	200	0	0	
17	Joseph Allard	Grocer	17	100	0	" 1, "	8	0	484	100	0	"	8	0	200	0	0	
18	Pierre Ampleman	Joiner	18	50	8	" 1, "	4	0	485	50	8	"	4	0	100	0	0	
19	Pierre Bouchard	Do.	19	100	0	" 2, "	8	0	486	100	0	"	8	0	200	0	0	
20	François Béland, senior	Do.	20	100	0	" 2, "	8	0	487	100	0	"	8	0	200	0	0	
21	François Béland, junior	Do.	21	75	0	" 6, "	6	0	488	75	0	"	6	0	150	0	0	
22	Ignace Barbeau	Painter	22	100	0	" 2, "	8	0	489	100	0	"	8	0	200	0	0	
23	Honoré Barbeau	Shoemaker	23	100	0	" 2, "	8	0	490	100	0	"	8	0	200	0	0	
24	F. X. Bourbeau	Do.	24	100	0	Dec. 2, 1849	8	0	491	100	0	"	8	0	200	0	0	
25	Robert Brown	Flour-dealer	25	100	0	" 4, "	8	0	492	100	0	"	8	0	200	0	0	
26	Joseph Barbeau	Shoemaker	26	150	0	" 10, "	12	0	493	150	0	"	12	0	300	0	0	
27	François Belleau	Joiner	27	100	0	" 7, "	0	0	494	100	0	"	0	0	200	0	0	
28	John Boomer	Church Clerk	28	150	0	" 7, "	12	0	495	150	0	"	12	0	300	0	0	
29	Simon Bédard	Shoemaker	29	150	0	Nov. 30, "	12	0	496	150	0	"	12	0	300	0	0	
30	Hypolite Bertrand	Tinsmith	30	50	0	Dec. 3, "	4	0	497	50	0	"	4	0	100	0	0	
31	Widow Ed. Bilodeau	Blacksmith	31	150	0	" 8, "	bal. 9	0	498	150	0	"	0	0	300	0	0	
32	Jean Bélanger	Shoemaker	32	50	0	" 22, "	2	0	499	50	0	"	2	0	100	0	0	
33	François Braun	Joiner	33	200	0	Nov. 30, "	8	0	500	200	0	"	8	0	400	0	0	
34	George Bisset	Iron Founder	34	125	0	" 27, "	10	0	501	125	0	"	10	0	250	0	0	
35	J. B. Bureau	Cartwright	35	200	0	Dec. 6, "	16	0	502	200	0	"	16	0	400	0	0	
36	Félix Bigonette	Bougeois	36	150	0	" 7, "	6	0	503	150	0	"	6	0	300	0	0	
37	Jean Olofer Bigonette	Cartwright	37	75	0	March 6, 1850	6	0	504	75	0	"	6	0	150	0	0	
38	George Bigonette	Cabinetmaker	38	50	0	Dec. 23, 1849	4	0	505	50	0	"	4	0	100	0	0	
39	Widow J. Binet	Joiner	39	100	0	Jan. 26, 1850	8	0	506	100	0	"	8	0	200	0	0	
40	Augustin Blais	Bougeois	40	100	0	Nov. 30, 1849	8	0	507	100	0	"	8	0	200	0	0	
41	Pierre Boivin	Ship-carpenter	41	100	0	Jan. 8, 1850	5	0	508	100	0	"	5	0	200	0	0	
42	Joseph Elie dit Breston	Do.	42	100	0				509	100	0	"			200	0	0	
43	Carried forward														9185	0	670	

Appendix (I. I.) 16th July.

SCHEDULE A—Setting forth the names and calling of all persons to whom money or debentures have been advanced by the Provincial Government, &c.—(Continued.)

Table with columns: No., Names, Profession, No. of Bond, Amount of Bond (£, s, d), When due, Intérêt partiel (£, s, d), No. of Bond, Amount of Bond (£, s, d), When due, Intérêt partiel (£, s, d), No. of Bond, Amount of Bond (£, s, d), When due, Total Debt (£, s, d), Total Interest (£, s, d).

Appendix (I. I.) 16th July.

Table with columns: No., Names, Profession, No. of Bond, Amount of Bond (£, s, d), When due, Intérêt partiel (£, s, d), No. of Bond, Amount of Bond (£, s, d), When due, Intérêt partiel (£, s, d), No. of Bond, Amount of Bond (£, s, d), When due, Total Debt (£, s, d), Total Interest (£, s, d).

Carried forward.

SCHEDULE A—Setting forth the names and calling of all persons to whom money or debentures have been advanced by the Provincial Government, &c.—(Continued.)

Table with columns: No., Names, Profession, No. of Bond, Amount of Bond, When due, Partial Interest, No. of Bond, Amount of Bond, When due, Partial Interest, No. of Bond, Amount of Bond, When due, Partial Interest, Whole Debt, Whole Interest.

Table with columns: No., Names, Profession, No. of Bond, Amount of Bond, When due, Partial Interest, No. of Bond, Amount of Bond, When due, Partial Interest, No. of Bond, Amount of Bond, When due, Partial Interest, Whole Debt, Whole Interest.

Carried forward.

Appendix (I. I.) 16th July.

SCHEDULE A—Setting forth the names and calling of all persons to whom money or debentures have been advanced by the Provincial Government, &c.—Continued.

Table with columns: No., Names, Profession, No. of Bond, Amount of Bond, When due, Partial Interest, Total Debt, Total Interest. Rows include names like George Henderson, Leon Hamel, Jean Samuel Hill, etc.

Appendix (I. I.) 16th July.

Table with columns: No., Names, Profession, No. of Bond, Amount of Bond, When due, Partial Interest, Total Debt, Total Interest. Rows include names like Thomas Latoque, Antoine Lapointe, Joseph Lefebvre, etc.

Carried forward

Appendix (I. I.) 16th July.

SCHEDULE A—Setting forth the names and calling of all persons to whom money or debentures have been advanced by the Provincial Government, &c.—(Continued.)

Table with columns: No., Names, Profession, No. of Bond, Amount of Bond (£, s, d), When due, Partial Interest (£, s, d), Whole Debt (£, s, d), Whole Interest (£, s, d). Rows include names like Anselme Martel, Alexis Matte, Annette Matte, etc.

Appendix (I. I.) 16th July.

Table with columns: No., Names, Profession, No. of Bond, Amount of Bond (£, s, d), When due, Partial Interest (£, s, d), Whole Debt (£, s, d), Whole Interest (£, s, d). Rows include names like F. X. Martinette, Theodore Moffette, William Mountain, etc.

Carried forward.

Appendix (I. I.) 16th July.

SCHEDULE A—Setting forth the names and calling of all persons to whom money or debentures have been advanced by the Provincial Government, &c.—Continued.

Table with columns: No., Names, Profession, No. of Bond, Amount of Bond (£, s, d), When due, Partial Interest (£, s, d), No. of Bond, Amount of Bond (£, s, d), When due, Partial Interest (£, s, d), No. of Bond, Amount of Bond (£, s, d), When due, Partial Interest (£, s, d), Whole Debt (£, s, d), Whole Interest (£, s, d).

Appendix (I. I.) 16th July.

Table with columns: No., Names, Profession, No. of Bond, Amount of Bond (£, s, d), When due, Partial Interest (£, s, d), No. of Bond, Amount of Bond (£, s, d), When due, Partial Interest (£, s, d), No. of Bond, Amount of Bond (£, s, d), When due, Partial Interest (£, s, d), No. of Bond, Amount of Bond (£, s, d), When due, Partial Interest (£, s, d), Whole Debt (£, s, d), Whole Interest (£, s, d).

Carried forward.

SCHEDULE A—Setting forth the names and calling of all persons to whom money or debentures have been advanced by the Provincial Government &c.—(Continued.)

No.	Names.	Profession.	No. of Bond.	Amount of Bond.		When due.	Partial Interest.		No. of Bond.	Amount of Bond.		When due.	Partial Interest.		Whole Debt.		Whole Interest.	
				£	s. d.		£	s. d.		£	s. d.		£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
	Brought forward.																	
527	Louis Furgeon	Lumber Dealer	444	200	0	0	16	0	0	100	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0
528	Widow Michel Tessier		445	100	0	0	8	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
529	Charles Vezina	Blacksmith	446	75	0	0	6	0	0	75	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0
530	François Vezina	Baker	447	100	0	0	8	0	0	100	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0
531	J. O. Vallière	Cabinetmaker	448	100	0	0	8	0	0	100	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0
532	Augustin Vocelle	Burgess	449	100	0	0	8	0	0	100	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0
533	Louis Voyer	Cartwright	450	100	0	0	8	0	0	100	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0
534	J. B. Villeneuve	Burgess	451	200	0	0	8	0	0	200	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0
535	J. Vanderheyden	Bookkeeper	452	50	0	0	2	0	0	50	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0
536	Prudent Vallec	Joiner	453	100	0	0	4	0	0	100	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0
537	Thomas Verret	Baker	454	100	0	0	8	0	0	100	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0
538	Benjamin Vohl	Optician	455	100	0	0	8	0	0	100	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0
539	Toussaint Vezina	Joiner	456	50	0	0	4	0	0	50	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0
540	Pierre Vocelle	Mason	457	100	0	0	8	0	0	100	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0
541	Ambrose Verret	Cartwright	458	75	0	0	6	0	0	75	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0
542	Pierre Vachon	Joiner	459	100	0	0	6	0	0	100	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0
543	François Vezina	Painter	460	75	0	0	6	0	0	75	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0
544	Romain Vallière	Joiner	461	50	0	0	4	0	0	50	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0
545	Jean Vezina	Do.	462	75	0	0	6	0	0	75	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0
546	Jacques Vezina	Do.	463	100	0	0	8	0	0	100	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0
547	Michel Vezina	Blacksmith	464	100	0	0	8	0	0	100	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0
548	Widow Dominique Vachon		465	100	0	0	8	0	0	100	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0
549	William Wadman	Grocer	466	50	0	0	4	0	0	50	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0
550	David White	Do.	467	200	0	0	16	0	0	200	0	0	16	0	0	0	0	0
551	Widow Mary Walsh	Milk Seller	468	100	0	0	8	0	0	100	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0
552	George Young	Miller	469	100	0	0	8	0	0	100	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0
553	Robert Ward	Brick Manufacturer	470	100	0	0	8	0	0	100	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0
554	Jean Trudel	Baker	471	100	0	0	8	0	0	100	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0
	Total.																	
	Quebec, July, 1850.																	

E. and O. Ex.

APPENDIX TO SCHEDULE A.

Total amount advanced by the Province to sufferers		£		s. d.	
Less : Received on sales by Sheriff of property hypothecated for Debentures on account of Principal sum as per Schedule D		99,995	0	0	0
Balance		669	12	9	0
		£	99,325	7	3
Total amount of Interest due as per Schedule A, according to entries in books		7,300	16	0	0
Less :					
Amount received by F. Glackmeyer, for Interest, an entry whereof is made in the books		701	12	0	0
Amount received by F. Glackmeyer, for interest, not entered in books, as per Report furnished by W. Bristow, Esquire, Commissioner appointed to inquire into the defalcation of the said Felix Glackmeyer, copy whereof is hereto annexed		115	13	0	0
Also, the amount received by Louis Prevost since his appointment, as per Schedule C		42	0	0	0
Balance		£	6,441	11	0

SCHEDULE B.

Appendix
(I. I.)

Appendix
(I. I.)

16th July.

16th July.

STATEMENT of amounts received by Her Majesty's Government for Interest on Bonds, up to 6th of January, 1850, as entered in Cash Book.

Date.	Names.	No. of Bond.	Amount.		
			£	s.	d.
1849					
April 3	John Burke.....	58	2	0	0
" 4	H. Y. Bentley, père.....	57	4	0	0
" "	Seraphini Arel.....	15	2	0	0
" "	Jean Maheu.....	292	4	0	0
" 7	Veuve R. P. Roy.....	915-401	8	0	0
" 9	Nicolas Julien.....	216	2	0	0
" "	Murdoch McKenzie.....	802-807	8	0	0
" 10	Matthew Campbell.....	103	4	0	0
" "	Michel McGarvey.....	283	4	0	0
" "	Jean Bezeau.....	63	4	0	0
" 11	Jean Rochelle.....	387	3	0	0
" "	Léon Hamel.....	208	4	0	0
" "	John McKenna.....	305	2	0	0
" "	Joseph Gaboury.....	186	4	0	0
" 12	George Ruthman.....	385	2	0	0
" "	Charles Lartie Bourgeois.....	248	4	0	0
" "	Charles Chateauvert.....	93	4	0	0
" 16	David White.....	464	4	0	0
" "	Robert Finke.....	166	2	0	0
" 17	Nicholas Schambier.....	413	4	0	0
" "	George Allan.....	477	3	0	0
" 18	F. X. Dumontier.....	105	2	0	0
" "	Sophie Robitaille.....	381	1	0	0
" 19	Jean Maheu.....	795	4	0	0
" 20	Pierre Julien.....	217	3	0	0
" "	Vincent Tessier.....	427	4	0	0
" "	Frs. Ratté.....	395	2	0	0
" "	James Dunning.....	116	8	0	0
" 23	N. Schambier.....	931	4	0	0
" "	Richard Lee.....	268	6	0	0
" 25	Jean Bezeau.....	534	4	0	0
" "	Marianne Maheu.....	823	8	0	0
" "	William Brown.....	59	8	0	0
" 26	A. F. Thomas.....	438-963	6	0	0
" 28	Louis Chevette.....	95	4	0	0
May 3	James McLaren.....	306	6	0	0
" 5	Edward Sweetman.....	942	10	0	0
" 8	Charles Lartie Bourgeois.....	744	4	0	0
" "	F. X. Drolet.....	117	4	0	0
" 15	Prudent Vallée.....	979	2	0	0
" 30	David Lecours.....	246-742	8	0	0
June 12	Frs. Brown.....	500	2	0	0
" 14	Louis Plamondon.....	363-878	12	0	0
" 18	François Corbin.....	102	3	0	0
" "	Daniel Fitzpatrick.....	155-632	3	0	0
" 19	J. B. Lapointe.....	725-231	8	0	0
" 28	Phillip Brunet.....	515	8	0	0
" 30	Widow McFarlane.....	320	4	0	0
" "	Hyppolite Suzor.....	419	6	0	0
July 9	J. O. Bigaouette.....	36-504	12	0	0
" "	Marie Anne Gagnon.....	181-665	8	0	0
" "	Joseph Johnston.....	212-707	6	0	0
" "	Frederick Hesse.....	205	6	0	0
" "	Louis Fiset, Prothonotary.....	161-640	8	0	0
" 11	H. O'Connor.....	327-838	12	0	0
" 13	Thomas Delamère.....	107-584	12	0	0
" 28	Isaac Dorion.....	112	4	0	0
" "	Joseph Bedard.....	58	4	0	0
Aug. 2	Patrick Lawlor.....	773	7	4	0
" 16	W. A. Leggo.....	272	6	0	0
" "	Jno. Hetherington.....	207	4	0	0
" "	George Allan.....	477	3	0	0
" 17	William Paterson.....	340	8	0	0
" "	Do do.....	852	8	0	0
" 24	Louis Berthelot.....	48-611	8	0	0
" 28	Jean Guérard.....	187	4	0	0
" 30	Louise Tardif.....	952	2	0	0
" 31	Widow B. Coulombe.....	100-577	8	0	0
Sept. 5	A. Campbell, Advocate.....	71-543	8	0	0
" 8	Réné Pelchat.....	357	4	0	0
" 14	Barthélemi Lachance.....	751	8	0	0
" 15	George Bisset.....	33-500	16	0	0
" 20	Ignace Adam.....	13	4	0	0
" "	William Power.....	347	8	0	0
" 21	A. Lapointe.....	245-740	8	0	0
" "	Philippe Lesueur.....	"	2	0	0
	Carried forward.....		410	4	0

Appendix
(I. I.)

SCHEDULE B.

Appendix
(I. I.)

16th July.

STATEMENT of amounts received by Her Majesty's Government, etc.—(Continued.)

16th July.

Date.	Names.	No. of Bond.	Amount.		
			£	s.	d.
1849	Brought forward.....		410	4	0
Sept. 21	Jean Baptiste Moffette	245-740	2	0	0
" "	Jean Bélanger	"	"	0	0
" "	P. Gingras	"	3	0	0
" "	Joseph Robitaille	396	4	0	0
" "	Charles McDonald	289-792	2	10	0
" "	George Henderson	202-696	2	0	0
" "	Louis Dery	127-605	8	0	0
" "	Charles Doddridge	129-607	3	5	0
" "	Edouard Dostie.....	111-588	3	0	0
" "	Michel Robitaille	379-895	8	0	0
" "	Noël Petit	337-849	3	0	0
" "	Patrick Sherny	408-923	4	0	0
" "	Ferd. Carrier.....	99	4	0	0
" "	Ab. Durant	122	4	0	0
" "	John Shea	409-924	"	15	0
" "	Ed. Lemieux	271	6	0	0
" "	Alexander Fraser, Grocer	156-634	12	0	0
" "	Job Degaris	106-582	1	0	0
" "	Thomas Verret	453	4	0	0
" "	John Vanderheyden	451	6	0	0
" "	William Robinson.....	390-910	2	0	0
" "	Jacques Réaume	388-905	5	0	0
Oct. 2	Aug. Donaldson	127-620	6	0	0
" "	Benjamin Blais	44	1	0	0
" "	John Shea	409-924	1	0	0
" 20	Antoine Montminy	872	8	0	0
" "	Jno. Houghton	208-702	8	0	0
" 2	P. Guilmette	192-678	3	0	0
" 29	Clément Cazeau	81-552	6	0	0
" "	Heirs Antoine Montminy.....		0	0	0
" "	Marie Anne Cazeau	91-565	6	0	0
" "	Clément Cazeau	81	1	10	0
" 30	Louis Fournier	645	4	0	0
Nov. 6	Joseph Ratté.....	908	2	2	0
" 13	Do do	"	1	18	0
" "	James Miller.....	303-810	3	0	0
" "	William Wadman	463-991	2	0	0
" "	Job Degaris	106-582	2	0	0
" "	Delle Langlois	262-762	2	0	0
" "	Michael Reardon.....	375-891	2	0	0
" "	John Shea	409-924	0	15	0
" "	Richard Lee	769	6	0	0
" "	Joseph Gaboury	186-672	1	10	0
" 14	Joseph LeBel	266-766	13	16	0
" 15	Joseph Harnette	311-819	5	0	0
" 17	George Reynor	371-886	16	0	0
" 21	Pierre Lapointe.....	241-755	12	0	0
" 22	Charles Lortie, Cooper	267-768	2	0	0
" 24	Do do	"	2	0	0
Dec. 7	John Bethel	27-495	12	0	0
" 12	Jean Bezeau	63	4	0	0
" 15	Felix Debigaré	136-614	7	1	0
" 27	John Vanderheyden.....	451-978	10	0	0
" 28	Seraphini Arel	452-15	4	0	0
1850					
Jan. 4	Joseph Breton	41-509	3	0	0
" 8	Murdoch McKenzie.....	302	4	0	0
" 14	Simon Peters, Builder	338-850	8	5	0
" 24	Charles Godbout, Joiner	185-670	6	6	0
" "	Veuve Jane Renny	223-717	3	0	0
" 31	Michel Routier	386-903	6	0	0
Feb. 5	John Kelly.....	224-718	8	0	0
" 6	Charles Touchette	429-963	6	15	0
	Total.....		£ 701	12	0

Appendix
(I. I.)
16th July.

Statement of amounts received by F. Glackmeyer for interest on Bonds, and not entered in Cash Book.

Appendix
(I. I.)
16th July.

Date.	Names.	Amount.		
		£	s.	d.
1849.				
December 11, ...	P. Vocelle,.....	2	0	0
May 8,.....	H. Burke,.....	8	0	0
" 10,.....	Jos. Tardif,.....	4	0	0
" 15,.....	P. Vallée,.....	2	0	0
June 2,.....	C. S. Michel,.....	4	0	0
" 7,.....	M. McGarvey,.....	4	0	0
" 30,.....	Veuve Lemieux,.....	12	0	0
July 5,.....	L. Prevost,.....	8	0	0
August 28,.....	Chas. Huot,.....	10	0	0
" ".....	Jean Jobin,.....	2	0	0
September 5, ...	P. Sylvain,.....	6	0	0
" 11, ...	Ph. Racine,.....	1	15	0
October 11,.....	P. Vocelle,.....	2	0	0
November 28,.....	Ed. Lemieux,.....	6	0	0
December 6, ...	Jos. Ratté,.....	5	18	0
" ".....	P. Sinclair,.....	12	0	0
" 29	Dame Côté,.....	4	0	0
" ".....	R. Martin,.....	8	0	0
" ".....	L. Lespérance,.....	2	0	0
September 12,...	P. Lavoie,.....	12	0	0
	Total,.....	115	13	0

SCHEDULE C.

Statement of amounts received by Louis Prevost for Her Majesty's Government, since his appointment to the office of the Quebec Fire Loan Office.

Date.	Names.	Interest from	To	No. of Bond.	Amount of Bond.	Amount.			
						£	s.	d.	
1850.									
June 7	J. B. Lapointe,.....	Dec. 2, 1848.	Dec. 2, 1849.	231	100	4	0	0	
	do	April 20, 1849.	April 20, 1850.	725	100	4	0	0	
8	François Garneau,.....	" " 1848.	" " " "	656	50	4	0	0	
13	Joseph Tardif,.....	" " 1849.	" " " "	965	100	4	0	0	
17	Dlles. Langlois,.....	Feb. 10, 1849.	Feb. 10, " "	262	25	1	0	0	
	do	April 20, 1849.	April, 20, " "	762	25	1	0	0	
22	Thomas Hengle, representing Marie Anne Gagnon,.....	Jan. 10, 1849.	Jan. 10, " "	181	100	4	0	0	
	do	April 20, 1849.	April, 20, " "	665	100	4	0	0	
26	Louis Mirand,.....	Nov. 30, 1847.	Nov. 30, 1849.	304	100	8	0	0	
	do	April 20, 1848.	April 20, 1850.	811	100	8	0	0	
						£	42	0	0

SCHEDULE D.

Amount received by Her Majesty's Government, by Collocation on Sales made by the Sheriff, of property hypothecated for Debentures.

Date.	Causes.	Principal.			Interest.			Total.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1849	1827 John Smith vs. Jean Paquet	33	16	5	0	0	0	33	16	5
	568 Hôtel-Dieu vs. Jean Paquet	266	3	7	19	5	1	285	8	8
	964 La banque de la cité vs. Pierre Routier	200	0	0	6	14	9	206	14	9
1850	1779 J. A. Amiot vs. Aug. Bélanger	53	17	7	0	0	0	53	17	7
Jan.	2359 Dr. A. Perrault vs. Patrick McIlhulton	115	15	2	0	0	0	115	15	2
	Total.....	669	12	9	25	19	10	695	12	7

Appendix
(I. I.)

SCHEDULE E.

Appendix
(I. I.)

16th July.

STATEMENT of Expenses incurred by the Government for legal advice or otherwise.

16th July.

Date.	Noms.	Amount.		
		£	s.	d.
1849.	Causes,			
	1346,—Thomas Gordon, vs. John Davidson,.....	3	9	0
	9621,—La Banque de la Cité, vs. Pierre Routier,.....	8	8	2
	2193,—W. H. Brehaut, vs. Ann McLean, et al.,.....	3	9	0
	<i>In Re</i> , F. J. Parent, bankrupt, on movables,.....	£2	10	0
	“ “ “ on immovables,.....	2	10	0
	Total,.....	£	20	6
				2

SCHEDULE F.

STATEMENT of Interest paid in Quebec, by Felix Glackemeyer, on Quebec Fire Loss Debentures, bearing date as under, the 31st December, 1849,—as found entered in Cash Book.

Date.	Holders of Debentures.	Vouchers.	Months.	Terms.	Ending 20th October, 1849.			Months.	Terms.	Ending 1st Dec. 1849.			Total.		
					£	s.	d.			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1850															
11th Jan.	W. S. Sewell,.....	1			0	0	0			0	0	0			
" "	Edward Poston,.....	2	6		3	0	0			0	0	0			
16th "	P. Gingras,.....	3			0	0	0	6		3	0	0			
21th "	Mary D. Chipchase,.....	4			0	0	0	6		3	0	0			
24th "	H. Hunt,.....	5	6		1	10	0	6		7	10	0			
" "	Bell Godbout,.....	6			0	0	0	6		3	0	0			
31st "	Michel Routier,.....	7	6		1	10	0	6		1	10	0			
6th Feb.	Charles Touchette,.....	8			0	0	0			6	15	0			
" "	William Swalwell,.....	9			0	0	0	6		1	10	0			
23rd "	P. M. Douglass,.....	10	6		0	6	0			0	0	0			
					9	12	0			30	15	0			40
															7
															0

SCHEDULE G.

STATEMENT of payments by Her Majesty's Government to holders of Debentures, for interest at six per cent.

	£	s.	d.
For interest paid on Debentures, as per first report of F. Glackemeyer, ending first July, 1849, including receipts from No. 1 to No. 335.....	2236	4	0
For do do as per second report, ending first October, 1849, including receipts from No. 336 to 252.....	70	10	0
For do do as per third report, ending 31st December, 1849, including receipts from No. 353 to No. 670.....	2524	19	0
For do do from 31st December, 1849, to 23rd February, as per schedule F, hereunto annexed.....	40	7	0
Total,.....	£	4872	0
			0

TOTAL amount received by Her Majesty's Government on Loan to sufferers by Fire.

	£	s.	d.
Amount received by F. Glackemeyer, and entered in Cash Book, as per Schedule B.....	701	12	0
Amount received by the same, and not entered in Cash Book.....	115	13	0
Amount received by Louis Prévost, as per Schedule C.....	42	0	0
Amount received for interest on Sheriff's Sales, as per Schedule D.....	25	19	10
Total received.....	£	885	4
			10
Amount received on Sheriff's Sales, on the capital as per Schedule D.....	669	12	9
Total received for interest.....	£	1554	17
			7

R E T U R N

TO AN ADDRESS of the Legislative Assembly, to His Excellency the Governor General, bearing date the 27th June, 1850, "for a copy of the Report of any Exploration made by Mr. Blaiklock, or any other person, of any portion of Territory situate between Quebec and Lake St. John,—and also, a copy of the Instructions given to Mr. Blaiklock."

By command,

J. LESLIE,
Secretary.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Toronto, 18th July, 1850.

REPORT of Mr. George Duberger on the Exploring
line between Chicoutimi and Lake St. John.

To J. W. BLAIKLOCK, Esquire,
Deputy Provincial Surveyor,
Quebec,

SIR,—In conformity to the request of Joseph Bouchette, Esquire, Deputy Surveyor General, communicated to me by you in your letter of the 1st April last, stating that I am to furnish you with an ample Report upon my operations in the Lake St. John expedition, together with any sketches that I may have made, &c. &c. &c.

As also you inform me that for the present you only request the Field Notes and Report upon the exploring line from Chicoutimi to Lake St. John, I beg leave to inform you that, on the 24th April last, I forwarded the requested Field Notes, and here annexed is my Report on the exploring line between Chicoutimi and Lake St. John.

REPORT.

On the 13th January, 1848, I started a compass line from the mouth of the Chicoutimi River, on a due west course (N. 70° W. mag.) by my instrument.

On the 11th March following I reached the borders of Lake St. John, at about six miles East of the Honourable Hudson Bay Company's Trading Post at the mouth of River Metaubetchoan.

The chained distance between the mouth of the Chicoutimi River and the immediate borders of Lake St. John, is thirty-four miles and sixty-nine chains.

On that line, I have to observe that having, as I state above, forwarded my field notes, I am under the impression that it is unnecessary to repeat my observations at every three or four chains, as noted in the field book. I will therefore report mile by mile, from the first to the last; at the end of which I shall annex a general remark on the whole distance.

1st Mile.—My starting point was also that of Mr. Blaiklock's starting on the ice to scale the Saguenay River, from Chicoutimi to Lake St. John, &c. &c. &c. Both he and I left the same moment for each our different operations—he on the ice, and I through the woods, with a view of connecting the two operations somewhere on the borders of Lake St. John.

Almost immediately on starting (at the eighth chain) I met a steep rock and earth hill, six chains from base to summit, then a regular continuation of broken and undulating ground, forming as many valleys, gullics, hills, holes, more or less steep, with occasionally granite rocks in different directions.

The soil met with between and amongst these valleys, &c., is nevertheless good. Yellow and black loam, with a good part of argile.

The wood is cedar, poplar, aspen, black and white birch, spruce, a few alders, and brushwood, which predominates, and is in general very thick.

2nd Mile—Is for soil and wood nearly the same as the first mile; ground equally broken, the valleys deeper, and met with in different directions, nearly all extending in a north and south course.

Woods differ a little; no cedar, but a few white pine instead, of inferior quality, the best sorts having been cut by the lumbering establishments; what now remains, though put aside for the deal trade, may answer for boards. In addition to pine, ash wood is occasionally met with.

3rd Mile—Begins with a gentle ascent of 19.50 chains. Then a steep rock, 15 feet perpendicular, running across the line, and extending many chains right and left. The line then continues in broken ground to the fortieth chain, then nearly level to the end. The soil is the same as before described; wood mixed; black and white birch augments.

4th Mile.—In taking leave of the third mile, I note hard wood to augment, but in beginning with this I find it getting scarce again, only to re-appear at the 45th chain, the line being nearly level to that distance; then a middling deep valley two chains wide across it; we then continue on tolerably level ground, where hard wood again appears.

Appendix
(J. J.)

19th July.

5th Mile.—Differs from the last, as nearly the whole is through small hills and gullies, so intermixed that not even their courses could be ascertained. From the 60th to the 75th chain it is extremely rough and rocky. Soil as before mentioned. Spruce wood predominates.

6th Mile.—Is a continuation of hills, holes, gullies, broken ground and rocks right and left. From the 45th to the 50th chain, level, then again in broken ground to the 77th chain, then level to the end. Wood is as unequal as the surface of the ground: at spots we meet a few trees of hard wood, but soft wood by far predominates.

7th Mile.—In general this mile is like the last for wood and soil. The land inclines towards the Saguenay (to the right), which I suppose to be 35 or 40 chains off. At the 68.75 chains Rivière des Sables is crossed one chain wide, general course N. and S.; granite rock borders. On the east a gradual slight descent. On the west, steep rock ascent, over a ridge that on that side follows the river for some distance, without, however, appearing to extend far south.

It would appear that, a few chains south of the line, the country becomes quite level on each border of the river, affording by that means, and the good quality of the soil (on which grows fine, large, open, mixed wood) from one to three ranges of settlement in depth; on what length I have not been able to ascertain,—that same having but lately been explored by persons desirous of forming an agricultural settlement in that vicinity, having for that end made application direct to Government, for the purchase of a large tract of land on each border of that river (Rivière des Sables). The petitioners or applicants, having formed themselves into a company of 200 shares, of £12 10s each, are now daily expecting Government's answer to begin their clearing operations; and it appears that they will not wait long, as several have already begun *en attendant*.

That river is rather shallow; at least at that season of the year (26th January); where I crossed it with my line, there appears to be but a few inches of water.

From the opposite side, the line continued in a large valley, course thereabouts E. and W.; that same, recrossed in different directions, by smaller ones, and broken ground, forming gullies, ascents, descents, and side hills to the end of this mile, where we found mixed and open wood.

8th Mile.—Has a better beginning than the forementioned, up to the 22.50 chain; all is level, mixed wood; soil, as I could ascertain by the occasionally turned up roots, is black mould, loam and clay mixed. Opened and taller trees than any yet met with. At the above mentioned distance (22.50 chains) we crossed a valley 7.50 chains wide, with others smaller, adjoining it, formed by the broken soil of the vicinity.

From the 30th to the 62nd chain, level, then new valleys, gullies, ascents and descents. The soil as before described, except the absence of black mould; and in addition to the wood already mentioned, we have to add a few scattered white pine.

9th Mile.—Greatly differs from all the forementioned, as, with the exception of a slight valley, 5 chains wide, situated between the 10th and 15th chain, the rest of this mile is quite level. The soil is a mixture of soft rich clay and loam, open woods, consisting of poplar, aspen, white and black birch,

alders, and a few brushwood. The superiority of the soil can be judged of, by the large size of the above mentioned wood growing thereon.

10th Mile.—Up to the 40th chain, the same wood and soil as above; then the line keeps edging a rock on the left, parallel to the line for 40 chains. In depth that rock is irregular; 15 to 20 chains from its summit, we have the view of a level country to a distance all round, which appears to extend further to the south.

11th Mile.—At the 5th chain of this mile, we leave the advantageous tract of land embodied in the two preceding, and meet again broken ground, hills, holes and rocks.

At the 63.50 chains we cross a small shallow lake, 7 chains long and 5 wide. On the south and east rough rock borders: on the north low swampy soil, chiefly black mould; wood chiefly black spruce.

The line then continues, ascending rocks and side hills.

12th Mile.—Rough all the way, hills, rocks and broken ground; still, between all the rocks we find the soil to be rich loam. A few trees of hard wood is what we meet with here and there.

After the 50th chain it becomes more level, but then sandy soil predominates; wood in general small, and again we have a few scattered white pine trees.

13th Mile.—Does not differ from the last, same rough country from the beginning to end. At the 45th chain we cross a brook 10 links wide, running eastward.

14th Mile.—Level to the 20th chain, and occasionally undulating. I should have said before that, from the 12th to the said 20th chain, we were in a spruce swamp, thinly wooded. Then we again meet our old acquaintances, hills, holes, valleys, gullies, undulating and broken ground. From the summit of one of the rocks I could ascertain the above mentioned swamp to extend southward, widening as the distances increased.

From the 40th chain to the end of this mile, we occasionally met a few small maple trees and ashwood.

15th Mile.—Here again a slight change; up to the 20th chain, level; inferior soil, wood chiefly small spruce and brushwood.

From the 30th to the 80th chain all is ascending and descending, and that chiefly over rocks, rising and extending to the right, forming side hills to the left.

On again climbing one of the rocks I observed to the south-west the country to be far more advantageous, appearing level and better wooded.

16th Mile.—To the 23d chain, level; then there we reach the low borders of a small lake, only one chain wide, but 22 long; charge from the north, 10 links wide; discharge towards the west; the opposite borders are broken rocks.

At the 25th chain, crossed another brook, feeding another small lake to our left, we were opposite at the 41st chain, and at 6 inches from the line. That lake is about 10 chains long and five wide, lying E. and W. At the 58th chain we crossed its small discharge, running southward. From this last named

Appendix
(J. J.)

19th July.

Appendix
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distance, to the end of this mile, the country becomes again rough and broken.

17th Mile.—Continues the same. At the 21st 50 chains, we crossed a brook or small river, 50 links wide, and running to the N. E. At the 30th chain we follow a side rock hill to our right. In the vicinity we find tamarack and long thin spruce, and occasionally thick brushwood. On the left the country is far better, but immediately on the line, from the 50th to the 80th chain, as bad and rough as ever.

18th Mile.—Not quite so hilly as the last. The wood is in general more assorted, and of the different qualities already described,—soil is also the same.

19th Mile.—To the 15th chain tolerable, only at the 12th chain we crossed over a small rock, but from the 15th to the 28th, 50 chains as rough as ever, then level to the 40th, then again broken rocks and undulating; we crossed a small brook feeding a small lake, 20 chains to our right, of 12 chains by 15, and discharging by another brook to the east.

In crossing the above cited brook, we immediately ascend a rock 30 feet high, and nearly perpendicular, after which, the remaining distance is nearly all in broken ground and rocky soil, forming a continual ascent and descent. Wood is the same as before.

This mile happening to pass the line on a more elevated part than the immediate vicinity, gave me an opportunity to observe that at a few chains right and left, the country had a far better prospect.

20th Mile.—Begins by a gradual descent to the 33rd, 50 chains, then we cross a large brook 55 links wide, very crooked, full of willows and alders.

At one and a half mile east of the line, this brook falls into a small river, 1 to 2 chains wide, which takes its source further east, runs west, then south-west, then again gradually north, until it falls into the Saguenay (near Boulanger's lumbering camp). On that same river (that has no name), at different spots, there are hundreds of saw logs to be draughted in the spring waters.

At the 59th chain we cross another small brook, also running eastward. Up to the 65th chain the country looks fair enough, both for soil and wood, which is mixed and open. Then again we fall in with rough, rocky and broken ground.

21st Mile.—Descends a tolerable hill, occasionally forming a side hill to the right. At the 9th chain we cross the upper end of a small lake, quite narrow at the head, nearly circular at the foot, as there it is 10 chains wide, when at the other end (where the line crossed it) it is but three chains, and being three chains to the head (from the line) and 12 chains to the other end, forming its length 15 chains.

The charge and discharge are both very small and narrow, running between rocks; the first comes from the south-west, the second goes south-east.

On the opposite side the line continues in very rough parts; at the 24th chain ascend a rock, meet the summit at the 25th chain. There, at that immediate spot I met difficulties caused by local attraction of 15° south, which was no longer felt at the 31st 50 chain; the said attraction was differently felt by three different compasses—two hand compasses, and my own (a surveying one); the two

others, the one showing 12° 50', the other 13°, and my own 15°, which I took for granted.

At the 55th chain, crossed another solitary rock, giving ascents and descents and side hills. From one of the elevations we had another view of the surrounding country, which shewed better prospects than at any other parts since the commencement of the line. Lake St. John appeared in sight 10 or 12 miles off.

22nd Mile.—Every thing now looks better, as only at the 77th chain I met a space of broken ground; mixed soil and mixed wood, such as white and black birch, small and tolerable spruce, ash, brushwood and a few white pine.

23rd Mile.—Not quite so level as the last, having occasionally crossed spots of broken ground, and undulating, forming a few slight hills; soil and wood the same, except white pine, which I have not seen in this mile.

24th Mile.—At the 8th chain local attraction was again felt, first of 1°, then gradually of 10°, which however at a few chains on, quite disappeared. I again crossed a few broken parts, but of no great consequence; soil is thereabouts the same, clay, argile and loam; wood the same as last mile.

25th Mile.—Begins with broken and undulating soil; from the 10th to the 15th chain undulating only, after which, chiefly level, though occasionally broken to the 77th chain; then slightly ascending to the last.

The soil is again a rich mixed loam. Wood, white and black birch, small and large spruce, alders, and, as usual, brushwood.

26th Mile.—Continues slightly ascending to the 15th chain, thence broken to the 45th chain, after which, level; at the 55th chain we entered a spruce swamp, in which we continued to the end of this mile.

In the swamp the soil is a mixture of black mould and loam; underwood is like the preceding mile, mixed, but in addition to which we now find tamarack.

27th Mile.—Has again a better prospect, only at the 68th chain we met a spot of slightly broken ground; then we enter a valley in which we continue to the 80th chain; the soil is the same except black mould; wood is also mixed, hard and soft; at the 55th chain met a white pine here and there.

28th Mile.—At the 2nd chain crossed a small brook running northward, thence slightly broken to the 10th chain, after which that mile ends in quite level ground; very rich soil, mixed wood as before.

29th Mile.—Small gullies to the 5th chain, (thence level to the end of this mile) there we enter a cedar swamp; soil, black mould in argile and clay. The wood is as before, to which we now have to add large sized cedars.

30th Mile.—We now easily perceive that the nearer we get to Lake St. John, the better the country looks. This mile is all level, and, in addition to the forementioned woods, we have ash wood in greater quantity than yet seen; the soil rich, soft, dark and brown loam, and not a stone to be met with in any direction. The wood, I omitted to mention, is quite open, and clear ground between the different trees.

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31st Mile.—A description of this mile would only be a repetition of the last; the only difference I remarked is in the size of the wood, which is larger.

32nd Mile.—Rather differs from the two or three last. From the 4th to the 51st chain, nearly all in broken ground; then we have a deep descent, only to ascend the 57th chain to resume broken ground. At the 70th chain, deep gullies to the 77th chain; then steep descents and broken to the end. Here and there, in the broken parts, we meet a few rocky parts, but, in general, the wood and soil are as above described.

33rd Mile.—Quite level; at the 7th chain we reached the borders of Belle Rivière, which there is two chains wide; low alluvial banks. At that same spot, which I suppose to be $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile from the mouth, that river runs north and south. The soil in the vicinity is certainly the richest that could be met with for many miles round, being a thick bed of alluvian over argile and clay, and that same soil continually will augment in value, by the yearly overflow of Lake St. John, that runs up a long distance in that river, (about 3 miles, I am informed,) also overflowing a long distance over each border, keeping the soil covered, between 3 and 4 feet of water, until, generally, the 20th June, leaving every year an additional layer of alluvian.

True, that unless means are adopted to prevent the waters from so far extending over the soil, those parts may perhaps only be fit for hay, that in many spots grows naturally; but if even that especial spot is only fit for hay, that same will soon be in great requisition, as those quarters cannot now long remain in their natural state. It is perhaps as well to observe that many persons have pronounced it quite possible to prevent that overflow.

In general, the Belle Rivière runs in a large valley, sometimes $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles wide, in which we find the following woods; white and black birch, elm, ash, aspen, bastard maple, spruce, pine, immense long alders, and brushwood; in general, all is very open woods, and between the trees we often meet hay of 6 or 7 feet in length.

Part of 34th Mile.—At the 69th chain I reached the borders of Lake St. John, having met the same soil and wood as the foregoing mile.

At the 28th chain, crossed a brook 30 links wide, very crooked, and running from west to east, and recrossed the same at the 20th chain, then again at the 31st; then we left it, continuing in the same general course, until, by all appearance, it falls into the Belle Rivière. I have reason to suppose that that brook is La Rivière des Aulnets. At the 54th chain we crossed a swamp 6 chains wide, 20 long; then, to 69 chains (the immediate borders of Lake St. John), we only had to cross a narrow chain of rocks, dividing the above mentioned valley from the borders of Lake St. John.

From the borders of the Lake (34 miles and 69 chains from my point of departure), on the course N. 21° W. (magnetic), at the distance of three chains and 7 links, I reached Mr. Blaiklock's Station Picket, marqué 67.

By the above operations I had connected my work with that of Mr. Blaiklock in his survey of that section of the country. I therefore considered my part fulfilled, and that very same night, 11th March 1848, with my party, I started for and reached the Honourable Hudson Bay Company's Trading Post at the mouth of the Metaubetchoan River; there I

observed the variation of my instrument to be 17° west.

On the 14th of the same, I left the Lake for my return to Murray Bay, where I reached on the 21st following.

I remain, Sir,

Your most humble and obed't servant,

(Signed) GEORGE DUBERGER.

REMARKS.

1st. From what I have written above, it is unnecessary to add, that making choice of my immediate line for a road of communication between Chicoutimi and Lake St. John would not be recommendable.

2nd. It is there seen that, from the point of departure to the 21st or 22nd mile, nearly the whole of that distance would be in broken ground, valleys, gullies, ascents, descents and rocks, forming as many obstacles to a good road of communication.

3rd. I have therefore to observe, that the course adopted for that line (N. 70° W., mag.) happened to follow a regular ridge, forming, as it were, the height of land between the Saguenay and a level tract of country in the environs of Kanogomi, and others of smaller dimensions.

4th. The land in general on the south borders of the Saguenay, between Chicoutimi and Lake St. John, rises in different ridges, more or less rough, until a certain distance is attained at right angles, where in general we meet a level country and good soil.

5th. As I have occasionally explored right and left of the line, I have every reason to suppose that the line happened to pass thereabouts, on the height of the forementioned ridges; and I am therefore impressed with the idea, that a good road, crossing a level and cultivable soil, could be traced between Lake St. John and the present establishments at Chicoutimi, by exploring the country between or thereabouts, half way from my line and Lake Kanogomi. I have occasionally ascertained, that if that line had been started a few chains more to the left, on a course four or five degrees more south, the difficulties in which I have often been entangled would have been avoided; at the same time I would have reached Lake St. John at some part nearer to the Post at Metaubetchoan, which I believe to have been the intention of the instructions.

6th. From what I could observe, joined to information, the vicinity of the Belle Rivière, on the borders of Lake St. John, is the best tract of land to form the first settlements of the Lake. A Township laid out in that section, would soon advantageously be disposed of; as the locality and soil have already attracted the attention of squatters, who, with the intention of soon taking possession, have written their names on trees and posts, without regard to regularity in the intended lots or their courses. Such steps will, undoubtedly, not fail to bring squatters and Government into annoyance, troubles, and unnecessary expenses. That, however, could be avoided, if Government thought proper to order the regular Survey of a Township in that section of the country. By that means future confusion and annoyances, caused by lots being irregularly divided, would be avoided, and, mostly, an immediate regular colonization would take place.

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In saying that immediate colonization would take place, I say so from the knowledge I have of a great number of persons (as I have stated before) having had their names marked, and also of numbers of others, who are even now making preparations to do the same thing, with, I have reason to believe, true intention of settling in those parts.

(Signed) GEORGE DUBERGER.

Murray Bay, 15th May, 1848.

(Copy.)

REPORT of Mr. GEORGE DUBERGER, Assistant in the Exploratory Line for a Road of Communication from the West corner of the County of Stoncham (in the rear of Quebec), to Lake St. John—drawn in 1847-8, by F. W. BLAICKLOCK, Esquire, Provincial Land Surveyor, by order of the Crown Land Department, from which I am ordered to transmit this present Report to Mr. BLAICKLOCK.

F. W. BLAICKLOCK, Esquire, P. L. S.,
Quebec.

SIR,—On the 27th of August, 1847, I received orders from the Crown Land Department, bearing date 23rd of the same, which, among other matters, state that instructions have been addressed to you, for the survey of the Exploratory line to be drawn from Stoncham, in the rear of Quebec, to Lake St. John, wherein I am named as Explorer to examine the country, &c. &c. &c.

1. On the 31st August, 1847, I made the necessary preparation I could here, and left Murray Bay on the 1st September following—reached Quebec on the 4th—reported myself to Mr. Blaicklock. On the 6th we both set to, to continue our preparations, already far advanced by Mr. Blaicklock; that, and continued heavy rains, prevented us from being ready before the night of the 15th of the same.

2. The 16th, Mr. Blaicklock, Mr. Wallace (chain-bearer), and myself, left Quebec for Valcartier, the rendezvous of the rest of the party, who joined us the following morning.

3. The whole party being now together, composed of Mr. Blaicklock, Mr. Wallace and myself, with nine voyageurs—six for the line, and three for the exploration of the projected road—when the said service would require that number.

4. Besides the above were a few carters, conveying the provisions and other things belonging to the expedition, as far as the road would permit, which was in the vicinity of La Roche Platte, at a farmer's named Cashon, where we reached that night—put such of our goods not immediately wanted in safety, and pitched our tents the first time.

5. On Saturday, the 18th, Mr. Blaicklock having made several arrangements concerning the future conveying of the remaining provisions and other necessary precautions, the whole party set off for the point of departure, with the surveying operations—the west corner of the Township of Stoneham, near Lac Laurent, where we reached in the evening, Mr. Blaicklock immediately finding the very picket he wanted, began his observations.

6. On Sunday, the 19th, he established the latitude of the spot to be $47^{\circ} 0' 29''$; the operation of the

line commenced on the following day (20th), on the astronomical course N. 15 of W.; that and the following day the whole party were required in the line.

7. The 22nd, with one man, I went, in the vicinity of the line's point of departure, to also fix that of the exploratory track, intended to form the base of a road from Quebec to Lake St. John.

8. For that end I went, at about half a mile in the rear of the line, to a spot on the borders of River Huron, that appeared to have had previously been selected for a bridge over that river, being also the end of the road of communication in use from Quebec to those parts. I took my departure on, and crossing the property of a farmer named Daly, commenced the tracing of the road.

9. Previous to reporting progress it may be necessary to offer a few observations—that, notwithstanding Mr. Blaicklock's and my own endeavours to procure some local information of the country we had to run through, we invariably found ourselves disappointed.

10. From River Huron (my starting point) to the borders of the Jacques Cartier River, here and there, there are English and Canadian farmers, or squatters, to whom, as is usual in similar cases, we addressed ourselves for information concerning the environs, but in general found that beyond their immediate lots (not even always that) these good people were as ignorant as ourselves as to those settled on the south borders of the Jacques Cartier; many of them had never gone across that river, notwithstanding in that vicinity that it is very narrow, say from one to one-and-a-half chain, so that their informations were very limited, or confined to *des on dits*.

11. As for the Indians who formed part of our voyageurs (Lorette Indians), true that they had gone hunting in different parts of that country, but for all that, knew nothing of the route we were to follow, neither of its environs for miles, their hunting grounds being in quite a different direction.

12. I had been informed that at Three Rivers I would be able to procure a person acquainted with the country in question. I therefore went there, but returned unsuccessful.

13. At Lorette some one might have been found who would have been of more use to us than those we were obliged to engage, but the wages allowed in Mr. Blaicklock's instructions were far from being equal to their demands.

14. Among our men, only one, a half breed, from Lorette, called André, gave us slight hopes, that, once far advanced in the interior, we might come across some parts previously seen by him in his hunting excursions.

15. The first starting of the line was anything but encouraging, the surrounding country offering but a bold mountainous, rough and broken aspect, such as Mr. Blaicklock's plan and my sketch will shew.

16. From what I have stated, will be seen that the tracing of a road in a thoroughly unknown country, was an important and difficult task, especially for persons crossing the same for the first time. The numerous mountains over which the line had to pass, occasionally left between them valleys of different length and breadth, which, on inspection, were often abandoned, on account of

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unforeseen and invincible obstacles in the intended road, and that, at times, after two or three days' explorations, which caused us many false routes and unavoidable loss of time on my part; but not so with the running of the line, that, notwithstanding the extremely rough and disadvantageous localities, and other obstacles too numerous here to relate, gradually progressed, a thing due to the extraordinary abilities of its intrepid conductor, by whom the greatest obstacles and hardships were encountered and surmounted with the *plus grand sang froid possible*.

17. From what I have stated it will be seen that, to the distance that I formed one of the expedition, both trace and line, crossed an extraordinary rough country, the best parts of which I have invariably selected to fulfil the duties assigned to me.

18. The sequel and accompanying sketch, will as much as possible convey the feature of that country; at the same time I beg to observe that my distances were by different means obtained, by guess, and my courses taken with a hand compass, subject of course to occasional errors, by local attractions and otherwise. These considerations will, I trust, be accepted in account for errors in latitude and departure, as well as distances, that will occasionally be met with in annexing my guessed or estimated operations to the regular survey performed by Mr. Blaiklock.

19. My united distances from River Huron to the south borders of the Jacques Cartier, are 6 miles 20 chains and 50 links, in a general course, N. 1° E. magnetic, where I reached a suitable place for a bridge, about 20 chains east of the line; there, beams 60 feet in length would reach the solid rock on each side.

20. A road from the Huron River to that spot could be easily effected; the whole space being in a sort of valley of irregular breadth, rich soil, well wooded, mixed, and in general tall growth; few hills, of no great consequence, few brooks, from 6 to 10 links. The only hill of any consequence would be in descending the borders of the Jacques Cartier, to reach the above mentioned bridge site, on the property of a Canadian farmer (though he bears an English name), named Price, the trace passing at the west corner of his house. Wood adequate for the building of a bridge would be found near at hand.

21. There are between the Huron River and the Jacques Cartier, a few lots partly cleared, owned by, as before stated, English, or rather Irish, and Canadian families, who do not appear to have made great progress in the clearing of land; the reason of which I could not ascertain, since they themselves acknowledge the climate and the soil to be equally good and advantageous; still long distances, in the forementioned space, are crossed without meeting a single tree felled. The greatest distance that I was from the line during that space was $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles on the line, 22 chains to the west, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles 34 chains to the east, in order to avoid rocks, lakes, large brooks and hills; having, owing to those obstructions made use of the line between the second and third mile only about 20 chains.

22. From the 22nd September to the 7th of October, our different employments enabled us to terminate on the south side of the Jacques Cartier. Our tents and baggage were then transported to the north side of that river, where I had previously gone to reconnoitre the locality.

23. The general course of the Jacques Cartier, in the vicinity of the bridge site is N. 60° E., very

rough and rapid, current rendered dangerous from numerous large and small stones, in all directions, which cause travellers to select particular spots to cross from one side to the other. In the upper part that same river is divided into several branches.

24. The south side is certainly very bold, but the north is again worse, a high chain of granite mountains forms its borders, from the summit of which, as far as the eye can discover, north, east and west, an extensive tract of country is seen actually with high and barren mountains, whose rocky summits are for the greatest part, left bare, shewing at a glance that the whole country is barren and uninhabitable, from its invariable rock and stony soil; an additional proof of which are the numerous and extensive windfalls met or seen in all directions, deciding at once the thin and light soil that covers the surface of that rocky region, so thinly too, that the small spruce and balsam trees, that form the generality of the wood, cannot resist the ordinary strong autumn winds.

25. After a long search I fixed on a valley to the eastward, which I reached in following a flat and level space between the river and its adjoining mountains. Finding the same adequate, I continued the tracing of the road in that direction to the mouth of the valley 2 miles and 30 chains from the bridge place, on a general course north 50° east.

26. From that until the 11th October, I kept, with one, sometimes two Indians, exploring east and west, for a passage, not only to continue the road, but with it, be able to again reach the environs of the line, succeeding at last.

27. The above mentioned valley's general course is north, situate between two ranges of mountains, conducting by a gradual ascent to the borders of three lakes, nearly touching one another; viz., Lakes St. Thomas, St. Vincent and St. Guillaume, distant from the mouth of the valley or the borders of the Jacques Cartier about two and a-half miles.

28. Owing to these lakes being in a valley (lying nearly east and west), the spring waters greatly overflow their neighbourhood. I was prevented from conducting the trace between the two first, (St. Thomas and St. Vincent), but passed over the very narrow discharge of the third (St. Guillaume) in the second, that same being quite shallow, and so narrow that a 30 link bridge would be sufficient.

29. At that particular spot I ascertained the sum of distances in my different courses to be 13 miles and 10 chains from River Huron, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles east of the line. To reach this passage between the two lakes, there are from the commencement of the aforesaid valley several long and short hills, more or less steep, side hills, ascents and descents, but nothing impracticable; but from the bridge site, over the Jacques Cartier, no spots worth mentioning to form the least settlement.

30. From this last station, my 17th easting from the bridge place, I conducted the tracing westward, about 50 chains, reaching then the lowest part of the forementioned range of mountains bordering the Jacques Cartier, there, by means of a few right and left short stations, amounting to $38\frac{1}{2}$ chains, I reached and cleared the summit of that range of mountains.

31. This last ascent over rocky parts will be steep, difficult and costly, nevertheless, practicable; at the same time that it is the only spot I could select for miles in the environs to ensure me the way to again rejoin the vicinity of the line.

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32. That chain cleared, another valley is entered extending westward, in thereabouts the course N. 74° W., irregular in breadth, say 40 to 100 chains, in length something like two and a quarter miles, the soil, rich brown or yellow loam; wood, spruce, balsam, white and black birch, (and the ever accompanying brushwood), the whole being in general tall growth; with the exception of here and there a few broken spots, the whole may be comparatively called level. I conducted the trace to its western extremity, to a cut between other mountains, forming another small valley, which on the 18th October, I ascended with the trace of road, by means of six right and left courses of more or less length, amounting to 1 mile and 16 chains. I reached without obstruction the height of that range, being my 35th station from the bridge-place on the Jacques Cartier and thereabouts 17 miles and 7 chains from my starting point on the Huron River, and opposite to 12 miles and 24 chains on the line that passed them in a rough, deep, and broken valley, at the distance of about 35 chains to the west of my last station. On my right at unequal distances stood another chain of barren mountains bearing about N. 12° W.

33. The base of these last formed a flat, inclining northward, which answered my end, in tracing my road; the soil being barren, loose stones and rocks, extensive windfalls, nevertheless on the whole sufficiently level to continue, viz., 36th station, N. 15° W., 60 chains; 37th station, N. 20° W. 42 chains. 38th station, N. 2° W., (general course) 122 chains, ascending nearly all the time, the end of that station brought me to the borders of a small river, which we called Dead-water River, the line being but a few chains to the westward, on its 15 miles; my own distances, amounting to 19 miles 71 chains and 50 links.

34. Dead-water River, is 4 to 5 feet deep, sandy bottom, low banks, about 1½ chains wide; so little current that it is difficult to distinguish any, which accounts for the name given by us.

35. The surrounding country is so covered with high mountains spread about in such confusion, that no particular directions can be designated.

36. So as to benefit by the most practicable cuts and valleys, I crossed the river and line, conducting the trace of road westward, making a sort of semi-circle; then casting I again reached the line on its 16th mile and 17th chain; having at my greatest westing been about 35 chains from it.

37. In this last westing turn, as usual, I met a few ascents and descents, as well as side hills, but nothing of great consequence. Soil in these last valleys and gullies a mixture of sand, loam, loose stones, and rocks; a few birch trees, but generally soft wood. My own distance at the line was 21 miles and 57 chains.

38. Finding now the line adequated for the road, I followed it to its 17th mile and 40 chains, when again I found it necessary to leave it for the eastward, avoiding a lake, regaining it again, and crossing it at 18 miles 28 chains and 50 links; then nearly following it on the left the distance of 43 chains, where again the surrounding country presents nothing but mountains, hills, valleys, and gullies in all directions, which caused me to strike westward from where I was, say six chains west of the line. On there it is 18½ miles, and my distances being 24 miles 22 chains 50 links. Here I crossed a large brook, supposed by us to be one of the branches of the St. Anne River.

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39. In that vicinity the country was so rough and broken, that for a few days I despaired of being able to find a passage to justify my hopes of conducting the trace any farther. After a long search, I succeeded in finding a good passage, which obliged me to leave the line for a long distance.

40. On the 29th October, I resumed on a general course, N. 35° W., 40 chains, N. 55° W., 20 chains, N. 25° W. 30 chains—nearly all the time in a large valley, slightly ascending at first, then nearly level, poor, thin, sandy soil, occasionally stones and rocks, and nearly all the way in windfalls. At last coming to a deep descent about 30 chains long, which, however, can be made good by means of a few places requiring to be blasted, and making slight turns to diminish the steepness of that hill which I have named the Tourile Hill owing to its ending on the borders of the Tourile River; there I was at about one mile west of the line, and the surrounding country if possible worse than before, covered with wild mountains.

41. Having, as before stated, previously examined the country, and convinced myself that not only no better parts could be selected to answer for the continuation of the road, but that absolutely no better could be found for five or six miles east of the Tourile.

42. As for the idea of attempting to find the means of tracing the road in a more westerly direction, the thing was absolutely out of the question, owing to tremendous mountains and rocks, which in that direction were actually crammed together.

43. Tourile River coming from the northward, low borders on the east side, with a good space of comparatively level country between the banks of the river and the nearest mountains of that side, promising a reasonable distance a-head well adequated for the road, which in consequence I proceeded in tracing.

44. At my 18th station among mountains, ridges, hills, and valleys, I took an offset of one mile and forty-seven chains, by which I reached the line at 23½ miles.

45. At this part the river is divided into two branches. The one I kept following, gradually turns eastward; the other, the main branch, westward. Between these two branches the tract of land is, like the adjoining country, rough and barren.

46. On the accompanying sketch I have laid down that branch, but have to remark that I have not followed it in my exploring excursions, having only ascertained the two extreme points to a certain distance, one up and the other downwards. I laid the middle part from a general course taken of the cut formed among the surrounding mountains.

47. I took my twentieth station north, leading me continually in the vicinity of the river and its lakes or expansion, for a distance of 195 chains; then taking an offset to the line, gave me 1 mile and 39 chains to the 26th mile post, my own distances amounting to 31 miles 74 chains and 25 links; the country between the trace and line, as usual, rough, broken, poor, miserable, thin soil, accounting for also several windfalls.

48. Following the easting course of the inferior branch, which became more and more narrow, until it became a mere brook. Now, however, the country presented a more level appearance than before; but

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the soil the same, poor and uncultivable. On the 4th December, I again reached the line, on its 27th mile and 10 chains, which I followed up to its 28th mile. My own distance, 34 miles and 63 chains.

49. A large lake, 15 chains ahead of the line, made me leave by a slight easting, which enabled me to pass the trace on and over a narrow space of 120 feet, uniting this first to a second lake, which in a similar way was joined to a third one; these three so slightly separated, that all appeared but one, to which I gave the name of Triple Lake. As usual, in the vicinity, the country, to a greater or less distance, was level, but same poor soil.

50. The first of these lakes, through nearly the centre of which the line runs, is about 50 chains; the second, lying about N. W., 30 chains; and the third, feeding the second, lying S. 30° E., 50 chains long, all of which are irregular in breadth.

51. Having, as I stated, passed the trace between the 1st and 2nd of these lakes, whose west borders I nearly followed for about 25 chains, I then took a general course N. 31° West, for about 30 chains, by means of which in a tolerably level country, I reached the line; I could not exactly ascertain on what distance, (the chaining not having been accomplished to that distance,) which may have been near 29½ miles, my own bearing 36 miles and 7 chains.

52. From the passage between the two last lakes up to the line, the whole is on a gentle ascent, with now and then considerable level spaces, over the best looking small tract of land since I left the borders of the Jacques Cartier, as well as the best lot of tall mixed woods, spruce, pine, birch and balsam, but the area embracing that same good rich soil is so inconsiderable, that it cannot be pointed out as fit for even forming a settlement.

53. Having previously ascertained, that to the east and to the west of the line there were large lakes that Mr. Blaiklock wished to annex to his plan, his party and mine being now together, he requested my exploring them.

54. Accordingly on the 7th December, he continued his operation, and I went westward, starting from the 29½ mile of the line, on the course S. 75° W., descending nearly all the time: about 100 chains brought me to the head of a large lake, fed by the forementioned main branch of the Tourile River, which there came from the westward.

55. That lake, surrounded with mountains, lying about N. and S., is about 100 chains long, 45 to 50 wide, very irregularly shaped, receiving, besides its own river and another small one from the N. W., also the waters of the Triple Lake, whose discharge follows right and left the cuts of mountains lying between the two, forming several cascades, small falls, right and left turns. Having explored the environs and finding nothing but hills, mountains and rocks, I went back to Triple Lake.

56.—The following day, (8th December,) I started eastward, and from Triple Lake, E. 40 chains, N. 45 E. 20 chains, E. 25 chains, forming 1 mile and 5 chains; reaching then a narrow lake 30 chains long, lying N. 45° E. discharging in an adjoining one, distant 3 chains, lying E. 13 chains long—that same falling into a third large one to the east of this last, at the distance of about 30 chains.

57. This third one is of large dimensions, more so than any others yet met. My guide André here

gave me proofs of his knowing where he was, having formerly hunted in that part of the country; he called that lake *le Grand Lac de la branche nord de la Rivière Jacques Cartier*, lying thereabouts in its greatest length N. 45 W. about 2 miles long, irregularly shaped, the greatest breadth being about 1 mile and 50 chains.

58. The above, besides other brooks, receive the waters of two small rivers, one coming from the south, and the other from the north; the discharge is also a small river of ½ to ¾ chains wide, situated to the east of the lake, and going southward.

59. The surrounding country except the environs of the North Charge, which is rocky and mountainous, is generally low and swampy, the generality of the woods, small thin spruce. On the north side the wood is of a larger growth and somewhat mixed. White birch is here and there met with.

60. There are five islands, the longest about 30 chains, the smallest about 7 and 8, on ½ or ¼ of their breadth; on these same the wood is remarkably tall and mixed, the soil in them is alluvial.

61. Having as correctly as possible, connected and sketched these and the Tourile Lake, so as to annex them to the line, I returned to it on the 15th December, going back to the 29½ mile; with very little exception I followed it with the trace, up to its 32nd mile and 10th chain. There the extremely rough locality made me abandon it again, to follow the different turns of a valley west of the line, my own distance being now something like 40 miles and 34 chains.

62. By short easting and westing courses, such as the nature of the valley permitted, and passing nearly all the time in level parts in which the soil and wood were something like good walking in comparing it with the rough surrounding country, I again reached, but immediately crossed, the line at 33 miles and 17 chains, and my trace 40 miles and 34 chains.

63. The line now passing over another mountain, I went round it by taking an easting, then westing course, and returning to it at its 35th mile, less 36 chains, that remained between it and the trace.

64. A ridge of rocks that I could not pass without the training, kept me parallel to the line, on a level tract, soft wood very small and clear, poor soil, crossing two or three brooks, (snow preventing me from being sure of the third,) of 5 to 8 links, or what is very probable, the same brook running east and west.

65. Having now reached the head of the rock, I took a N. W. course, when 12 chains brought me again to the line, at its 36th mile and 30 chains. The locality admitting, I followed it to the 37th mile; my distance 44 miles 38 chains.

66. 21st December, finding at about 32 chains ahead a very large, or rather a very long lake, to clear it I went westward, edging the side of mountain and hills to my left, 6 left and right courses, in all 1 mile and 24 chains. I was on the discharge of what we named the Long Lake, owing to its being very narrow. As for the length I have to refer to Mr. Blaiklock's notes. Falling seriously ill, I was unable to explore it, but I am under the impression that that gentleman did so.

67. On the 23rd I resumed my work, crossing over the very narrow discharge, about 35 chains

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west of the line, following as usual cuts and valleys of the numerous mountains that again crammed that part of the country, sometimes ascending, sometimes descending, then level, then side hills, crossing also a variety of soil, sand, loam, rocky and stony (still all practicable), and, easting as much as the nature of the country permitted, I reached the line at 39½ miles. My own distance, 47 miles and 32 chains, having 6 chains back, passed on the immediate west borders and small discharge of a small lake, which I believe Mr. Blaiklock named the Beaver Lake.

68. 24th December, the line crossing over an extremely rough part, I went to the east of it, N. 25° E., 14 chains in a middling steep descent, in a cut between rocks. I then took a general course, N. 5° E. 27 chains, still descending, middling steep, same cut between the rocks, and reached the foot of this last block of mountains and rocks.

69. This last chain is separated from another a-head by an irregular level space, or sort of plain; swampy soil, very few trees, small black spruce. This swamp forms a sort of valley, irregular, say 10 to 16 chains.

70. Continuing the trace on the same last mentioned course, about 14 chains, I reached Mr. Blaiklock's camp, about 10 chains east of the line, on its 40½ mile; my distance from the starting point, at the bridge site on the River Huron, being 48 miles and 13 chains. There also end my explorations in that section of the country.

71. The 25th being Christmas day operations were suspended; Mr. Blaiklock and some others went some distance a-head to reconnoitre the country, bringing back a poor report.

72. The 26th, having now but three or four days provisions left, the Exploring and Surveying Expedition being now assembled, Mr. Blaiklock ordered the whole party to get ready to proceed to Lake St. John, there to perform the Surveys ordered in the Instructions, after which the whole party is again to return here, in order to continue the Surveying and Exploring duties.

73. On the 27th December the whole Expedition left and reached Lake St. John on the 2nd January, 1848. Unforeseen accidents had prevented, as had been previously settled, our provisions to be transported to that lake, which prevented us from commencing our separate operations in that quarter, which we left for Chicoutimi, where we understood our provisions had been sent through the medium of D. E. Price, Esq. Too early ice and want of snow had prevented our goods from being forwarded to the lake, that we left on the 5th, reaching Chicoutimi on the 7th. Busy there until the 12th, in preparations and different arrangements to continue our future operations, which, instead of commencing from Lake St. John to Chicoutimi, circumstances that Mr. Blaiklock's Report will explain, compelled us to reverse the point of departure.

74. On the 13th January, 1848, Mr. Blaiklock started his operations on the River Saguenay for Lake St. John, scaling the intermediate distance on the ice, commencing at the mouth of the Chicoutimi River.

75. The same day and time, and from the same point of departure, I started a compass line for Lake St. John, the report of which duty I have had the honour, by order of the Crown Land Department, to transmit to Mr. Blaiklock, on the 16th May, 1848.

REMARKS.

Concerning the exploratory line from Stoneham to the borders of Lake St. John, I beg leave to observe, that :

1. Up to the 40½ mile of the line or thereabouts, 48 miles and 13 chains of the road I traced, it is possible, at, I may say, considerable expense, to open a practicable road; but, so far as settlements will be concerned, I must add that farther north than the immediate vicinity of Jacques Cartier River, it is not possible in that direction (much less to the westward) to anticipate ever forming settlements, owing to its being a thoroughly barren and extraordinarily rough, broken, mountainous country.

2. From what I could observe of the country in the remaining space, between the 40½ miles on the line to the vicinity of Lake St. John, I certainly saw no better prospect for settlements, neither do I think that the tracing of the road, not being in the vicinity of cultivated points, could have justifiably continued.

3. I verbally communicated my opinions to Mr. Blaiklock, begging him, if his own opinions were the same, to inform Government, in order to diminish the expenses, by postponing the tracing operations of said road until the accomplishment of his Astronomical Line. That gentleman, I believe, acted accordingly, as, at a future period, he received instructions that on the 3rd July, 1848, he communicated to me, that he was to proceed without any assistance.

4. Several times, during my exploratory excursions, I had occasion to observe, that a few miles east of our immediate route, the generality of the country appeared far less mountainous than the environs of the line in question, when, at the same time, the country west of it appeared ten times worse for mountains and broken country; where, from appearances, I would be surprised if ever one hundred acres of cultivable soil is ever found in a proportion of five square miles.

5. From the above remarks that I have several times had occasion to make, I formed, and still am under the impression, that it is not likely a road of communication will ever be opened in the environs of the present Astronomical Line; but, at the same time, I take the liberty of expressing my opinion that the country should be examined a few miles to the eastward, as I am under the firm impression that such examination could only insure a more favourable return, provided that the first examiners or explorers of that section should not be bound to guide themselves by a particular given course, previous to the country being first traversed by two or three persons, able to give a Report thereon, after which a road might be traced if necessary.

I have the honour,

&c. &c. &c.

(Signed,) GEO. DUBERGER.

Murray Bay, 19th April, 1849.

REPORT upon Exploratory Line from S. W. Angle of Stoneham to the Southern Shore of Lake St. John.

QUEBEC, 9th April, 1849.

SIR,—I have the honour to lay before you my Report upon the Exploratory Line run from the S.

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W. Angle of the Township of Stoneham to the Southern Shore of Lake St. John, agreeably to the acting Commissioner's letter, dated the 14th ultimo, and have made it as concise as possible, with a view to its being laid before the House of Provincial Parliament now sitting. The Plans I will forward in a few days, as they are not quite completed yet; the Field Book, Diary and Accounts I will send without delay.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) F. W. BLAIKLOCK.

The Hon. Mr. PRICE,
Commissioner of Crown Lands,
&c. &c. &c.
Montreal.

REPORT on an *Exploratory Line run from the S. W. Angle of the Township of Stoneham to the Shores of Lake St. John; near to the Honourable Hudson's Bay Company's Trading Post, at the "Embouchure" of the River Metaubetchoan.*

In compliance with instructions received from the Department of Crown Lands, bearing date 24th August, 1847, I left Quebec on the 16th of September, accompanied by Mr. George Duberger, as assistant, and proceeded to the S. W. Angle of Stoneham, (the place designated in my instructions as the point of departure,) where, having established the latitude and variation, the former being $46^{\circ} 59' 29''$ North, the latter $16^{\circ} 30'$ West, I started a line upon the Astronomical bearing N. 15° W., which I prolonged to the South shore of Lake St. John. This line came out 66 chains to the West of the Honourable Hudson's Bay Company's Post, and is 104 miles, 20 chains and 74 links in length.

In the performance of the aforesaid Exploratory Survey, my attention has been directed to the following objects, namely, the opening of a line of communication from the settlements near Quebec to the arable lands along the shore of Lake St. John, and the facilities afforded for the settlement of the said road.

In describing the country over which the line would have to pass, I shall confine myself to the general features it presents and the principal difficulties to be overcome in constructing a good line of communication.

From the point of departure to the River Jacques Cartier, a distance of six and a half miles, there are no obstacles to the construction of a good line of road. Although the straight line passes over a considerable extent of rough and rocky ground, yet, by deviating a little from it, a good road could be made. The first obstacle occurs on the north bank of this river, which is here two chains wide, running in a deep valley between two parallel chains of high hills, which increase in height and steepness to the N. E., that on the north bank running far to the S. W. The bed of this stream is much lower than the general level of the country beyond, it would therefore have to be attained by zig-zagging up the face of the hill, which is very broken and rocky, and would require considerable hillside cutting and embankments. After ascending this mountain, the

road would have to bend away to the N. E. for some miles, and pass round the head of a lake called Lac St. Vincent; here a second chain of mountains would have to be surmounted, and that by a difficult pass, that would require much cutting and filling up also. But as the duty to explore and mark out the line of road was confided to Mr. George Duberger, who has not yet forwarded his returns, I am unable to report upon the part that he has explored, (about 40 miles,) and shall confine myself to the observations made in running a straight line.

From the Jacques Cartier River to the 24th mile, the country over which the line passes, ascends by a succession of rugged, steep and rocky mountains, the south and south-east sides of which are so much so as to render them in many places inaccessible, the bare rocks showing through the trees in nearly every direction; the timber is stunted and scraggy, and the soil (what there is of it) of the poorest description. The line passes a small lake in the 11th mile, the outlet of which, by innumerable cascades and falls, descends in the space of half a mile at least a hundred feet.

From a mountain in the 13th mile, I could see the waters of Lake St. Charles, the banks of the St. Lawrence, and the parishes on the south shore as far as the eye could reach.

The ranges of mountains which run in a north-east and south-west direction, would have to be crossed by the line of road almost at right angles, and although there are some points where these ranges could be passed at a less elevation than others, still the height of lands would have to be attained; and I think I am rather within than beyond the limits, in saying, that some of the waters of the St. Ann and Jacques Cartier Rivers (both of which the line passes) have an elevation of three thousand feet above the level of the St. Lawrence; and that some of the highest peaks in the mountain ranges are from four to five thousand feet. The valleys, or more properly speaking the ravines, between those ranges, are narrow, and have generally small brooks and streams running in them. Sometimes they are parallel with the mountain ranges, at others they cut directly through them; they are also strewn with fragments of coarse grained rocks, varying from one to one hundred tons in weight, which appear to have been severed from the sides of the adjacent mountains, and hurled into the valleys below. In the 17th mile the line crossed the first tributary waters of the River St. Ann, by a small lake (Duck Lake); it also crossed a large brook in the 18th mile. At about two miles west of the 20th mile is the River Tourile, one of the main branches of the River St. Ann; it takes almost a rectangular turn here, and flows in a south-west direction, whereas it comes from the north-west at a turn. On the west bank of the River is the great Tourile Mountain, which rears its "gigantic head" from a thousand to fifteen hundred feet above the level of the stream at its base, and is quite inaccessible on the south and east sides. The cliffs and crags overhanging the river, hundreds of feet in height, present a remarkably grand appearance. For several miles both up and down this stream the mountains are excessively steep and rocky—in many places quite inaccessible. From the mountain in the 21st mile, there is an extensive view of the country for many miles to the south-west and north-west, which appears very broken and mountainous—peak rising behind peak, and mountain beyond mountain, until they blend into one continuous range in the far off horizon. The River Tourile runs parallel to the line for about four miles, it then turns off and comes through a deep cut in the mountains

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from the N. W. The line does not cross any of the large branches of the River St. Ann, but merely the smaller tributaries.

From the 18th to the 24th mile the country is exceedingly broken and rugged, with high ranges of mountains, which rise at angles of 30° and 40°, with perpendicular cliffs of bare rocks, covered here and there with moss; the valleys, as before stated, are covered with fragments of these, which appear to have been forced off by the ice, and hurled into the chasms below, leaving tracks down the mountain side, where they have torn down the trees before them.

The 24th mile appears to be about the height of land, or the highest point in the range of mountains, which all run about N. E. and S. W., but so broken, that the country presents an innumerable succession of round topped hills, more or less steep in every direction. In the whole of the forementioned part of the country, I do not consider that there is any available land for agricultural purposes north of the 10th mile, at least within six miles on either side of the line.

The timber is of the poorest description, (Canadian fir, black spruce and white birch,) and the soil of the most inferior quality, (hard pan sand and gravel,) with a foot to eighteen inches of peat and moss. The land is so very stony and rocky that it was with the greatest difficulty I could get my station staves placed (although shod with steel) to run the line with. The timber is also very stunted and scraggy, and growing so close that the branches are locked together, and it is with great difficulty way can be made through them. The rock is so near to the surface of the ground and the trees have so slight a hold on it that the high winds which prevail in those mountains during the spring and fall of the year lay whole acres of them prostrate; to such an extent does this prevail that I have been at times obliged to walk several hundred yards without ever touching the ground; this, joined to the before mentioned difficulties, renders the country not only difficult but dangerous to traverse.

There would be great difficulty in the construction of a passable road through this section of the country, from the mountainous and rugged nature of the ground, and the stony and rocky soil it would have to pass over.

From the 24th to the 33rd mile, the country passed over is comparatively level, being high table land with undulating hills, swamps and savannes, lying gently to the west, with the waters flowing into the Tourile. Although these hills are low, yet some of them are steep, with the rock near the surface, and protruding at the summits; the soil on them is shallow, and composed of coarse sand and gravel with a great many surface stones, the whole surmounted by a thick coating of moss; in the savannes there is black muck and peat from one and a half to two feet deep; the timber is black spruce, fir and white birch, but of a very small and stunted growth.

From a hill in the 33rd mile, the country can be seen for ten miles round, and appears very much broken by wave-like mountains (particularly in the N. W. and N. E.,) small and detached, with the rocks protruding near their tops, the timber dark and stunted, and the soil poor, sandy and stony; the timber is also very much blown down.

From the 33rd mile the country is very much broken by deep ravines and steep rocky hills. In the 38th mile, the line crosses a long, narrow lake,

whose waters discharge to the S. S. E.; it is four miles long by about $\frac{1}{4}$ wide, and is the head waters of the north-western branch of the River Jacques Cartier; this lake receives the waters for several miles round. At about two miles west of the head of this Lake is the Metaubetchaon, a large river flowing into Lake St. John. In the 39th mile the line crosses the first tributary waters of the Metaubetchaon, and the land inclines to the westward. In the 45th mile the line crosses a very high point in the mountain range, affording an extensive view of the south and south-west, which presents the same broken, rocky and sterile country, as already described. From another elevated point I could see across the valley of the Metaubetchaon to the north-west, a distance of 20 miles; west of the river the country did not appear so broken, the mountains rising gradually one over the other, until lost in the distance; from their appearance I should say the land was much better than that which the line passes over. To the south-east and north-east as far as the eye could reach, the same rough and sterile hills appeared; this point appears to be about the extreme height of land in the second chain of mountains, and the land dips gradually to the north and north-east. From the 23d to the 45th mile the country would seem to have the same general elevation and, although very rough and broken by hills and mountains, is the basin in which the St. Ann, Jacques Cartier, Batiscan, Metaubetchaon and Espicabaw Rivers have their sources. It is so barren and poor that I do not consider the land available for any purposes whatever.

From a hill in the 54th mile I could see far in a south-east direction, which partook of the same sterile and mountainous character, with rocks and cliffs in every direction; the land of the poorest description and the timber stunted and small—(fir, black spruce and white birch.) I could also see a large Brûlé to the south-east and north-east, round the head waters of the Upicabaw, or Rivière de L'Ecorce.

The mountains again assume a continuous form here; when not following the course of any large streams they run in a north-east and south-west direction; but they are so cut up by ravines and rivulets running down their sides that it gives the country a very broken appearance. A peculiar feature of these mountains is, that they rise by a succession of almost perpendicular ascents, and are always much steeper on the south and south-east than the north and north-west sides. All the waters since the 39th mile flow to the westward, and unite with those of the Metaubetchaon.

In the 56th mile the line crosses a large branch of the Upicabaw River, and re-crosses it in the 58th mile. This stream comes from the south-east, and is bordered by two high and rocky ranges of mountains; but after re-crossing the line it pursues its sinuous course through a broad flat savannes, in a northerly direction, and uniting with another large branch which also comes from the south-east, it pursues this course for several miles, when it turns off nearly north-east; and after running in this direction between high and rugged mountains for upwards of thirty miles, it empties its waters into the middle of Lake Kanogami.

At 55 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles the line enters a large *brûlé*, where the timber has been all burned down, and is at present replaced by a second growth of cherry, willow, poplar, white birch and underwood. The vegetable matter has been all consumed by the fire, and there remains but a thin covering of sand and gravel over the rocks, in some places only a little

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peat moss. This *brûlé* extends a great distance to the south-west and north-west, and is from twelve to twenty miles in width.

West of the line, at about two miles from the 58th mile post, there is a lake which is the source of the south-east branch of the Metasquiac River, one of the largest tributaries of the Metaubetchaon. This river flows in a deep valley in a W. S. W. direction, and is bordered by two high, steep and rocky ranges of mountains; it is joined at some miles from its source by another large branch which comes from the N. E. There are a number of large and small lakes upon this stream, near to some of which the line passes. Both these branches are navigable for small canoes.

From the 58th to the 68th mile the country continues very rough and broken, the mountains gradually growing lower and more detached as you advance to the northward. From the 60th mile I sent my Assistant with a party of men to one of the Dépôts on the Metaubetchaon (which is here about twelve miles distant,) for provisions; thus making a transverse section of the country to the west. On his route he saw no less than thirteen small and large lakes, all tributaries of the north-eastern branch of the Metasquiac; the whole country was burned to within half a mile of the river and was neither so broken nor mountainous as that heretofore described.

I also made another transverse exploration from the 68th mile, to meet my voyaging canoe on the river, which was here about twelve miles distant also. This line crossed several large sized lakes, and the ground was much less broken, with the hills more undulating, but the land of the poorest description.

From the 68th to the 77th mile, the line traverses a much more level tract of country. The hills are low and undulating, with the valleys between them broad, and generally spruce swamps and bogs. This is the basin in which the head waters of the north-east branch of the Metasquiac, those of the Kishpahagan, and some of the tributaries of the Upicabaw, take their rise. The line crosses the main branch of the Kishpahagan in the 75th mile, which branch takes its rise in a large lake lying between the line and the Metaubetchaon River.

From the 77th mile, the line passes along a ridge of rough and broken mountains, for about four miles. In these mountains the waters of the Kishpahaganish River take their rise and flow in a north-east direction. To the westward of this ridge there is a large lake, whose waters flow into the Metaubetchaon.

From this dividing ridge I had several extensive views of the country to the west, north and east. To the west and north-west dark timbered hills, with here and there groves of white birch near their summits, and a range of low hills bordering the Metaubetchaon River, could be seen. In the east and north-east appeared low undulating hills, with considerable swampy land, covered with dark timber, (spruce, fir, white birch and larch.) I could see the valleys of the Kishpahagan and Kishpahaganish Rivers running in a north-eastern direction. From this point the country dips rapidly to the north and north-east. From the 83rd mile the land descends very rapidly for two miles, into the flat land bordering the Metaubetchaon River, which here approaches quite close to the line, and follows it to the 87th mile. It then turns off north-west, and the line descends a high and steep hill again. Near the end

of the 85th mile, the line is crossed by a stream 66 feet wide, still and deep water, which is the outlet of a large lake lying to the east of the line; it is about 5 miles long, and from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 miles wide, lying nearly north and south.

There is a sensible improvement in this last section of the country, the timber being larger and taller, and of a greater variety. In addition to the before mentioned prevailing timber, there are black birch, poplar, larch and white maple, with hardwood and underwood; the soil also partakes more of an agricultural nature.

From the 94th mile to near the end of the line, the country is very broken, rough and rocky, dipping rapidly towards the shore of the lake. Some of the mountains are quite inaccessible, and particularly in the last three miles, in which the line crosses the Metaubetchaon three times. The banks are here formed by cliffs of rocks from one to three hundred feet in height, and its waters are precipitated through this narrow gorge in the mountain chain by a succession of falls and cascades into Lake St. John, below.

There are some good spots of land in this section, although very much broken by hills and knolls. The timber is large, tall, and of a good description, white birch, black birch, fir, poplar, red and white pine, and larch, with a very few cedars and maple. The soil, where it is not too rocky and stony, is of a good free loam. There could be a few hundred white and red pine saw-logs got within a few miles of the lake.

The Metaubetchaon which empties its waters into Lake St. John, is a large bold river, of at least ninety miles in length, averaging eighty yards wide for sixty miles, taking its rise between the St. Ann and Batiscan Rivers, and flowing in a N. N. W. direction. There are seven or eight good sized lakes upon it, with a great many falls and bad rapids. It is navigable for canoes all the way to its source. There are a few places along the banks of this river, where some good farms could be made, but generally speaking, the land is of an inferior quality.

In taking a general review of the whole line of country passed over, as a means of communicating with Lake St. John, I am of opinion that it is decidedly unfavourable. The mountainous nature of the ground would render it very doubtful that a practicable road could be found, at least within a limited distance of the line explored. The extreme sterility of the soil and rigorous nature of the climate at such a great elevation, would prevent at least 70 miles from ever being settled, and any persons located upon it for the accommodation of travellers, or the keepers of post-houses, would have to be supported for some years at least, at the public expense, in a similar manner as upon the Temiscouata and Restigouche portage.

In offering these remarks I do not mean to affirm that a line of communication could not be found across the country to the north of Quebec, but that it would have to pursue some other direction than the one my instructions required me to follow.

There is very little arable land on the south shore of the lake to the west of the Metaubetchaon; and that only at the *embouchure* of some of the rivers, where perhaps some twelve or fifteen farms could be made. The reason of this is, that there is a range of mountains, which is a continuation of those bordering the Saguenay, and from a few miles below Ha Ha Bay, they strike off in nearly a north-

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west course, and skirting the south shore of Lake Kanogami, they run out on the borders of Lake St John, a few miles west of the Metabetchoan. To the west of this range, I do not conceive there is any extent of arable land, but to the east as far as the Saguenay River and along the shores of the lake, the land is of the finest quality; it is, generally speaking, level, and covered with a luxuriant growth of the finest timber, black birch, fir, cedar, poplar, white birch, white maple, ash and elm, with large quantities of white and red pine. The soil is composed of a strong clay bottom, with from 12 to 18 inches of rich black mould and loam, and susceptible of the highest state of cultivation. It is well watered by numerous lakes and rivers, and there are several of the finest mill-sites in very convenient situations. In fact, the tract of land possesses every requisite quality to form one of the most prosperous and extensive settlements in the district of the Saguenay.

Before closing this Report, I would suggest that possibly by exploring some distance to the eastward of the present line, a great part of the broken and mountainous country I had to pass over could be avoided; for, from some information I have received recently from Indian hunters and others, I have learned that by following a pass which exists in the chains of mountains lying between the Jacques Cartier and Montmorenci Rivers, and running about midway between them in a northerly direction, the high table land lying between Snow Lake and Lake Jacques Cartier could be attained, and that by a gradual rise, without encountering any very steep mountains. Once having attained the summit level, there is a considerable extent of comparatively level country; thence the course would be in a parallel direction with the line, and, after crossing the Upicabaw, at some miles from its source, reach the valley of the Kishpahagan on Belle Rivière, thence following the stream to its junction with the outlet of Lake Kanogamishish. This would be nearly a central point in the projected settlement, and a road could be traced thence to any point on the shores of Lake St. John that might be required.

This route, if found practicable, would be a more direct route to the centre of the arable lands than the one recently explored.

(Signed,)

F. W. BLAIKLOCK,
Provincial Surveyor.

(Copy.)

INSTRUCTIONS to Mr. F. W. BLAIKLOCK, *Provincial Surveyor*, for Drawing in the Field a Line, as an *Exploratory Line*, from the south-west angle of the Township of Stoneham to Lake St. John, at or near the mouth of the Metabetchoan River, in the County of Saguenay.

SIR,—The exploration of the country in the rear of Quebec, in a straight line as far as Lake St. John, having been called for by Address, and authorized in the approved Report of Council, dated 19th July last, I have named you as the Surveyor to carry into effect the proposed survey. You are accordingly requested to conform to the following Instructions for your guidance in the execution of the said survey.

The southern terminus of the proposed exploratory line having been fixed at the south angle of the Township of Stoneham, which by construction would appear to be in latitude 47° nearly, and in longitude

$71^{\circ} 27'$ West; and the northern terminus having been laid according to the existing map of the Saguenay River, at the old trading post, situate at the mouth of the Metabetchoan River, on the south side of Lake St. John, being in latitude $48^{\circ} 26'$ North, and longitude 72° West, on the astronomical course North 15° West (striking out the odd minutes) and the distance 101 miles nearly.

You will accordingly repair with a sufficient surveying and exploratory party, accompanied by Mr. Duberger, as explorer, as hereinafter provided, to the said point of departure, whereof you will, by astronomical observations, determine the latitude with the greatest possible accuracy your instruments are susceptible of, and the variation of the magnetic needle, all the calculations being duly entered in detail in your Journal; where having planted a squared post of cedar, of not less than six inches square, inscribed with the latitude and variation, you will thence set off the said astronomical course of North 15° West, and prolong the same in a straight line to the intersection of the border of Lake St. John, which it is expected you will strike near the old Jesuits' trading post aforesaid.

As this exploratory line has to be run with great care and precision, by pickets or the theodolite, you will cut away the trees, large or small, and open your line properly, blazing the trees in the direction of the said line only; your measurements to be carefully made, and to that effect your chain must be properly examined daily. At every mile you will plant a picket, numbered from the south towards the north, and thus proceed, occasionally checking the course of your line by astronomical observations, the data of which and of all your calculations you will enter in your Journal, until you strike the Lake St. John, at or near the embouchure of the River Metabetchoan.

As the present survey of so extensive a traverse of the country in one course, offers a field for geological information, you will collect and transmit small specimens (say from 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches, or larger, according to the facility afforded of transporting them to the settlements by water conveyances) of the fixed rocks you will meet with on your line, attaching a number to each, and wrapping it up in birch and cedar bark, or such other suitable substances as are to be had on the spot, noting the exact locality of each specimen in your Field Book, also the dip and thickness of the rock, if stratified. You are not, however, to allow this to materially retard the progress of your survey.

The Assistant's duty will be to explore the land on either side of this Exploratory line to the distance of 5 or 6 miles in depth; to trace, whether along the line or off the line, the most favorable line for a road, the distance to which, whether on the east or west of the Exploratory line, to be ascertained by rectangular offsets, measured at every 2 or 3 miles north of the nearest departure of the said line of road, as the circumstances of the case and nature of the ground may appear to require; to blaze such line in a conspicuous manner; to point out and mark particular spots in every mile or thereabouts, that may appear to him most eligible for a station settlement, for keeping up the road if one be found practicable; to ascend or descend such rivers intersected by the Exploring line, which may appear to him to afford favorable land for settlement, and for such distance as will appear to him convenient for his return to the main party. Such Assistant to have a hand compass, and estimate his distances by time or otherwise, and to sketch his exploratory traverses

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to your line, which you will reduce to an approximate scale.

You will also have a look-out for any traces of the "Old French Road," which, in all probability, lies in the direction of the proposed line.

Having reached the post at Lake St. John, you will, after the necessary rest, and with a fresh supply of provisions obtained there, divide the expedition on their return home into two parties, yourself; with a party of four men, with a canoe and two men, to make a survey of the Grande Décharge, beginning with a survey of the east shore of Lake St. John to the north channel of the Grande Décharge; and after making a survey of the Grand Isle, scale down the Grand Décharge to the mouth of the River Chicoutimi, where you will await the road-exploring party. The Assistant with the remaining hands, will, from the post at Metabetchoan, run a coast due east, and explore for a line of road until he strikes the River Chicoutimi, which will be near the post of Chicoutimi, setting down mile posts for the future guidance of the persons who may be employed in opening the said road of communication. The parties there to close their operations, and return to Quebec to prepare their returns of survey.

In the performance of this survey you are to keep an account in your Field Book, first of the rivers, lakes, hills, &c., intersected, the direction of the mountains, whether presenting a continuous chain or situate in groups; take note of the valleys, slopes, and general features of the country; the quality of the soil and timber, and whether the latter is of tall growth; the course of the streams intersected, and of what river they appear to be tributaries; their breadth, current, depth of water, and whether fit for navigation for canoes, &c.; the aspect of the land and timber on their banks, and around such lakes as you may intersect. If the lakes are large, ascertain their extent by intersections, and sketch in the configuration of the borders thereof; and, in fine, embrace in your remarks every information which you conceive may prove of utility in conveying a correct knowledge of the country you are about to traverse.

Of all which operations you will transmit to this office a full and complete report, embracing the general information collected during your survey, stating the facilities the lines traced appear to offer for actual settlement, pointing out, also, or suggesting the place where roads may easiest be opened; and the state of the timber, whether much appears to have been, cut or where lumbering has been most carried on, and every information and suggestion you may think of use to the Government.

The Report to be accompanied with a plan on a scale of 40 chains to an inch, shewing both the exploratory line and the road line. The Grande Décharge section, and line run eastward, may be drawn on a separate sheet; you will mark thereon the mile posts, as erected, with their numbers—as also the hills, rivers, lakes, swamps and settlements intersected; the names of the settlers, and how much land cleared; taking down the names of the rivers and lakes whether, in the French or Indian language.

For the time you will be employed on this service, you will be allowed 20s. per diem, and 1s. 6d. for rations; your surveying party will consist of ten persons, not including yourself and the explorer, (and a guide to accompany him) acting under your directions; of whom two at most, may be employed on the service of exploration. The Assistant will be allowed 10s. per diem, and 1s. 6d. for rations. To

your principal chainbearer will be allowed 5s. per diem. To the axemen 3s., and to the laborers 2s. 6d. per diem each—with a daily allowance of 1s. 3d. for rations, and a reasonable time allowed them, for going to and returning from the field of operations.

Your pay and allowances will be continued while engaged in preparing your Returns of Survey and accounts for this office. Your accounts and pay-list will be in duplicate and accompanied with vouchers of disbursements; the whole subject to careful and strict examination in this office pursuant to the regulations contained in the Approved Report of Council dated 11th April, 1840, of record in this office. Your Field Book, Journal, accounts, and pay-lists will require to be duly attested.

And it is understood that no advances or payments will be made on account of the aforesaid service, until the whole of the work is completed, and the accounts closed.

Given under my hand at the Crown Lands Office, in Montreal, this 7th day of August, 1847.

(Signed,) D. B. PAPINEAU,
Commissioner of Crown Lands.

(Signed,) J. BOUCHETTE.

Copied and prepared from Book
of Surveyors' Instructions, 3rd
July, 1850. F. T. J.

Certified a true Copy.

E. T. FLETCHER.

CROWN LAND DEPARTMENT,
Toronto, 13th July, 1850.

SIR,—In transmitting you, under the Address of the Legislative Assembly transferred to this Department by command, on the 28th ultimo, the herewith accompanying Reports of Mr. Blaiklock and of his Assistant Mr. George Duberger, of their exploratory operations of that part of the country in rear of Quebec, in a straight line to Lake St. John and thence to Chicoutimi, performed pursuant to instructions from this office, a copy of which is also transmitted, I have the honour (in reference to these operations to submit a few observations for the information of His Excellency the Governor General, with a view of conveying compendiously the valuable information in a Geographical and Physical point of view which has been collected in the traverse of no inconsiderable section of the Province. The result of the examination of the country may fail in some measure in realizing the object of the exploratory survey, in the immediate direction to Lake St. John; contemplated in the Address of the Legislative Assembly, dated the 16th June, 1847, praying His Excellency to take into consideration the expediency of ordering an exploration of that part of the country in the rear of Quebec in a straight line as far as Lake St. John, so as to ascertain whether in that locality the soil is fit for agricultural purposes, and of such value as to justify the tracing and subsequently the opening of a road between those two localities, but it is still of such importance as to render it highly interesting to the Government and to the country.

Anterior to the explorations of the Saguenay Country, performed under the authority of an Act of the Legislature of Lower Canada in 1828—little

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was known of the country watered by the Saguenay River or its numerous tributaries other than what was derived from the traders with the Indian tribes inhabiting that section of country commonly known as the King's Posts—although we have descriptions of the Country given by Charlevoix, Champlain, and other historians in the early discoveries and explorations under the French Government and establishment of Missionaries by the late Order of Jesuits up the Saguenay and on Lake St. John.

Among the later surveys of information relative to the Saguenay Country may be here mentioned the late Paschal Taché, Esquire, and Dr. DeSalles LaTerrière, whose valuable statements materially tended to the Legislative enactment and appropriation made for the explorations of that important section of the Province under Commissioners, whose Report, with those of the Surveyors employed on the service, joined to the Geological examination by Lieut. Baddeley, Royal Engineers, as published by the Legislature,—developed in a very satisfactory degree the agricultural, commercial and mineral resources of the country explored more immediately along and at occasional distances back of the navigable streams which were examined by the various parties of explorers engaged under the Commissioners.

A tolerably correct delineation of the country explored was likewise obtained from the combined operations of the Surveyors employed by the Commissioners from Tadoussac to the head tide water on the Saguenay about 13 or 15 miles above Chicoutimi, and of the water and inland communication by the River Chicoutimi, Lake Kanogami and Belle River to Lake St. John, and of the Lake and some of its principal inlets to the 49th degree of latitude, apart from the exploration of the minor streams and of the survey and exploration from Three Rivers by the St. Maurice, its head lakes and the Ouïatchouan River to Lake St. John. Part of the above exploratory operations, namely, of the Saguenay River, from its mouth at Tadoussac, on the St. Lawrence, as far up as the tide water above Chicoutimi, having been verified and checked by the accurate Hydrographical Surveys of Captain Bayfield, Royal Navy—the true Geographical positions of those localities being thereby ascertained, there yet remained to be verified the relative position between Chicoutimi and Lake St. John, without which any organization of the intervening country into Townships could not satisfactorily be projected.

In considering the expediency of carrying out most effectually for the public service the survey of a straight line, (although merely an exploratory operation,) from the rear of Quebec to Lake St. John, it was deemed by the Government a favourable occasion, (besides being indispensably required to check the accuracy of the survey in the field) to connect by actual measurement and survey, the northern extremity of such straight line with the operations of Captain Bayfield, terminated at tide water on the Saguenay.

The extension of the survey of Lake St. John having been found thus expedient, it was accordingly authorized in the Approved Report of Council of the 9th July, 1849—directing a survey of the Eastern shore of Lake St. John and scaling of the Grande Décharge to Chicoutimi, in conjunction with the exploration for a direct line of road through the peninsula of Chicoutimi to the mouth of the river of that name on the Saguenay.

Mr. W. F. Blaiklock, to whom was entrusted the execution of this exploratory survey to Lake St.

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John, was instructed to depart the exploratory line at the south angle of the Township of Stoneham, assumed as the most favourable point of departure, the position of which was known by actual measurement from Quebec, besides being in the immediate vicinity of the flourishing settlements about Lake St. Charles and the public highways leading from Quebec; thence to run the said straight line on a course astronomically north 15 degrees west (computed from the operations of 1828) to strike Lake St. John at or near the mouth of the River Metabetchoan, thence to scale the easterly border of Lake St. John and course of the Grande Décharge or Saguenay River to Chicoutimi.

Mr. George Duberger was joined to Mr. Blaiklock as an assistant, whose duty was to explore the country, to the distance of 5 or 6 miles on either side of the line for the special object of choosing the most favorable ground for the line of road contemplated in the Address. And in connection with Mr. Blaiklock's operations to explore the country in a direct east line, from the mouth of the Metabetchoan for a line of road through the peninsula to Chicoutimi.

The survey and explorations directed in the Instructions having been accomplished in a highly scientific and satisfactory manner, by Messrs. Blaiklock and Duberger, the results of this important service will be best appreciated from a perusal of the Reports of these gentlemen;—the former in regard to the whole of the surveys and part of the explanatory service; and the latter his exploration and survey for a line of road from Chicoutimi to Lake St. John and his exploration from the point of departure to the 40th mile post, where it was found fruitless to explore further for a line of road through a country wholly unfit for agricultural purposes, and broken by abrupt ridges of mountains, whilst it entailed a heavy expenditure without commensurate advantage to the Public Service.

Reviewing the operations performed by Messrs. Blaiklock and Duberger, as exhibited on Mr. Blaiklock's Plans accompanying his Report, it would appear, that although a favourable line of road may be traced in continuation of the present road near the point of departure in Stoneham, as far as the River Jacques Cartier, and probably for some short distance beyond,—yet the abrupt and mountainous character of the country for several miles to the east or west of the exploratory line, render any attempt to trace or open a road of any kind impracticable, whilst the land, from its rocky description, is wholly unfit for cultivation, save a few isolated patches in the vicinity of the rivers intersected in their respective explorations.

Although the exploration of the country from Stoneham to Lake St. John, crossing in a measure transversely the ridges of mountains which range in a north-easterly and south-westerly direction, has resulted unfavourably in so far as regards the discovering of arable lands for settlement, Mr. Blaiklock, in his survey of Lake St. John, and of the Grande Décharge, and of the numerous islands lying at the outlet of the lake, reports the lands on both banks of the river, especially those on the islands and south shore of the river, to be of excellent quality and well adapted for settlement; whilst Mr. Duberger reports equally favourably of the land lying along the border of Lake St. John, the banks of the Belle River, and the country generally, composing the peninsula of Chicoutimi.

Reverting to the impracticability of opening a road of communication along or in the vicinity of the exploratory line from the rear of Quebec to Lake St.

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John, Mr. Blaiklock reports, according to information collected by him, that it is probable that a line of road might be found more to the eastward, following the region between Jacques Cartier and Montmorenci rivers to the height of land, and thence along the head waters of the River Upika and Belle River, northwardly to the valley or arable tract of land in the peninsula of Chicoutimi already mentioned.

In conclusion it may be here observed, that the topographical knowledge obtained of the section of the County of Saguenay traversed in the joint operations of Messrs. Blaiklock and Duberger herein reported upon, is, I humbly conceive, of great interest and of the highest importance to the Government and the country, as setting at rest the question of the adaptation to agricultural purposes of that section of the territory traversed, extending from the mountain ridge which borders the valley of the St. Lawrence to the hills which border the valley of Lake St. John, and which range easterly towards Ha! Ha! Bay, and afterwards form the elevated hills

that overhang the Saguenay River; corroborating the previous description of the country traversed from St. Urban and St. Agnes to Grand Bay or Ha Ha Bay in the Saguenay.

Apart from this object of the exploration, correct information in respect to the general surface and aspect of the country, the direction of the ridges of mountains, and the course of the rivers, which water this extraordinary portion of the Province, whether tributaries of the St. Lawrence or of the Saguenay, has been obtained and accurately delineated on Mr. Blaiklock's Plans of his operations; whilst it has been satisfactorily established that the peninsula of Chicoutimi and the country about Lake St. John, and easterly to the Ha Ha Bay, offers from its superior quality of soil an extensive field for settlement and cultivation.

All which is respectfully submitted.

J. H. PRICE,
Commissioner of Crown Lands.

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R E T U R N

To an ADDRESS from the LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY to HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR GENERAL, dated the 4th instant; praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before the House, "A Tabular Return of the Names of the Medical Students who have regularly attended the Lectures on Anatomy, Physiology, Surgery, Medicine, Materia Medica, and Midwifery, in the University of King's College, since its commencement to the present time; specifying, also, how many of these branches each Student has regularly attended annually, and how many of such Students had matriculated in the said University."

By Command.

J. LESLIE,

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

Secretary.

Toronto, 24th July, 1850.

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RETURN to the Letter of the Provincial Secretary, dated 6th July, 1850, calling for a Tabular Return of the NAMES of the MEDICAL STUDENTS who have regularly attended the LECTURES in ANATOMY, PHYSIOLOGY, SURGERY, MEDICINE, MATERIA MEDICA, and MIDWIFERY, in the UNIVERSITY of KING'S COLLEGE, since its commencement to the present time; specifying, also, how many of these Branches each Student has regularly attended annually, and how many of such Students have Matriculated in the said University.

COURSES OF LECTURES ATTENDED BY THE STUDENT.

STUDENTS' NAMES.	WHETHER MATRICULATED OR OCCASIONAL STUDENTS.		Anatomy and Physiology.	Practical Anatomy.	Surgery.	Medicine.	Materia Medica.	Midwifery.
	Matriculated.	Occasional.						
Hagerman, J. T.	1		Perpetual	Perpetual	Perpetual	Session, 1845-6	Session, 1848-9	Session, 1848-9
M'Kenzie, Matthew	1		Session, 1849-50	Session, 1849-50	Session, 1849-50	Session, 1849-50	Session, 1849-50	Session, 1847-8
Bethune, J. W.	1		Perpetual	Perpetual	Perpetual	Session, 1847-8	Session, 1847-8	Session, 1849-50
Winer, William	1		Perpetual	Perpetual	Perpetual	Session, 1846-7	Session, 1846-7	Session, 1845-6
Cronyn, John		1	Perpetual	Perpetual	Perpetual	Perpetual	Perpetual	Session, 1849-50
DeGrassi, William	1		Session, 1845-6	Session, 1847-8	Session, 1845-6	Session, 1847-8	Session, 1848-9	Session, 1849-50
Bethune, Norman		1	Session, 1847-8	Session, 1847-8	Session, 1847-8	Session, 1847-8	Session, 1848-9	Session, 1849-50
Hipkins, Edward		1	Session, 1849-50	Session, 1849-50	Session, 1849-50	Session, 1849-50	Session, 1848-9	Session, 1849-50
Hyndman, John		1	{ Half Session, 1848-4	{ Half Session, 1848-4	{ Half Session, 1848-4	{ Half Session, 1848-4	{ Half Session, 1848-4	{ Half Session, 1848-4
			{ Session, 1844-5	{ Session, 1844-5	{ Session, 1844-5	{ Session, 1844-5	{ Session, 1844-5	{ Session, 1844-5
Small, J. Thomas	1		Perpetual	Perpetual	Perpetual	Session, 1847-8	Session, 1847-8	Session, 1848-9
Cook, Alexander H.		1	{ Half Session, 1846-7	{ Half Session, 1846-7	{ Half Session, 1846-7	{ Half Session, 1846-7	{ Half Session, 1846-7	{ Half Session, 1846-7
Dorland, Enoch		1	{ Half Session, 1847-8	{ Half Session, 1847-8	{ Half Session, 1847-8	{ Half Session, 1847-8	{ Half Session, 1847-8	{ Half Session, 1847-8
Wright, W. C.		1	Session, 1847-8	Session, 1846-7	Session, 1846-7	Session, 1847-8	Session, 1847-8	Session, 1847-8
Scott, William		1	Session, 1847-8	Session, 1847-8	Session, 1847-8	Session, 1849-50	Session, 1847-8	Session, 1848-9
Henry, George		1	Perpetual	Perpetual	Perpetual	Session, 1847-8	Session, 1847-8	Session, 1847-8
Draper, R. H.		1	Perpetual	Perpetual	Perpetual	Session, 1847-8	Session, 1847-8	Session, 1847-8
Jukes, Augustus		1	Perpetual	Perpetual	Perpetual	Session, 1847-8	Session, 1847-8	Session, 1847-8
Foley, John		1	Session, 1847-8	Perpetual	Session, 1847-8	Session, 1847-8	Session, 1847-8	Session, 1848-9
Wilson, Robert M.		1	Perpetual	Perpetual	Perpetual	Perpetual	Session, 1847-8	Session, 1849-50
Sinclair, George		1	Perpetual	Perpetual	Perpetual	Perpetual	Session, 1847-8	Session, 1849-50
Chewett, William C.	1		Perpetual	Perpetual	Perpetual	Perpetual	Session, 1847-8	Session, 1849-50
Carfrae, Hugh		1	Perpetual	Perpetual	Perpetual	Perpetual	Session, 1847-8	Session, 1849-50
Herod, G. Samuel		1	Half Session, 1846-7	Session, 1846-7	Session, 1846-7	Half Session, 1846-7	Session, 1846-7	Session, 1846-7
White, Marcus		1	Session, 1846-7	Session, 1846-7	Session, 1846-7	Session, 1846-7	Session, 1846-7	Session, 1846-7
Lord, Henry T.		1	Session, 1846-7	Session, 1846-7	Session, 1846-7	Session, 1846-7	Session, 1846-7	Session, 1846-7
Wilson, W. H.		1	Session, 1847-8	Session, 1847-8	Session, 1847-8	Session, 1847-8	Session, 1847-8	Session, 1848-9
Paget, Edward		1	Perpetual	Perpetual	Perpetual	Session, 1848-9	Session, 1848-9	Session, 1848-9
Walbank, Samuel S.		1	Session, 1847-8	Session, 1847-8	Half Session, 1847-8	Session, 1847-8	Session, 1847-8	Session, 1849-50
Eastwood, Charles S.	1		Perpetual	Perpetual	Perpetual	Perpetual	Session, 1847-8	Session, 1849-50
Lynne, William M.	1		Perpetual	Perpetual	Perpetual	Perpetual	Session, 1847-8	Session, 1849-50

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RETURN OF THE NAMES OF THE MEDICAL STUDENTS, &c.—UNIVERSITY OF KING'S COLLEGE, &c.—(Continued.)

STUDENTS' NAMES.	WHETHER MATRICULATED OR OCCASIONAL STUDENTS.		COURSES OF LECTURES ATTENDED BY THE STUDENT.						
	Matriculated.	Occasional.	Anatomy and Physiology.	Practical Anatomy.	Surgery.	Medicine.	Materia Medica.	Midwifery.	
M'Lean, Joshua		1	Perpetual	Perpetual	Perpetual	{ Session, 1848-9. } Half Session, 1849-50.	Session, 1848-9	Half Session, 1847-8	
Gates, Edwin H.		1	Session, 1847-8	Half Session, 1847-8	Session, 1847-8	Session, 1847-8	Half Session, 1849-50	{ Half Session, 1849-50 } Session, 1847-8	
Parks, George		1	Session, 1848-9	{ Session, 1848-9 } Perpetual	Session, 1848-9	Session, 1848-9	Session, 1848-9	Session, 1848-9	
Harvey, Alexander		1	Perpetual	Perpetual	Session, 1847-8	Session, 1847-8	Session, 1847-8	Session, 1847-8	
M'Kenzie, Peter		1	Perpetual	Perpetual	Half Session, 1848-9	Half Session, 1849-50	Half Session, 1849-50	Half Session, 1848-9	
Clarke, Thomas		1	Perpetual	Perpetual	Perpetual	Perpetual	Session, 1849-50	Session, 1849-50	
Primrose, James		1	Perpetual	Perpetual	Perpetual	Perpetual	Session, 1849-50	Session, 1849-50	
Evans, David		1	Perpetual	Perpetual	Perpetual	Perpetual	Perpetual	Half Session, 1848-9	
Gates, Edward H.		1	Session, 1848-9	Session, 1848-9	Session, 1848-9	Perpetual	Session, 1848-9	Half Session, 1848-9	
Middleton, W. G.		1	Perpetual	Perpetual	Session, 1848-9	Session, 1848-9	Session, 1848-9	Session, 1848-9	
M'Creas, Amos		1	Perpetual	Perpetual	Session, 1848-9	Session, 1848-9	Session, 1848-9	Session, 1849-50	
Kallog, A. O.		1	Perpetual	Perpetual	Half Session, 1849-50	Session, 1849-50	Session, 1848-9	Session, 1849-50	
Richardson, James H.		1	Half Session, 1843-4	Half Session, 1843-4	Half Session, 1843-4	Half Session, 1843-4	Half Session, 1843-4	Half Session, 1843-4	
Thompson, Henry A.		1	Perpetual	Perpetual	{ Half Session, 1847-8 } Session, 1848-9	Perpetual	Perpetual	Perpetual	
Bull, Edward		1	Session, 1849-50	Session, 1849-50	Session, 1849-50	Session, 1849-50	Session, 1849-50	Session, 1849-50	
Baby, Alexander J.		1	Perpetual	Perpetual	Perpetual	Session, 1846-7	Session, 1845-6	Session, 1846-7	
M'Dougall, Alexander		1	Perpetual	Perpetual	Perpetual	Session, 1846-7	Session, 1845-6	Session, 1846-7	
Brown, Thomas P. S.		1	Half Session, 1843-4	Half Session, 1843-4	Half Session, 1843-4	Session, 1846-7	{ Half Session, 1843-4 } Half Session, 1846-7	Session, 1846-7	
Phillip, John Roy		1	Perpetual	Perpetual	Perpetual	Session, 1849-50	Session, 1849-50	Session, 1849-50	
Aikman, John		1	Session, 1844-5	Session, 1844-5	Session, 1844-5	Session, 1844-5	Session, 1845-6	Session, 1845-6	
Thomson, Andrew		1	Session, 1849-50	Session, 1849-50	Session, 1849-50	Session, 1849-50	Session, 1849-50	Session, 1849-50	
Armstrong, Joseph		1	{ Half Session, 1843-4 } Session, 1844-5	Perpetual	Perpetual	Session, 1849-50	Session, 1849-50	Session, 1849-50	
Stratford, Samuel H.		1	Session, 1849-50	Session, 1849-50	Session, 1849-50	Session, 1849-50	Session, 1849-50	Session, 1849-50	
Westropp, Robert G.		1	Session, 1849-50	Session, 1849-50	Session, 1849-50	Session, 1849-50	Session, 1849-50	Session, 1849-50	
Merritt, Joseph A.		1	{ Half Session, 1843-4 } Session, 1844-5	Perpetual	Session, 1845-6	Session, 1844-5	Session, 1844-5	Session, 1845-6	
Nation, John		1	Session, 1846-7	Perpetual	Perpetual	Session, 1846-7	Session, 1845-6	Session, 1845-6	
Loscombe, Charles R.		1	Perpetual	Perpetual	Perpetual	Session, 1846-7	Session, 1846-7	Session, 1846-7	
Cameron, Charles		1	Perpetual	Perpetual	Perpetual	Session, 1846-7	Session, 1846-7	Session, 1846-7	
Langstaff, James		1	Perpetual	Perpetual	Perpetual	Session, 1845-6	Session, 1845-6	Session, 1845-6	
Russell, Gavin		1	Session, 1844-5	Perpetual	Session, 1845-6	Session, 1845-6	Session, 1845-6	Session, 1845-6	
Secord, Cortland		1	Perpetual	Perpetual	Session, 1845-6	Session, 1845-6	Session, 1845-6	Session, 1845-6	
Renwood, Edwin		1	Session, 1844-5	Session, 1844-5	Session, 1845-6	Session, 1845-6	Session, 1845-6	Session, 1845-6	

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(K.K.)
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Appendix
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RETURN OF THE NAMES OF THE MEDICAL STUDENTS, &c.—UNIVERSITY OF KING'S COLLEGE, &c.—(Continued.)

STUDENTS' NAMES.	WHETHER MATRICULATED OR OCCASIONAL STUDENTS.		COURSES OF LECTURES ATTENDED BY THE STUDENT.						
	Matriculated.	Occasional.	Anatomy and Physiology.	Practical Anatomy.	Surgery.	Medicine.	Materia Medica.	Midwifery.	
Henwood, Reginald		1	Perpetual	Session, 1845-6	Perpetual	Perpetual	Session, 1845-6		
Salmon, James	1		Session, 1846-7	Perpetual	Perpetual	Perpetual	Session, 1846-7	Session, 1846-7	
Cheekley, Robert	1		Half Session, 1844-5	Perpetual	Session, 1844-5	Session, 1846-7	Session, 1846-7	Session, 1846-7	
Klein, Peter		1	Session, 1845-6	Perpetual	Perpetual	Session, 1845-6	Session, 1846-7	Session, 1846-7	
Harvey, John		1	Session, 1845-6	Perpetual	Session, 1845-6	Session, 1845-6	Session, 1845-6	Session, 1845-6	
Hanson, Henry		1	Session, 1849-50	Perpetual	Session, 1849-50	Perpetual	Session, 1849-50	Session, 1848-9	
Long, M. G.		1	Perpetual	Perpetual	Perpetual	Perpetual	Session, 1845-6	Session, 1845-6	
Gardner, Charles		1	Perpetual	Perpetual	Perpetual	Perpetual	Session, 1845-6	Session, 1845-6	
Astin, Charles J. S.	1		Perpetual	Perpetual	Perpetual	Perpetual	Session, 1845-6	Session, 1845-6	
Browne, William		1	Perpetual	Perpetual	Session, 1845-6	Half Session, 1845-6	Half Session, 1845-6	Session, 1849-50	
Macklem, Thomas C.		1	Perpetual	Perpetual	Perpetual	Session, 1849-50	Session, 1849-50	Session, 1849-50	
Hackett, James	1		Perpetual	Perpetual	Perpetual	Session, 1849-50	Session, 1849-50	Session, 1849-50	
Boyd, Walter		1	Session, 1848-9	Perpetual	Session, 1848-9	Session, 1848-9	Perpetual	Session, 1848-9	
Mullen, Robert		1	Perpetual	Perpetual	Perpetual	Session, 1849-50	Perpetual	Session, 1849-50	
Walker, Robert		1	Perpetual	Perpetual	Perpetual	Session, 1849-50	Perpetual	Session, 1849-50	
Roll, William		1	Perpetual	Perpetual	Perpetual	Session, 1849-50	Perpetual	Session, 1849-50	
Baker, John O.		1	Half Session, 1849-50	Perpetual	Half Session, 1849-50	Session, 1849-50	Half Session, 1849-50	Half Session, 1849-50	
Deamond, Humphrey		1	Session, 1849-50	Perpetual	Session, 1849-50	Session, 1849-50	Session, 1849-50	Session, 1849-50	
M'Mahon, James		1	Half Session, 1849-50	Perpetual	Session, 1849-50	Half Session, 1849-50	Session, 1849-50	Session, 1849-50	
Richards, William		1	Half Session, 1849-50	Perpetual	Session, 1849-50	Half Session, 1849-50	Session, 1849-50	Session, 1849-50	

N.B.—The foregoing Return, made out as required by the Provincial Secretary, shows that 82 Students have attended the regular Course of Lectures in the Medical Faculty of the University. About 10 more Students have attended Lectures on Chemistry, Medical Jurisprudence, Clinical Lectures, and the Practice of the Hospital. Of the 82 Students, 21 have Matriculated; and the rest, 61 in number, have attended as occasional Students. When the Student has taken out a Perpetual Ticket for any Course of Lectures, he generally attends two Sessions, at least, in that Course.

H. BOYS,
Registrar.

UNIVERSITY OFFICE,
Toronto, 20th July, 1850.

REPORT.

THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE to whom were referred the Petitions of the Reverend Messire J. Destroismaisons, and others, of the Parish of St. Germain de Rimouski, in the County of Rimouski, and of the Municipal Council of the Municipality No. 1, of the said County of Rimouski, and the return to an Address to His Excellency the Governor General, dated the first instant, for copies of certain correspondence on the subject of the proposed communication either by Canal or Railroad between the River St. Lawrence and the River St. John, have the honor to report as follows :

Your Committee have carefully examined the various allegations contained in the two Petitions referred to them by Your Honorable House, and have enquired into the utility of the various objects which the Petitioners have in view.

The first subject which Your Committee took into consideration, was the project of opening a communication by Canal or Railroad, between the River St. Lawrence and the River St. John, and the application for an official exploration of the Country. Your Committee are impressed with the importance of an improvement of that nature to the interests both of the Provinces of Canada and of New Brunswick. This importance has also been felt by the Provinces of the Gulf, where a lively interest is taken in it; and it has attracted to such an extent the attention of the Inhabitants of the State of Maine, a part of the adjoining Republic, that they are at this moment making strenuous endeavours to anticipate Canada by establishing a rival route which shall secure to them the profitable Trade of the Lower Provinces, now almost exclusively enjoyed by the United States.

This improvement would likewise, open a direct communication between the waters of the St. Lawrence and the Ocean, and shorten the route from our Inland Ports to all parts of America lying to the south of the Peninsula of Nova Scotia, by several hundreds of miles.

Your Committee take the liberty of dwelling for an instant on the advantages to be derived from the Trade of the Provinces on the Gulf which at this moment offer the best market in the world for agricultural produce as to price, and one of the best as regards quantity. It is only necessary for Your Committee to bring under the notice of Your Honorable House the fact that in the year ending in June, 1849, this trade with the United States reached in value \$3,611,783, and that among the articles thus sent through American Channels, were 305,383 bushels of Wheat, and 294,891 barrels of Flour; 153 vessels carrying 8,728 tons of freight were also in the same year dispatched from Quebec to these Provinces. This trade is increasing with great rapidity. The fish trade, the lumber trade and mining being the chief occupations of the great majority of the Inhabitants of those Provinces, they are compelled to import from abroad the provisions they require to carry on their operations.

Your Committee would invite the attention of Your Honorable House to the extract annexed to the minutes of Your Committee, taken from a speech on this subject, delivered by the Reverend Mr. Churchill at a meeting of the citizens of Quebec.

Your Committee have observed that the Lower Provinces are at this moment the best market in the world with respect to price, to be convinced of which it is only necessary to call to mind that wheat there maintained a price of 7s. 6d. per bushel, barley, 4s. 2d. and oats, 2s., at a period when 4s. 6d. was every where else considered a good price for wheat, and while our farmers were receiving but 2s. for barley and 1s. 2d. for oats, in the Quebec Market

Your Committee would therefore recommend your Honorable House to take into consideration the importance of this great undertaking, and grant the request of the Petitioners who pray for a survey of the country, a favour which the localities chiefly interested have the greater right to expect from their having at their own expense caused preliminary examinations to be made, the reports of which, accompanied by Maps, form part of the minutes of Your Committee, and to which your Committee would invite the attention of your Honorable House.

Your Committee would further observe that the accomplishment of this project would open up and settle the lands to be traversed by this line of communication, and which form part of a valley which, to all appearance, is one of the finest portions of the country.

Your Committee would now advert to that portion of the Petition of the inhabitants of the Parish of St. Germain de Rimouski, praying for the erection of a wharf at that place. Your Committee would most strongly recommend the prayer of the Petition of the inhabitants of Rimouski, and are of opinion that the construction of wharves at regular intervals on both sides of the River below Quebec has become indispensably necessary to the agricultural and commercial interests. For many years the inhabitants of Lower Canada, and particularly of the District of Quebec, have justly complained of not having received, by way of either local or general improvement, their just proportion of public money; this will become evident to every one who may cast a glance on the different Reports from the Department of Public Works, annually submitted for the consideration of your Honorable House.

For many years the merchants of the City of Quebec, and the inhabitants of both sides of the River, have petitioned the Legislature for the construction of such wharves, the building of which local circumstances place it beyond the limited means of private individuals to undertake. The importance of these improvements, which would immediately confer upon these localities the benefits arising from regular steam communication, an advantage of which

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they are now deprived, is undoubted. By that means the Farmer would be brought nearer to the market by the difference between the rapidity of steam and sail navigation; the security of the navigation would be increased by this means, the expense of transport would be diminished, and all monopoly of local export and import trade destroyed.

From a statement annexed to a Petition presented last year to your Honourable House by the inhabitants of Rimouski, it appears that the want of such advantages has the effect of compelling the farmer to pay, in expenses of transport, of purchase, and the profit and loss of the trader, an average proportion of about thirty five per cent. higher than the retail prices in Quebec, and to pay on an average about twenty per cent. to the merchant for costs of transport, profit and loss on the sale of his goods; and all in consequence of the dilatory and dangerous means of communication.

Two Reports on this subject from the Department of Public Works have already been submitted to your Honourable House, both containing contradictory estimates, which have given little satisfaction to those interested, who had never been consulted in the matter, and who alone are in a position to afford information respecting the spot to be selected, and the cost of the work, which depends entirely on the price of the materials to be employed and the value of labour, which cannot be and in fact is not every where the same.

Your Committee has every reason to believe that an amount infinitely less than that mentioned in Mr. Rubidge's Report would suffice for the construction of these various works, which will complete the improvements necessary to render the navigation of the St. Lawrence one of the most magnificent and secure in the whole world.

Your Committee cannot enter into the details of these various works, nor into the question as to the choice of localities, nor were your Committee required to enter into any such matter. But your Committee would suggest to your Honourable House the expediency of directing a regular inspection of both banks of the St. Lawrence, with instructions to the public officer charged with such inspection to make enquiries on the spot, and to consult the inhabitants residing in the different localities. It is within the knowledge of several members of Your Committee that surveys were made by the inhabitants of several parishes with a view to these improvements; and the individuals who thus undertook the inspection of the banks and enquired into the probable cost of the works, are certainly in a position to afford correct information on the subject.

As to the other portions of the Petition, your Committee can only most urgently recommend to your Honourable House, the necessity of opening roads through the Crown Lands, with a view to their being cleared, and also recommend the immediate application of the grant made many years ago, by your Honourable House, for the construction of a road from Métis to Matane.

In conclusion, your Committee would recommend your Honourable House to grant the prayer of the two Petitions referred to them, and are of opinion that the opening of a communication between the St. Lawrence and the River St. John, the construction of wharves on both banks of the River below Quebec, and the opening of Roads through the Crown Lands, which will be thus made accessible to the youth of the country, are undertakings of paramount importance, and of immediate and urgent necessity.

Your Committee therefore hope that your Honourable House will order a survey of the country between

the St. Lawrence and Lake Temiscouata, and an inspection of both banks of the River below Quebec, and that the suggestions of your Committee will be taken into serious consideration by your Honourable House.

The whole respectfully submitted.

(Signed,) J. C. TACHÉ, *Chairman.*
 " PIERRE J. O. CHAUVEAU.
 " F. LEMIEUX.
 " P. C. MONGENAI.
 " C. F. FOURNIER.

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APPENDIX.

Correspondence.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
 12th June, 1850.

Sir,—The Committee, confiding in the interest taken by the Quebec Board of Trade in the project of opening a communication between the River St. Lawrence and the River St. John, by Lake Temiscouata, trust that the Board will be kind enough to furnish to the Committee, with as little delay as possible, any statistics they may have in their possession, respecting the trade carried on between Canada and the Provinces on the Gulf, separately, and between the said Provinces and the United States, in so far as relates to the object in view, respecting which the Committee would be happy to be made fully acquainted with the opinions entertained by the Quebec Board of Trade.

By order,

J. P. LEPROHON,
Clerk to Committee.

To the Hon. W. WALKER,
 President, Quebec Board of Trade.

COUNCIL ROOM,
 Quebec Board of Trade,
 Quebec, 8th July, 1850

J. P. LEPROHON, Esq., }
 Toronto.

Sir,—Your letter of 3rd June, addressed to Mr. Walker, was laid before the Council of the Quebec Board of Trade, at their last meeting, and as respects the communication between this Province and New Brunswick, by Lake Temiscouata, I am directed to state, that hitherto our trade with that section of country has been so limited, that it is impossible to collect any statistics thereto relating, that would be servicable to the Committee of the Assembly.

The Council, however, are fully of opinion that if such communication could be opened, either by Canal or by Railroad, a most important inter-colonial trade would be at once established; and they would, therefore, recommend in strong terms that an exploration of the ground between the St. Lawrence and the St. John should be undertaken with a view to ascertain the practicability of such a project, as well as the formation of a good harbour in the neighbourhood of Trois-Pistoles.

I have the honour to be,
 Sir,
 Your most obedient servant,

A. GILLESPIE.
Secretary.

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REPORT of an Exploration from Isle Verte to Lake Temiscouata, laid before the Committee by Mr. Taché.

To Louis Bertrand, Esquire, Mayor of the Municipality Number One of the County of Rimouski, John Heath, Benjamin Dionne, François Talbot, Honoré Roy, Charles Bertrand, J. Baptiste Beaulieu, Esquires, and other gentlemen forming a Committee appointed by the inhabitants of the Parishes of l'Isle-Verte, St. George and St. Arsène de Kakouna, and of St. Eloï, in the County of Rimouski, for the purpose of superintending the exploration of a line of Railroad from l'Isle-Verte to Lake Temiscouata.

GENTLEMEN,—In obedience to your instructions directing us to survey the tract of land lying between the channel which divides l'Isle Verte from the main land on the River St. Lawrence and the lake Temiscouata proceeding in the vicinity of the line which separate the Parishes of l'Isle-Verte and Kakouna, for the purpose of ascertaining the possibility of constructing a Railroad over the same, we have the honor to submit the following Report :

Considering that when the Provinces of Canada and New-Brunswick shall have been united by the great projected line of communication between the St. Lawrence and the River St. John, their interests will be identical, and that they will in a great measure be dependent upon each other for the extension of their trade and of their products, we do not hesitate to say that the construction of a Railroad from the River St. Lawrence to Lake Temiscouata would naturally tend to increase the prosperity of the inhabitants of both Provinces, open a new outlet for the sale of their products, facilitate commercial operations, and at the same time encourage those who are desirous of settling on the waste lands in rear of the Parishes of Rivière du Loup, l'Isle-Verte, Trois-Pistoles, and of the Township of Viger and Whitworth, the fertility of which is not surpassed by any on this continent.

We have always been of opinion that one of the great obstacles in the way of agricultural improvement and of the prosperity of the inhabitants residing at a distance from towns, has been the want of an easy, quick, and convenient channel of communication ; in support of which assertion we are enabled to point out a striking and incontrovertible proof in the numerous parishes of the County of Rimouski, many of which are situate at a distance of seventy leagues from Quebec, and from whence the farmer is unable, without much difficulty and loss of time, to attend the markets of our ancient metropolis, it necessarily follows that for ready money he cannot advantageously dispose of his grain or other fruits of his industry for ready money.

The natural consequence is, that he is compelled to limit the extension of his clearances ; and that up to the present time his industry has met with little or no encouragement beyond what was necessary for his subsistence, or the liquidation of the debts contracted in procuring for himself and his family the necessaries of life.

The opening of a judicious line of communication by Railroad from the St. Lawrence to Lake Temiscouata, and which would afterwards extend to Quebec by means of steamers, would, we are convinced, avoid the numerous inconveniences which the inhabitants of the populous counties of Kamouraska and Rimouski now suffer, inasmuch as the Railroad would doubtlessly induce many steamboat proprietors, regularly and several times a week, to touch at the place where the terminus of the Railroad would be, when they would be certain

of constantly finding freight to transport from Montreal, Quebec or even the upper parts of the Province of Canada, such as flour, pork and other goods and merchandize which are required by the inhabitants of New Brunswick, and which they are compelled to procure, at a great expense, from the adjoining States of the American Union.

The advantages afforded by the safety and rapidity of railroad and steamboat communication are now so generally acknowledged, that no one would hazard a doubt that that mode of transport has the advantage of and is much preferable to that by canal. And moreover we think it necessary to observe, that it would probably be difficult and inconvenient, and in any case much more expensive, to adopt this latter mode of communication, as the navigation on a canal in those localities could not be open and free before the end of May in each year, ice and freshets existing almost generally up to that period.

In the fall, which is the most valuable season, and when the want of a communication would be felt most severely, the canal navigation would frequently be closed or obstructed by the end of October or beginning of November, owing to the cold freezing the waters of the rivers and lakes lying in the rear of the county of Rimouski, and by which the canal would necessarily be sed.

What, moreover, induces us to recommend a railroad as preferable to a canal, is that it would doubtlessly be very dangerous to navigate the St. Lawrence below Quebec in the months of October and November with boats such as are generally used on Canals of the probable dimensions of that which would be made to communicate between the St. Lawrence and Lake Temiscouata.

Operations.

From the seventh day of February to the fourth day of March in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty, accompanied by Venant Tremblay and Rémi St. Pierre, witnesses and sworn chain-bearers, we proceeded to lay out and measure the road in contemplation, traversing, in the first range of the Seigniorship of l'Isle Verte, the land of Louis Bertrand, Esquire ; in the second range, the lands of Amable Prévost, Augustin Soucy and Thomas Lévesque ; in the third range, the land of Sieur Charles Talbot ; in the fourth range, passing between the lands of the said Louis Bertrand and Louis Boucard, crossing the lands granted to the Amalecite Indians to the south east of the said Seigniorship of l'Isle Verte ; and from thence we proceeded to the South East as far as Lake Temiscouata, a distance of six leagues and sixty arpents from the boundaries of the Seigniorship of l'Isle Verte, making altogether a distance of nine leagues, sixty-eight arpents and five perches from the channel between l'Isle Verte opposite to *la Rivière du Sud*, to Lake Temiscouata, as appears by the plan which we have the honor to file with the present Report.

In measuring from the channel above mentioned, at a distance of twenty-four arpents, we passed two small rocks, marked on the plan by the letters A and B at a distance of six perches from each other, and affording a straight and uninterrupted passage of that width. B and C on the plan represent a *côteau* of sandy stone at the distance of one league and seven arpents, where we had to take a slight turn to avoid the rocks which intercepted our path. We then measured as far as the *Côteau dit des Erables* in D on the plan, which *côteau* is somewhat elevated, but is formed of earth and presents a slope and a valley on the south east side, at a distance of one league and forty-one arpents,

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E on the plan represents the *Rivière Verte* about seventy-two feet wide, and situated at the distance of one league, fifty-eight arpents and eight perches. Although the banks of this river are rather high, they are nevertheless of equal height, and we found a flat country as far as the *Rivière la Fourche* which is about thirty feet wide, (F on the plan,) at a distance of two leagues twenty-four arpents and six perches. The banks of the *Rivière la Fourche*, on the South East side, are of moderate height; the land slightly inclines towards the banks until we reach a small mountain where begins the first range of lands belonging to the Amalecite Indians, represented by the letter G on the plan, at a distance of two leagues and forty arpents. This mountain might be avoided by carrying the projected road a distance of about two arpents to the North East of the line laid out. The country is tolerably flat and even for a distance of three leagues four arpents and five perches, where we found a valley inclosed between two rocks, and presenting an easy slope at H and J on the plan. At the distance of three leagues, twenty-three arpents and five perches the land at K. on the plan is covered with hard-wood, and forms a slight ridge of about one arpent in length. Continuing to measure for a distance of four leagues, and twenty-nine arpents, in order to avoid an elevation and the *Côte à la Boule*, which we meet with, as also the Bank of the River Mariakèche, of moderate width, and about twelve feet high; at this place we go round by a valley which extends to the distance of five leagues, two arpents and nine perches. At about five arpents to the South-West of the line drawn, the route would be more easy and uninterrupted. The letter M on the plan represents the *Ruisseau Ferré*, at a distance of five leagues, twenty-eight arpents and four perches, where a bridge must be erected of very inconsiderable dimensions, as the banks are of equal height and close together. O represents the *Grande Fourche*, about twenty feet wide, at the distance of five leagues seventy-seven arpents and four perches. The South-East side of this river exhibits a gently inclined plane to the distance of six leagues, seven arpents and four perches, and the ground is afterwards tolerably even up to the River *La petite Fourche*, about eighty feet broad including the Ravine, P on the plan, which is at the distance of six leagues, and sixty arpents. From thence, we proceeded to *La montagne à Paradis*, represented by the letter Q, and which is at the distance of seven leagues twelve arpents and eight perches. The land forms a gentle slope up to the lowest part of the summit of that mountain, represented by the letter R on the plan, a distance of seven leagues, twenty-two arpents and four perches. At about three arpents from the line drawn, there is an easy and uninterrupted passage, and the construction of embankments will be avoided. When we were at the distance of seven leagues thirty-six arpents and one perch, we found a cut or gorge of the said *Montagne à Paradis*, S T on the plan, through which we descended; and we are of opinion that, at T U on the plan, an embankment would be required, as the land on the South East side of the said mountain would be lower than that on the North-West. In order to avoid an uneven surface which we afterwards meet with, it is necessary to go towards the North-East, that is to say, to follow the brown line as far as V on the plan, where another embankment must also be erected, owing to the existence of a hill at V X on the plan, at the distance of seven leagues, sixty-eight arpents and one perch. We then found a beautiful valley situated between two chains of mountains extending to the mouth of the *Rivière du Moulin*, at Y on the plan, which lies at a distance of eight leagues and thirty-three arpents, extending to the chain of mountains known by the name of *Montagnes à Berard*, at Z on the plan, at the distance of eight leagues seventy-three arpents. At the North-East extremity

of one of these mountains we directed our course towards Lake Temiscouata, when we again met the *Rivière du Moulin*, at the distance of eight leagues and seventy-nine arpents. The Banks of this River are high, but of equal height, and marked A¹ on the plan. We continued to measure till we reached a mountain which lies on the South-West side of the projected line; but by causing the road to diverge two arpents to the North-East of the spot where it is now drawn at A² on the plan, at the distance of nine leagues and sixteen arpents, the mountain would be avoided. To afford an uninterrupted passage at the distance of nine leagues and twenty-five arpents at A³ on the plan, it would be necessary to cut slightly through the foot of the intervening mountain; and in order to avoid a hillock which lies at the distance of nine leagues and thirty-eight arpents, it would be necessary to run the Road one arpent to the South-West at A⁴ on the plan. The *Rivière du Moulin* at A⁵ et A⁶, at the distance of nine leagues and forty-eight arpents, follows the line to a distance of nine leagues and fifty-five arpents. Crossing the banks of this river, the land is level, and at a distance of nine leagues and sixty arpents, we found a rock of moderate height at A⁷ on the plan, which rock might be avoided by running one arpent off the line traced. When we reached the distance of nine leagues and sixty-five arpents, we altered our course, inclining towards the East, for the purpose of avoiding a rock which towards the South-East presented a very steep declivity, and from thence we measured as far as Lake Temiscouata, which lies at the distance of nine leagues sixty-nine arpents and five perches from the channel between L'Isle Verte and the Seigniorly of that name, our point of departure.

The preceding is a summary of our operations; and we are respectfully but firmly of opinion that the country we have traversed presents no obstacle to the accomplishment of the enterprise, important as well in an agricultural as a commercial point of view, viz: the connection of the St. Lawrence with Lake Temiscouata by means of a Railroad. On the contrary we sincerely believe that the country presents great advantages, which must render it preferable to communication by means of a canal, which we look upon as very difficult as well as very expensive to effect, and all those who are acquainted with the topography of the locality will share in our opinion. It is also perhaps proper to observe, that the public have long besought the Legislature to direct the construction of wharves at which Steamers coming from Quebec might lie; but if the communication were opened by means of Railroad, the wharf which would be constructed at the spot where the terminus of the Railroad would be made, would serve as well for the unloading of freight destined for New Brunswick, as for a dépôt or starting point from whence the inhabitants residing at a distance of fifteen or twenty leagues might embark in the Steamer, and be in a few hours conveyed to the Quebec market, where they might advantageously dispose of their produce and provisions. If a wharf were also constructed on the north shore of the St. Lawrence, in some central and convenient spot, we conceive that no public undertaking would tend more to advance the interests and prosperity of this remote part of the Province, as well as the commercial interests of Canada in general.

The whole humbly submitted.

(Signed,) J. E. ST. PIERRE, P. S.,
L. A. BERTRAND, P. S.

Isle Verte, 11th March, 1850.

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27th July.

Appendix
(L. L.)*Communication between the River St. Lawrence
and Lake St. John.*

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For several years the project has been mooted, of opening a great line of communication between the Provinces of Canada and New-Brunswick. This idea has long remained in a state of embryo; but of late it has become so strongly developed, that this improvement, formerly so ardently desired, has now become a real necessity, and one which is deeply felt. The Legislature of New-Brunswick has taken the first step, by voting, last year, a sum of £10,000 for the improvement of the River St. John, a portion of the line of communication in question, and for an exploration towards the same object.

The Report of Captain Bent, chief officer of this exploration, was laid before both Houses in the month of March last, and on receiving the Report, Mr. Attorney General Wilmot who had already visited Canada with the view of entering into communication with the Canadian Executive Government on this subject, introduced a measure by which it would appear that New-Brunswick is willing to bind herself to perform her share of the work, if Canada on the other hand, will, with the same object, open a passage either by Canal or Railroad through the portion of territory comprised within her limits.

It would be useless to enter into details to point out the utility of such an improvement. The eagerness and energy shown by our sister Province, the meetings held at Quebec on this subject, the representations of the Board of Trade of that City, the efforts made by each directly interested locality, and the numerous articles in the newspapers, sufficiently prove that every one has become fully convinced of its necessity. Nothing remains, therefore, but to prove the possibility of carrying out this improvement as regards Canada; the Report of the exploration in New-Brunswick having clearly demonstrated that nothing is easier than to meet our barges and locomotives on Lake Temiscouata.

On hearing of the earnest efforts which it was intended to make towards the object above mentioned, the Parishes of Green Island and Trois-Pistoles, both specially interested, inasmuch as they were considered by persons acquainted with the localities, as the only ones which could offer the necessary advantages of ground for the accomplishment of the project, remained neither careless nor supine. At Trois-Pistoles, the river and its banks had already been explored as far as its source and thence as far as Lake Temiscouata; since then, hunters who had been requested to do so, and the foremen of lumbering establishments, by the express orders of Messrs. Price and Têtu, lost no opportunity of studying the country with the two-fold view of opening a Canal and constructing a Railroad. Latterly, the inhabitants of the Parish of Green-Island, assisted by their neighbours the inhabitants of Kakouna, caused an exploration to be undertaken and executed by Messrs. J. E. St. Pierre and L. A. Bertrand, Surveyors, the cost of which amounted to nearly £60. The Report and plan of this last expedition will be sent to the Executive and laid before the Public. Those of the examination of the River Trois-Pistoles and its banks, drawn up by Mr. Gamache, Surveyor, have been deposited in the office of the Board of Works of this Province.

For my own satisfaction, and to meet the wishes of the inhabitants of the two Parishes above-mentioned, I visited, together with L. A. Bertrand, Esquire, Surveyor, the localities forming the field of the exploration I have just spoken of. We were accompanied by Messrs. François Jean and Pierre Bouchard as guides for the Green Island line, and by

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Messrs. Bellavance, Eugène LeBlanc, and Vital Rioux, for the Trois-Pistoles line. I proceed to relate the result of my visit, accompanying this Report with a map and plan showing the differences of level. A portion of the information respecting distances and differences of level is gathered from data very nearly correct, and a portion from calculations which are certainly not so far from being correct as to be productive of any error of a fatal nature.

General Outline.

The two lines shewn are nearly of equal length, that is, of little more than nine leagues, if we take as extreme points of both lines the harbours of Green-Island and Trois-Pistoles, and Lake Temiscouata. The highest point here for both lines is at a distance of 20 miles inland. Here the waters flow in opposite directions, for this is the southern limit of the valley of the St. Lawrence. This summit may be estimated at 250 or 300 feet in height at the utmost. This estimate agrees sufficiently with some observations which give an average height of 500 feet to the hills forming the chain,—if we consider that the lines here examined run through narrow gorges at the foot of small mountains which at this place rise to a height of more than 200 feet.

There is then an elevation of 300 feet at the utmost from the river at low water mark to the height of land, to be distributed in a generally gradual slope over a distance of 20 miles, thus giving a difference of level of less than 4 inches in a hundred feet; and in the steepest place over a distance of 5 miles, less than 9 inches in a hundred feet. On the last portion of the two lines, viz. from the height of land to the level of the waters of Lake Temiscouata, over a distance of about 9 miles, there is a difference of level of about one inch in a hundred feet.

It may be well to observe, that figures I and II, shewing approximately the changes of level, are drawn on two very different scales of length and elevation. (Fig. I shews the line from Isle Verte, and Fig. II that from Trois-Pistoles.) The latter is drawn to a scale of 40 feet to the line of one-eighth of an inch, and the length to a scale of 9 arpents to the line, which gives a more unfavorable appearance, the height being increased in comparison with the length, in the proportion of 40 to 1. To establish a point of comparison, I have here reproduced (figure III), one of the most favorable sections of the projected line of the Great Western Railway, considered as very advantageous; and figure V, the most unfavorable portion of the same line, on the scale adopted in a report on this line; and I have placed opposite to them figure IV, the Green Island and Trois Pistoles lines. A glance is sufficient to shew that the localities shewn in figures III and IV offer very nearly the same advantages, and that represented by figure IV, offers, without comparison, more facility than that shewn in figure V.

There are, certainly, a few hills along the lines in question, which are remarkably straight; but none of the elevations are very considerable. All are composed of earth, and can all be avoided; (I mean of course, those of any importance). The singularly advantageous conformation of the country is a proof of this; for all these heights are, properly speaking, nothing more than isolated mounds or banks of rivers which here and there present gently sloping ridges. No *Savannes*, marshes or places subject to great inundations, are to be met with on any portion of the two lines; the soil is everywhere dry and fertile.

I must here mention the two harbours on the river, under the shelter of the islands at the termi-

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nation of the two lines. These two harbours are shewn on the annexed map by two dotted lines and by small anchors. The figures shew the number of fathoms of water in these harbours at low tide. These two harbours are safe in all weathers; they vie with each other for superiority, and are both excellent.

I have already said that the lands intersected by both lines are fertile: I may here be permitted to make a short digression with respect to this subject. I have repeatedly and at different points crossed the fine valley which extends throughout the rear of the Country of Rimouski; and at the sight of these lands, which are so beautiful, yet so much neglected—so close to us, yet so little known—so profitable yet so little turned to profit; at the sight of these fine forests of maple, elm, cedar, birch and other timber, these tall straight trees borne by a vigorous and well watered soil, at every step offering water power which in any other place would be sought for at a great distance, my heart has filled with grief when I thought of the improvidence of a people who leave such riches in their own country to seek elsewhere chances of fortune which are always fugitive and seldom if ever attained: and when I thought also of the forgetfulness of a Government which thus leaves without communications and without improvements so fine a portion of its territory, while a few thousand pounds would be sufficient to revive the courage of many pioneers, and keep them in the country which gave them birth, and in which they could lead so happy a life and die so tranquil.

To return to the principal object of this paper. The two localities of Green Island and of Trois-Pistoles vie with each other for superiority. It would be imprudent to attempt, after a rapid visit, made without instruments, to decide which of the two routes is the better one; but what I am not afraid to affirm is, that both routes are practicable; and when I say practicable, I mean that the execution of the project will not necessitate any extraordinary expenditure. The exploration expected by the Public from the Government will enable people to judge without fear of error, of the superiority of one route over the other.

H.

EXPLANATION of the Map and of the Plan shewing the differences of level.

Green Island Line.

The line drawn by Messrs Saint Pierre and Bertrand and shewn in the map by a black line will serve as a basis for the following explanatory remarks.

AA on the map at the commencement of the line, are two small rocks, which leave a free passage of six rods. B is a hillock of blueish sandy stone, easily worked, which presents, on a length of about four arpents, a declivity of about twenty feet from the summit to the base. C is a hillock called "les Erables" forming a brow of twenty arpents in width. D is the Green River, the banks whereof present a well disposed slope. The river is seventy-two feet in breadth at this point; it is much the broadest of all the rivers crossed by the line; the bridges on all the other rivers will only require one string-piece. From D to E there are several brows of hills of no importance. E is River "La Fourche," and the yellow-line shews a hollow, the bank of which presents very little elevation. F is a height intersected by the line, and which would be in great part avoided by the curve shewn by the yellow-line. From F to G the ascent is continuous, and tolerably rapid, though practicable; our guides assured us that by following the curved line shewn in yellow, from F to H, a part of this elevation as well as "Côte à la

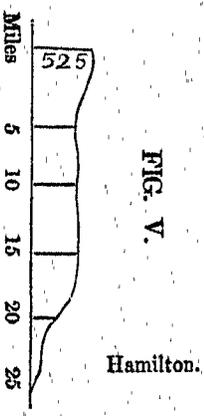
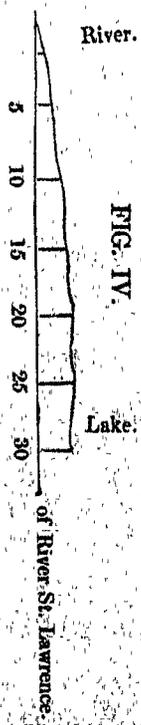
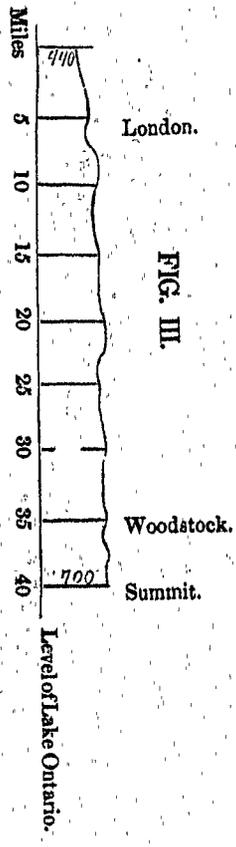
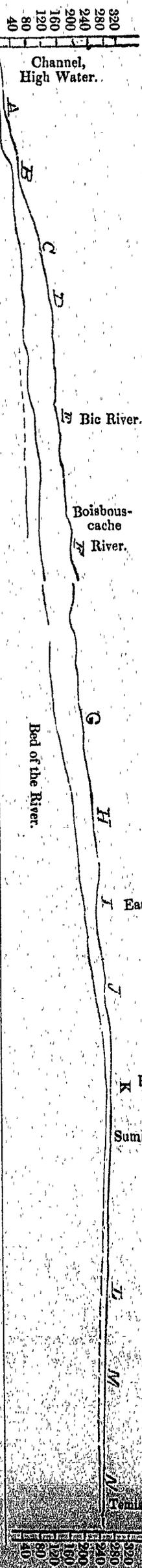
Boule," at G, and the steep banks of the River *Marikèche* at H would be avoided. The general conformation of the land shews that this statement is very worthy of credit. From H to I there are, as in several points on the line, small mounds of earth, hardly worth mentioning or easily avoided. From I to J we must leave the line, to follow the gorge shewn by the yellow-line, and which presents an easy and convenient passage. From J to K the yellow-line shews a good passage by following in part the bank of the River "*Du Moulin*". From K to L the line presents uneven though practicable ground; the yellow-line shews another route which I have not visited, reaching the lake at about two miles to the south west of the line drawn, and which our guides represented to us as very advantageous. But at all events, as the freight and passengers would have to be carried on lake Temiscouata by barges, it would appear to me infinitely better and much less costly to make a Canal of River *Du Moulin* as far as lake Ikonisénaki, which is itself two miles in length and navigable. The River *Du Moulin* has an equal width of 36 feet almost everywhere, and flows between two banks which are often tolerably high, everywhere sufficient to contain from 6 to 7 feet of water. There are no falls in the River; six locks placed nearly at the points marked 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6, would be sufficient to give a navigation of nearly three leagues, the terminus of which would be in the gorge which winds along the foot of the mountains from I to J shewn on the map. Well made locks of cedar would be sufficient as well as regards their good quality as their durability, and would cost a sum which might appear ridiculous to men accustomed to estimates for the great works in the favored portion of the Province. It is sufficient to say that dams for saw-mills on large rivers generally cost £200; and I know some, which have been made without great pains and have lasted 25 years. Of course locks of this kind would not suit; but the solid mass would be about the same and even less on the smaller rivers: and by making the amount four times greater, four times more work would be obtained, and the whole would still amount to a very moderate sum. It must not be forgotten that no excavation would be required.

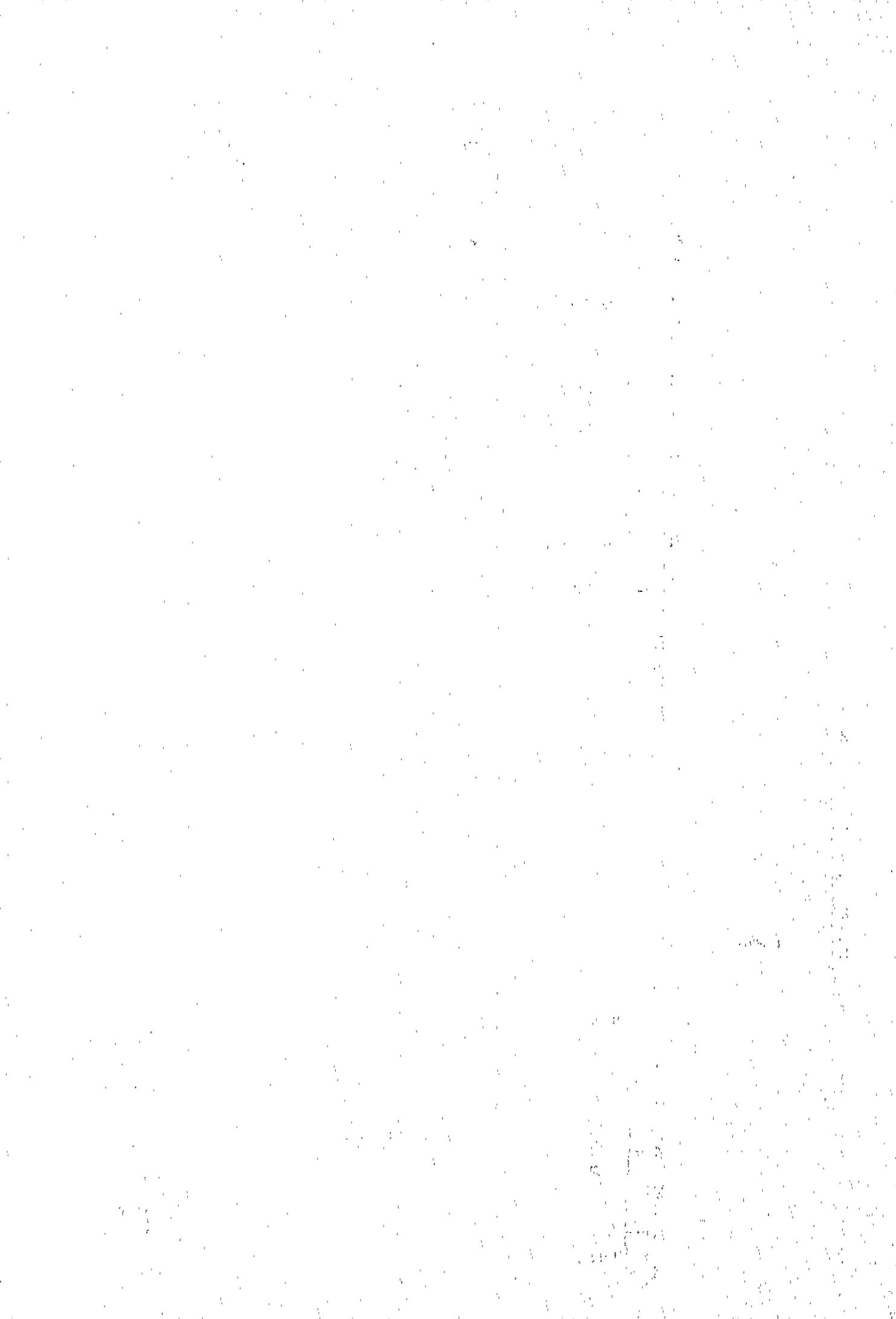
Trois-Pistoles Line.

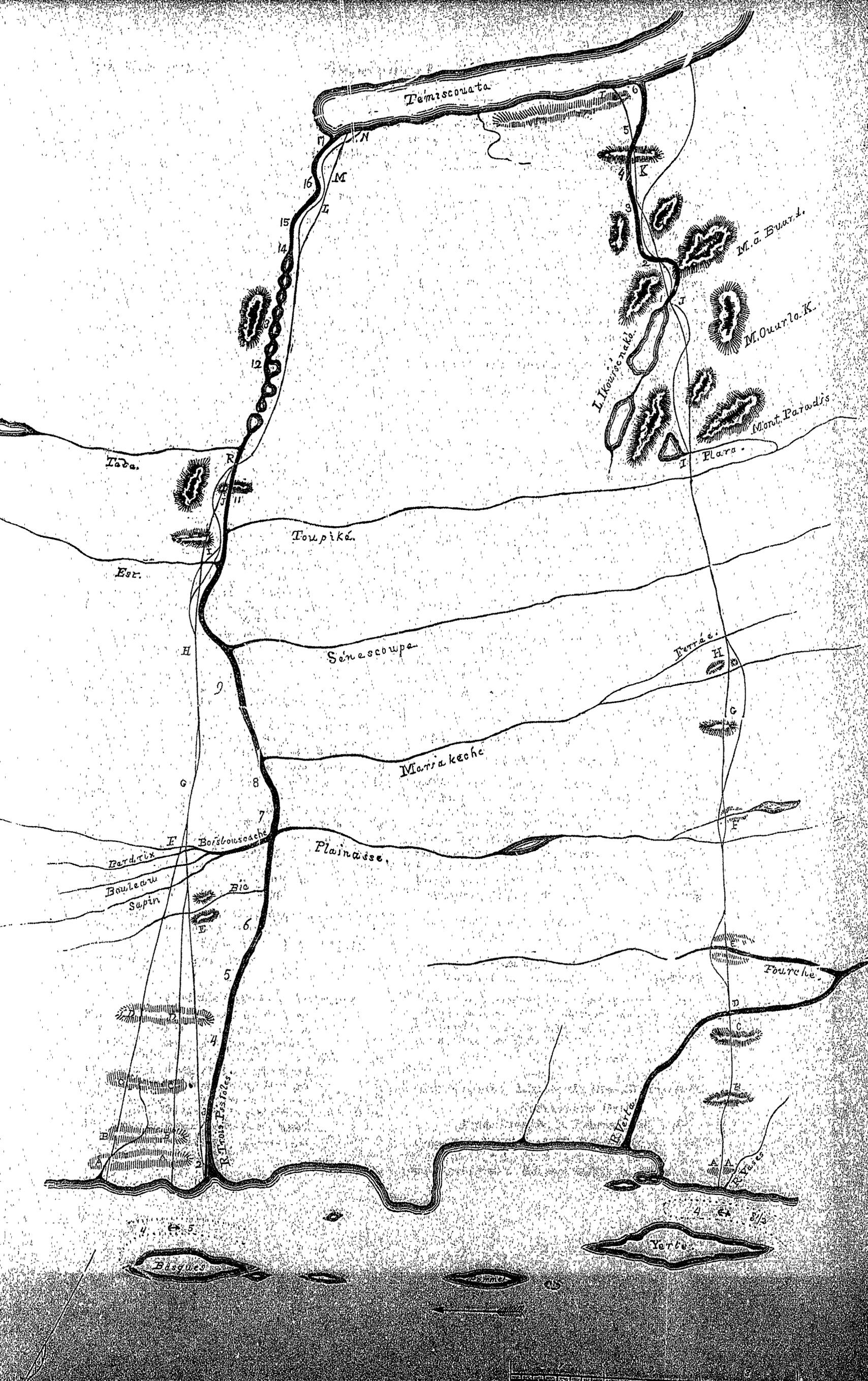
The shanty road shewn on the map by a black line, will serve as a basis for the following observations. A and B are hillocks of no great height. C is another hillock about 70 feet from the summit to the base with a tolerably gradual slope of about 40 arpents to the north, and another of a few arpents to the south. The road for the lumbering establishments cannot be followed. The two yellow lines from A to D shew two routes from which one may be chosen, and both good. D is a hillock, the declivities of which present a gradual slope. The continuation of the two yellow lines as far as F River Boisbouscache shews better routes than the road itself; but the latter may be followed by merely taking a small circuit towards E, to avoid the banks of River Bic, which at this place are rather steep. From F to G the ascent is gradual and gentle enough. From G to H the yellow lines shew two circuitous routes by which a few abrupt mounds of earth may be avoided. I is a spot at which for 11 arpents the road must be left, to the S. W., to follow the bank of the river at the foot of a high hill. The three last of these arpents run along the brow in which the hill terminates as it decreases, and here the side cutting would require to be supported in two or three places by works of wood or stone which would cost but little. J is the Gamache Rock and the yellow line shews the turn which must be made in order to avoid it; near this there is a hollow of little depth, and about 20 feet in width. At

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Temiscouata

M

N

16

15

14

13

12

11

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6

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4

3

2

1

Toupi.

Esr.

H

Toupike.

Senascoupe

Marrakeche

Plainasse.

Boisboisache

Fardrix

Boulevard
Supin

Bic

E

F

G

H

I

J

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Toupi.

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M. a. Buard.

M. Ouarle. K.

Mont. Paradis

I. Plara.

Basylus

Yerte

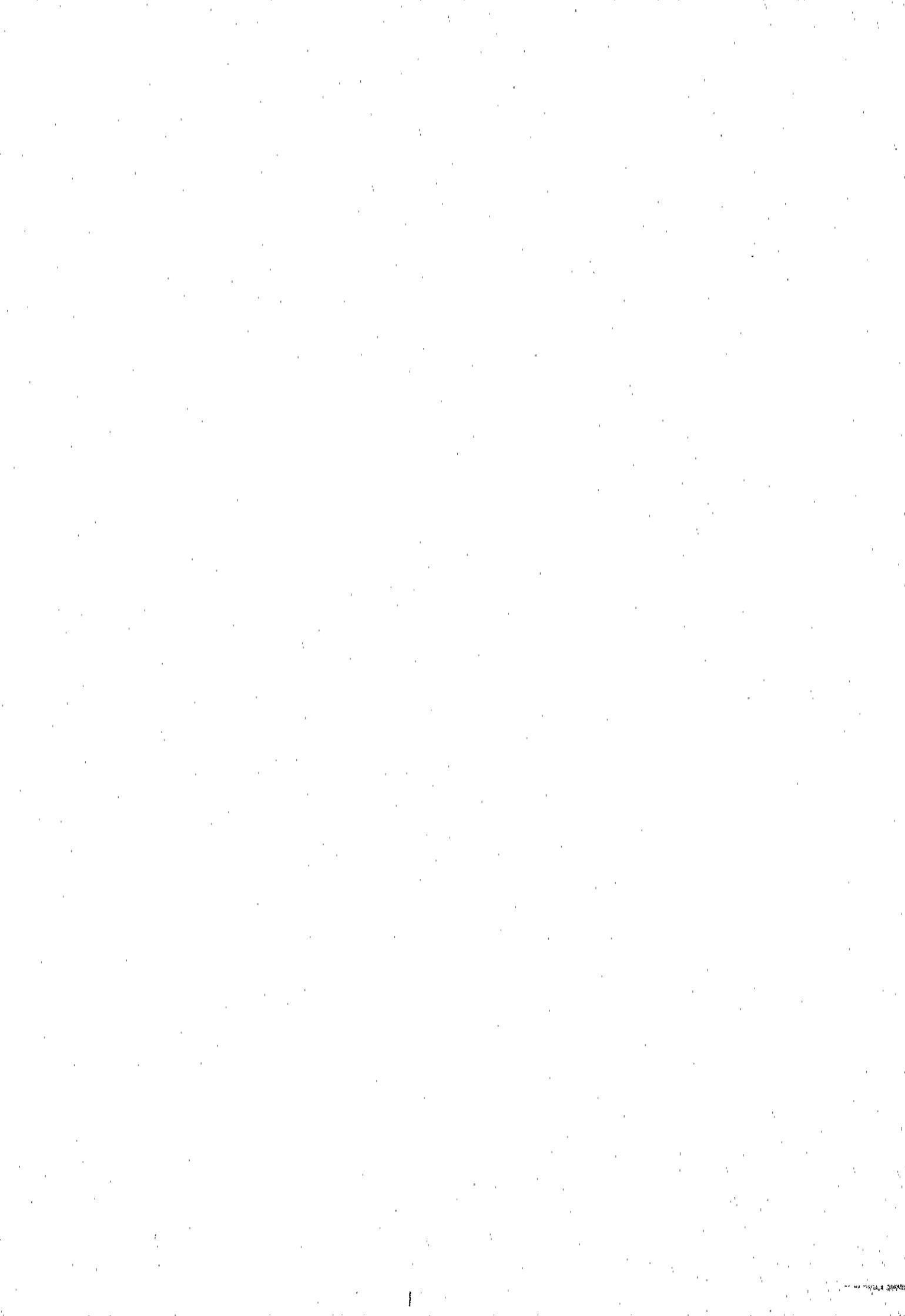
4.

5.

4.

5.

1/2



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K the road crosses to the south west side of the River to follow the banks of the Lakes and Rivers as far as Temiscouata, crossing for the space of three leagues a perfectly even country. L and M are small hollows running towards River *du Sud*. N is the approach to Lake Temiscouata in a place where the land comes down to the level of the water by a slope which is hardly perceptible. All the bridges which would be necessary on the rivers and on three or four hollows would only require one string-piece.

In the course of my visit I gathered every possible information respecting the bed of the River, which I examined in many places, with a view to the construction of a canal; and I am persuaded that, by means of about twenty locks, a canal might be made of the Rivers and Lakes as far as Temiscouata, so as to give in the shallowest parts of the reaches, a depth of 6 to 7 feet of water, without any other dredging than the seven arpents mentioned hereafter. The locks might be placed near the points marked on the plans 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, and 17. From 2 to 3 the River would have to be brought through a fine hollow, formed by nature, in order to avoid a fall of about 50 feet. The banks of the hollow, which commences above the fall, are wide, and the average width of the hollow is 100 feet at the bottom. In order to carry the river through it, it would be sufficient to make a cut of about an arpent in length at each of its extremities, which rise suddenly, and serve as a border to the present bed of the River. At Z on the map there is a small artificial canal which has been dug for the uses of the lumbering establishment, and which connects the source of River *Trois-Pistoles* with that of River *du Sud*. This canal is 5 arpents in length, and it would be sufficient to give it the requisite proportions. From Z to 14 the ground is so level that a dam of five feet elevation at the utmost is sufficient at present, with the canal which I have just mentioned, to throw into River *Trois-Pistoles* the waters of the three last Lakes which would naturally discharge their waters into Temiscouata. At 15 there is a fall of little consequence, and easily submerged.

Such is the general result of researches made upon the ground, and at private expense. They are imperfect, certainly, but nevertheless of great importance. It now behoves the Government, (and it will be asked of them simultaneously by the Quebec Board of Trade and the municipal authorities of the County of Rimouski, and out of the Province it is solicited by the Legislature of New Brunswick) it behoves the Government, I repeat, to order and cause to be made a minute exploration and survey by means of instruments, in order to decide upon the mode of communication, and the place to be chosen, and to establish the probable cost of the undertaking.

The note A. which follows this paper is an estimate of the cost of such an exploration.

(Signed,) J. C. TACHÉ.

Rimouski, 25th April, 1850.

Note A.—Probable Cost of an Exploration.

For 2 guides acquainted with the Country, at 5s. <i>per diem</i> , the length of time in making the exploration being estimated at 3 months	£45	0	0
13 men for the transport of provisions, and for all other services, at £3 0 0 per month	117	0	0
Provisions for the men, at 1s. <i>per diem</i> ..	67	0	0
Unforeseen expenses and deficiency which might occur	25	0	0
	£255	0	0

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The payment of Engineers is not here included, because the Board of Public Works might send some of the gentlemen ordinarily employed in that Department, and receiving permanent salaries.

EXTRACT from a Speech delivered by the Rev. Mr. Churchill at a Meeting of the Citizens of Quebec, and laid before the Committee by Mr. Taché.

"The river required no survey, and the length of portage between Trois Pistoles and Lake Temiscouata was only 18 miles, or between Rivière du Loup and Temiscouata, 36 miles; and there was no doubt but that the remainder would be undertaken by the New Brunswickers. He should now call attention to the route itself, and to the great points to be gained. The route was to St. John by Lake Temiscouata, and the only land in the way was the portage at Trois Pistoles and the Grand Falls; and here he would remark that for two years past there had been a horse-boat on the lake, and a small steamer plying on the upper portion of the St. John's nearest to the Madawaska, also between Woodstock and Fredericton. Indeed between Woodstock and Fredericton the traffic had been considerable. During last summer but one, there were no less than 3,000 passengers and 2,000 barrels of freight conveyed by this single vessel. The consumption of flour in New Brunswick alone was estimated at 200,000 barrels per annum, and he would read the difference in cost of transport, as estimated by Mr. Fisher, between the proposed route and that by way of New York:

" 200,000 bbls. of flour at Chicago, \$3,50c.,	\$700,000
" Freight to Quebec	50 100,000
" Forwarding, &c.,	5 10,000
" Insurance, 1 per cent.,	8,000
" Insurance from Quebec, ½ per cent.,	4,050
" Freight from Quebec to St. John	50 100,000
" Commission, 2½ per cent.,	23,053

" Total in Quebec

\$945,203

" Exchange probably equal.

Viâ New-York Route.

" 200,000 bbls. of flour at Chicago, \$3,50c.,	\$700,000
" Freight to New York	1 00 200,000
" Forwarding at Buffalo	5 10,000
" Insurance to New York, 1 per cent.	9,100
" Shipping charges at New York ...	5 10,000
" Insurance from N. York, 1 per cent.	9,291
" Exchange on N. York, 1½ per cent.	14,076
" Freight from New York	25 50,000
" Commission, 2½ per cent.	25,062

" Total in New York ...

\$1,027,529

" Deduct

945,203

" Difference of Expense, in favor of

" Quebec route

\$82,326

" And, with the contemplated route opening up such a favorable opportunity of obtaining the articles at a low freight, the consumption in the Lower Provinces would be at least doubled."

(Copy.)

CORRESPONDENCE between the two Governments.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

Fredericton, N. B. February 24, 1849.

SIR,—By direction of His Excellency, the Lieutenant-Governor, I have the honour to transmit herewith, the copy of a Bill now before the Legislaturo

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of this Province, for the improvement of the River St. John, together with Extracts from the Report of the Civil Engineer appointed last summer by this Government, under an Address of the Assembly, to survey and ascertain the probable expense of locking the Little Falls of the Madawaska River.

The object in view is deemed one of very great importance, as well to Canada as to this Province, and I have it in command to draw the attention of your Government to the subject, and to solicit their aid and co-operation in accomplishing a work which promises so many advantages to both Provinces.

I have, &c.,

(Signed.) J. P. PARTELOW.

Hon. Jas. Leslie,
Provincial Secretary,
Canada.

(Copy.)

A Bill to provide for the Improvement of the Navigation of the River St. John.

WHEREAS it is believed that the improvement of the navigation of the River St. John will be productive of very beneficial effects to the Province, and it is deemed advisable to authorize an annual appropriation from the revenues of the Province for that purpose:—

Be it therefore enacted, by the Lieutenant Governor, Legislative Council and Assembly, That, for the purpose of improving the navigation of the River St. John, it shall and may be lawful for the Lieutenant Governor, or Administrator of the Government for the time being, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council, to draw, by warrant from the Province Treasury, from time to time, such sum or sums of money as may be required, not exceeding the rate of _____, for each and every year, during the continuance of this Act, and lay out and expend the same, or such part thereof, as may be found necessary, in improving the navigation of the River St. John, and making such surveys and explorations preparatory thereto, or connected therewith, as may be deemed necessary.

II. And be it enacted, That His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, or administrator of the Government for the time being, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council, shall have full power and authority to appoint such and so many persons for the purpose of surveying the said River, or any part thereof, and of erecting and carrying on such works and improvements, or superintending the same, as His Excellency, the Lieutenant Governor, or Administrator of the Government for the time being, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council, may direct and prescribe.

III. And be it enacted, That the person or persons so from time to time appointed under the authority of this Act, shall have full power and authority by themselves or their assistants to enter in and upon any granted lands for the purpose of making any survey or improvement connected with the navigation of the River St. John, doing as little damage as possible thereto.

IV. And be it enacted, That the several sums of money drawn from the Treasury, from time to time, under the authority of this Act, shall be duly accounted for in each year, by such person or persons

as may receive or be appointed to expend the same in the same manner and subject to the same formalities, in all respects, as other public money is accounted for.

V. And be it enacted, That His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, or administrator of the Government for the time being, by and with the advice of the Executive Council, shall have full power and authority to expend such sum or sums of money, granted in this Act, in improving the navigation of the Madawaska River, by erecting Locks thereon, or otherwise, and in improving the portage leading around the Falls of the said Madawaska River, and in making such other improvements in the waters connected with and flowing into the said River, in this Province, as will promote and provide for a communication with Canada.

VI. And be it enacted, That this Act shall continue and be in force for _____ years, and no longer.

EXTRACT.

(Copy.)

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

“In compliance with your orders, I have the honour respectfully to submit the following Report on the feasibility and conditions of constructing Locks to pass the Little Falls, on the River Madawaska, as well as of the improvements required to render the River navigable into the Temiscouata Lake.

“The importance, or I should rather say the absolute necessity, of opening up a route into Canada, so as to afford the Provinces the mutual benefits of commercial intercourse and support, is every day becoming more apparent, and among other advantages, would facilitate the transit of the Mails which could then be conveyed from Halifax to Quebec, in very much less time than through the United States—an agreeable route to an immense number of American, Canadian, and other travellers, who, during the summer months, are most desirous of visiting or passing through this Province. Efficient aid would also be held out to settlers, and the improvement of the whole country, as well as numerous other benefits to its inhabitants generally, but especially to those of the Upper section of the Province, would follow as a matter of course.

“The completion of the work in question, would effect, with the exception of the half mile portage at the Grand Falls, a complete Steam Navigation from the City of St. John to the head of Lake Temiscouata, within 18 miles of Trois Pistoles, on the St. Lawrence, the last mentioned distance being, I am credibly informed, over a very level country suitable for either a Railway, common Road, or Canal.”

(Copy.)

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
Montreal, 19th March, 1849.

SIR,—With reference to a communication addressed to the Provincial Secretary of this Province, by the Honourable J. P. Partelow, on the 24th ultimo.

I have the honour to transmit herewith a copy of an approved Report of the Executive Council, from which Your Excellency will perceive, that in the present state of its finances, the Province of Canada

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is unable to render any assistance, in carrying forward the improvements contemplated by the Legislature of New Brunswick, in the inland navigation between the two Provinces.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) ELGIN AND KINCARDINE.

His Excellency,
Sir E. Head, Bart.,
&c., &c., &c.

(Copy.)

Extract from a Report of a Committee of the Honourable the Executive Council, on Matters of State, dated 10th March, 1849, approved by His Excellency the Governor General, in Council, on the 14th of the same month.

On the letter of the Honourable J. P. Partelow, Provincial Secretary, New Brunswick, dated 24th of February ultimo, soliciting the co-operation of the Government in the improvement of the inland navigation of the country lying between Canada and New Brunswick, near Lake Tomisouata :

The Committee are fully sensible of the importance of the work to the accomplishment of which the co-operation of the Government is solicited ; and they regret the great outlay of public money required on Public Works within the Province, which are of more immediate urgency, forbids their rendering the as-

istance desired in carrying forward the improvement contemplated by the Legislature of New Brunswick.

Certified.

(Signed,)

J. JOSEPH,

C. E. C.

(Copy.)

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
Fredericton, 21st March, 1849.

MY LORD,—I am desirous of laying before Your Excellency, and your Council, a Bill which has passed the House of Assembly in this Province, and will probably be agreed to by the Legislative Council.

I need not observe to Your Excellency that Canada and New Brunswick have a common interest in the improvement of the River St. John : and I feel sure that the Legislature of this Province will hail with the utmost satisfaction any evidence of a desire on the part of Canada, to co-operate within its own Boundary, in promoting the objects of this Bill.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

EDMUND HEAD.

His Excellency,
the Governor General.
&c., &c., &c.

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Toronto:

PRINTED BY LOVELL AND GIBSON, FRONT STREET.

RETURN

TO AN ADDRESS OF THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL, bearing date the 11th July, 1850, and praying that He would cause to be laid before the House a Return of the Names of Parties holding Licenses, to Cut Timber or Saw Logs, upon the Gatineau River and its Branches; the number of Miles held by each, the Deposits Paid thereon by each, and the Amount of Duty collected for each limit in the last Two Years, distinguishing Timber from Saw Logs; Also, the number of Square Miles of Timber Land upon the said River and its Branches, yet Unlicensed; the Names of the Applicants for any portion thereof, and the Quantity applied for by each.

By Command.

J. LESLIE,

Secretary.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

Toronto, 29th July, 1850.

RETURN of the NAMES of PARTIES holding TIMBER LIMITS on the RIVER GATINEAU, shewing the extent in Superficial Miles, and Duty Collected; as required by Order of the Honourable the Legislative Assembly, of 11th July, 1850.

NAMES OF PRESENT HOLDERS.	AREAS IN MILES.	1848.						1849.							
		DEPOSITS.			AMOUNT OF DUTY COLLECTED.			DEPOSITS.			AMOUNT OF DUTY COLLECTED.				
		£	s.	d.	Saw Logs.	Square Timber.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	Saw Logs.	Square Timber.	
Joseph Aumont	67	26	0	10											
Edward Masse	100	26	0	10											
Thomas M'Goey	39	19	10	7											
do do	60	39	1	3					19	10	7				
do do	100	26	0	10											
James M'Goey	100	26	0	10											
Ruggles Wright	24½	6	8	1											
do do	14				62	10	0	241	18	6					
do do	47	18	7	2											
Allan Gilmour	20	5	4	2											
do do	100	26	0	10					26	0	10				
do do	5	1	6	0											
do do	20	7	16	3					7	16	3				
do do	80	31	5	0											
do do	6	3	2	6											
do do	80	20	16	8											
do do	25	6	10	2					6	10	2				
do do	98	9	19	2	366	5	0		9	19	2	498	17	10	
James Gilmour	100	26	0	10											
do do	55	14	6	6											
do do	50	18	0	5											
do do	100	26	0	10					26	0	10				
do do	12	9	17	6											
do do	75														
Gilmour & Co.	25	7	10	3											
James Gilmour	7½								1	18	6	14	11	8	
Hamilton Brothers	60	18	0	5					18	0	5				
do do	35	15	7	3					15	7	3				
do do	10	2	12	1					2	12	1				
Carried over	105	1949½			£428	15	0	658	14	1		£508	9	6	
													308	5	4

Appendix
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29th July.

Appendix
(M.M.)
29th July.

RETURN of the NAMES of PARTIES holding TIMBER LIMITS on the RIVER
GATINEAU, &c.—(Continued.)

NAMES OF PRESENT HOLDERS.	AREAS IN MILES.		1848.						1849.					
			DEPOSITS.			AMOUNT OF DUTY COLLECTED.			DEPOSITS.			AMOUNT OF DUTY COLLECTED.		
						Saw Logs.		Square Timber.				Saw Logs.		Square Timber.
£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
<i>Brought over</i>	105	1349½				428	15	0	653	14	1			
Hamilton Brothers	86½		26	0	10							26	0	10
do do	72		19	10	7							19	10	7
do do	25		13	0	5							13	0	5
do do	86½		26	0	10							26	0	10
do do	63		19	17	7							19	17	7
do do	8½		2	2	3							2	2	3
		446½												
Thomas M'Kay	24		6	5	0							5	4	2
M'Kay & M'Kinnon	31		9	2	3	308	0	5						
		55												
Peter Patterson.....	7											18	7	2
do do	25											3	12	11
do do	23													
do do	11													
do do	25													
do do	20													
do do	32													
						468	15	0						
do do	7½													
do do	12½													
do do	9		3	10	3							3	10	3
do do	10													
do do	38½													
do do	86													
do do	12½											3	15	11
		319½												
Archibald M'Donald	18		2	10	0							2	10	0
M. M'Bean	25											0	1	0
Anthony Cullen	17½		14	11	1									
do do	16		4	3	1									
		33½												
John Egan.....	25													
		2271½				£2039	1	8	653	14	1			
												£1623	11	2
													308	5
														4

E. & O. E.

J. A. STEVENSON.

CROWN TIMBER OFFICE,

A. J. RUSSELL.

Bytown, 24th July, 1850.

Where blanks in the columns of Deposits occur opposite Limits, it indicates that the licenses were withheld or reserved for the preceding season; and, in some cases of transfer, the Timber on which the duty was collected, was not made by the present holder, whose name is given.

The Areas of the Limits, given in the above Return, are in some instances only approximated, as the limits, as originally licensed, in many cases interfere with each other; and, in some cases, the ground is unknown.

The total area of country drained by the Gatineau and its tributaries, has not yet been ascertained; it is probably about Ten thousand superficial Miles. The area licensed, as shewn above, is about Two thousand two hundred and seventy-one superficial Miles, shewing a remainder of upwards of Seven thousand Miles still unlicensed; but as it is an unknown country, generally, we cannot say how much of it may be a Timber country.

As far as we know, Timber fit for Lumbering becomes comparatively scarce and inferior in quality on the upper part of the River; and it is said, that there is no Timber near its sources.

The extent, besides the limits already licensed, which the applications for new limits would cover, is about Three thousand superficial miles; but it is doubtful if license would be taken out for one-half of what is asked.

J. A. STEVENSON,

A. J. RUSSELL.

Appendix
(M.M.)
29th July.

RETURN of APPLICATIONS for TIMBER BERTHS on Ground yet Unlicensed on the RIVER GATINEAU, received at the Crown Timber Office, Bytown, from the 1st January, 1849, to the — July, 1850.

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(M.M.)
29th July.

No.	DATE WHEN RECEIVED.	APPLICANT'S NAME.	Area of Miles.	GATINEAU AND TRIBUTARIES.	REMARKS.
45	May 1, 1849	John O'Brien, junr.	100	River Jean DeTerre.	
54	do 26, do	Hamilton & Thomson	.....	River Baskatong.	
58	do 31, do	do do	32	River Gatineau.	
74	June 25, do	Allan Gilmour	9	River Pickanock.	
76	do 26, do	Gilmour & Co.	100	River Baskatong.	
77	do do do	Allan Gilmour	100	River Baskatosling.	
do	do do do	do do	50	River Tomasine.	
do	do do do	do do	50	do do	
do	do do do	do do	50	River Desert.	
do	do do do	do do	25	do do	
do	do do do	do do	50	Old Woman's Creek.	
do	do do do	do do	25	do do do	
do	do do do	do do	100	River Tomasine.	
78	do do do	H. Carmichael	100	River Jean DeTerre.	
79	do do do	do do	100	River Tomasine.	
do	do do do	do do	100	River Eameas.	
113	August 21, do	G. D. Wright	12	River Gatineau.	
168	September 19, do	John Hamilton	50	do do	
169	do do do	Hamilton & Thomson	50		
170	do do do	Geo. Hamilton	50	River Gatineau.	
171	do do do	Hamilton & Thomson	.....	do do	
244	October 1, do	Allan Gilmour	100	River Baskatosling	Repetition of No. 77, with addition.
do	do do do	do do	9	River Pickanock.	
do	do do do	do do	50	River Tomasine.	
do	do do do	do do	50	River Desert.	
do	do do do	do do	25	Ignace Creek.	
do	do do do	do do	50	Old Woman's Creek.	
do	do do do	do do	25	do do do	
do	do do do	do do	100	River Tomasine.	
245	do do do	H. Carmichael	100	River Jean DeTerre	Repetition of Nos. 78 and 79.
do	do do do	do do	100	River Tomasine	do do do do
do	do do do	do do	100	River Eameas	do do do do
248	do do do	Gilmour & Co.	100	River Baskatong.	
255	do do do	John O'Brien, junr.	100	River Jean DeTerre	Repetition of No. 45.
288	do 22, do	Andrew Leamy	50	Kazebazua Creek.	
301	do 31, do	J. M'Laren & Co.	150	River Jean DeTerre.	
305	November 7, do	Peter Patterson	1000	do do do	
308	do 10, do	Gilmour & Co.	50	River Desert.	
319	do 21, do	G. B. Hall	50	Eagle River.	
333	December 4, do	Wm. Hamilton	12	River Gatineau.	
334	do do do	do do	5		
336	do do do	Peter Patterson	9	Blue Sea Creek.	
337	do do do	do do	800	River Gatineau.	
338	do 5, do	David Gilmour	50	River Tomasine.	
339	do do do	do do	50	Lac DeSable Creek.	
340	do do do	Allan Gilmour	.....	do do do	
341	do do do	John Gilmour	100	Old Woman's Creek	Included in No. 77.
342	do do do	James Gilmour	50	Philomen's Creek.	
343	do do do	Wm. Hamilton	50	do do	
344	do do do	James Gilmour	50	Old Woman's Creek	Included in No. 77.
345	do do do	David Gilmour	50	do do do	
346	do do do	Allan Gilmour	50	do do do	Same as No. 344.
347	do do do	do do	50	River Tomasine and Lake.	
348	do do do	James Gilmour	50	do do do	
349	do do do	John Gilmour	50	do do do	
356	do 18, do	Hamilton & Thomson	.....	do do do	Repeating previous applications.
358	do 20, do	Peter Patterson	500	Serpent River.	
366	do 30, do	Wm. Hamilton	100	Kazebazua Creek.	
9	January 11, 1850	Andrew Leamy	50	do do	Same as No. 288.
30	February 16, do	James Gilmour	100	Lac DeSable Creek.	
34	do 18, do	Allan Gilmour	100	Diable Creek.	
35	do do do	David Gilmour	100	do do	Same as Nos. 336 and 339.
42	do 27, do	M. M'Bean	4		
46	March 2, do	do do	50		
57	do 18, do	Robert Hamilton	25	River Gatineau.	
do	do do do	George Hamilton	50	do do	
do	do do do	John Hamilton	50	do do	
do	do do do	Hamilton Brothers	50		
81	April 2, do	Alonzo Wright	100	River Baskatong.	
do	do do do	do do	50	River Jean DeTerre.	
do	do do do	do do	50	do do do	
do	do do do	do do	50	do do do	
do	do do do	do do	50	do do do	
do	do do do	do do	50	do do do	
do	do do do	do do	50	do do do	
do	do do do	do do	50	River Gatineau.	
do	do do do	do do	50	do do	

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29th July.

RETURN OF APPLICATIONS FOR TIMBER BERTHS, &c.—RIVER GATINEAU,
&c.—(Continued.)

Appendix
(M.M.)
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No.	DATE WHEN RECEIVED.		APPLICANT'S NAME.	Area of Miles.	GATINEAU AND TRIBUTARIES.	REMARKS.
84	April	10, 1850	A. M. Dole.....	50	River Jean DeTerre.	
do	do	do do	do do	50	do do do	
do	do	do do	do do	50	do do do	
85	do	do do	John Collins	50	do do do	
do	do	do do	do do	50	do do do	
do	do	do do	do do	50	Creek de Brauche.	
do	do	do do	do do	50	do do	
95	do	15, do	G. B. Hall	50	Eagle River	Same as No. 319 of 1849.
do	do	do do	do do	150	River Jean DeTerre.	
96	do	do do	Peter Patterson	1000	do do do	Repetition of No. 305 of 1849.
97	do	do do	do do	9	Blue Sea Creek	do do 336 do
do	do	do do	do do	800	River Gatineau	do do 337 do
107	do	20, do	Joseph Aumond.....	50	Turtle Creek.	
do	do	do do	do do	100	Tomasine Lake.	
108	do	25, do	Peter Aylen	200	River Baskatong.	
109	do	do do	do do	200	River Jean DeTerre.	
110	do	do do	do do	200	River Gatineau.	
121	May	1, do	Hamilton Brothers	10	River Peche.	
do	do	do do	do do	32	River Gatineau.	
158	do	28, do	Alonzo Wright .....	.....	Stag Creek.	
177	do	30, do	Thos. M'Goey	50	River Jean DeTerre.	
178	do	do do	do do	100	River Tomasine.	
187	do	31, do	John O'Brien, jr.	100	River Jean DeTerre.	
200	June	4, do	M. M'Bean.....	4	.....	Repeating No. 42 of 1850.
208	do	do do	Thos. M'Goey	100	River Tomasine.	
209	do	do do	Joseph Aumond.....	50	Turtle Creek.	
210	do	do do	James M'Goey	100	River Gatineau	Repetition of No. 57 of 1850.
220	do	18, do	Robert Hamilton	25	do do	
do	do	do do	Geo. Hamilton	50	do do	
do	do	do do	John Hamilton	50	do do	
do	do	do do	Hamilton Brothers.....	50	River Baskatong.	
250	July	22, do	MacKay & M'Kinnon	1000	River Jean de Terre.	

There are several repetitions of Applications in this Return, and also, applications by different parties for the same ground. The total additional area which these applications for new limits would cover is about Three thousand superficial miles.

J. A. STEVENSON.

A. J. RUSSELL.

CROWN TIMBER OFFICE,

Bytown, 24th July, 1850.

FIRST REPORT

OF

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

YOUR Committee, pursuant to the Order of Your Honourable House, referring the Public Accounts of the Year 1849, for their examination and Report, accordingly submit that they have, as far as their occupations on other Committees would admit, given their attention to the said Accounts.

They have, in the first place, taken up the Account numbered 31, being for "Various indispensable expenses of the Civil Government, for which a provision is required," specifying an outlay of £26,154 6s. 10d. Currency, divided into four heads: The first, for a "Mounted Constabulary Force" (at Montreal), £7,071 3s. 5d., including £242 2s. 9d. for repairs to Bonsecours Market, for the use of Troops occupying that building during the excitement in May and June, 1849; Second, "Special Services," £3,394 10s. 0d.; Third, "Miscellaneous," £7,714 9s. 3d.; and Fourth, "Expenses attending the Removal of the Seat of Government," £7,974 4s. 2d.

The expediency of a Mounted Constabulary Force, on the emergency which occasioned the levy, and arming of the corps in question, Your Committee think it would be foreign to their duty to discuss. They do not doubt that the Executive considered it a measure necessary to the preservation of the public peace, and which, Your Committee will add, it was, at any cost, incumbent on them to maintain. But Your Committee are humbly of opinion that the time is come to dispense with the services of the Mounted Constabulary alluded to, and to relieve the Province of the expense thereof. If, however, it be necessary for the maintenance of order in the City of Montreal, that this force be kept up for a further and indefinite period, it should be at the expense of that City. Your Committee submit that it should be maintained as a principle, that each and every City, Town or other incorporated place, in the Province, where a Constabulary Force for the maintenance of order in the locality may be necessary, it ought to be held itself to furnish the means of defraying the expense thereof. The levy of this corps, a military force in fact, and without the authority of Parliament, ought not hereafter to be taken or invoked as a precedent, and accordingly, to prevent it from being so considered, Your Committee deem it their duty, humbly to enter, as they do hereby, their protest against it, as such.

The Second head—"Special Services"—contains an item of £1,750, being for so much advanced the Honourable F. Hincks, W. H. Blake, and L. T. Drummond, Esquires, the particular outlay of which is not specified. Your Committee, after examining the Deputy Inspector General, Mr. Cary, who was unable to afford the desired explanation, deemed it necessary to require the attendance of the Inspector General, Mr. Hincks, who explained to Your Committee the purposes of this advance; and they have to report it as their opinion, that the emergencies of the period, that is to say, the disturbances at Montreal in April and May, 1849, required it, but Your Committee have not been furnished with details of the outlay.

Your Committee, while the Inspector General was before them, deemed it proper to inquire of him, why the Superintendent of Police at Quebec, William K. McCord, Esquire, in the receipt of a salary of £500 a year for the duties of that office, had been called away from it, to perform at Montreal the duties of Special Magistrate between the 30th of April and 25th September, 1849, and for which service, in addition to his salary aforesaid, he was allowed twenty shillings per day. The reason assigned by the Inspector General for calling Mr. McCord to Montreal is, that his experience as a Magistrate, and the fact of his being a non-resident of Montreal, and therefore less liable to local bias, and to be influenced by the prejudices of the moment thereat, indicated him to the Executive as the most proper person they could choose, for the duty of investigating the occurrences of the 25th April, and that his assistance was accordingly called for by it.

Under the third head—"Miscellaneous"—an item of £1,750 appears for "Towage of Vessels on the St. Lawrence Canals;" more properly, however, as it seems by the evidence appended hereunto, for towage on the St. Lawrence from canal to canal. The reasons that have induced the Executive to incur this expenditure will be found in the Appendix. An appropriation of an amount greater or less, will probably hereafter be annually proposed for the like purpose, if the experiment of towing vessels on their passage upwards and downwards in the St. Lawrence, between the canals, is found conducive to the improvement of the revenue derivable from them.

There is another item under the same head ("Miscellaneous"), of £966 18s. 8d. for "Repairs to Roads within the liberties of the City of Toronto." This, Your Committee are of opinion, ought not to be at the expense of the Province, but at that of the City of Toronto; and accordingly recommend that measures be taken by the Executive for reimbursement of the amount.

Your Committee observe, under the same head, an item of £1,000 "On account of printing Local and Private Acts," and another of £2,256 16s. 9d. "On account of General Printing and Subscription to the "Canada Gazette" for 1849." These sums are over and above the appropriations at the last Session for printing on account of the Executive Government, and Legislature. The expense to which the country is put for printing is exorbitant; but as this with other financial matters, is probably under the consideration of the Finance Committee now sitting, and more properly within its province, than of that of your Committee on Public Accounts, they refrain from further comment upon it.

Upon the expenses (£7,974 4s. 2d.) under the fourth and last head—"Removal of the Seat of Government to Toronto"—Your Committee observe that some of the items appear heavy. The total expenses incidental to the removal will fall little short, if it do not exceed £25,000, an expenditure, however, which has been

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incurred in consequence of the vote of your Honourable House.

The name of Thomas A. Begley, Esq., Secretary of the Board of Works, frequently recurring in the Public Accounts, as being charged with the payment of large sums of the public moneys to Contractors and others employed by the Board, as well as with the receipt of moneys belonging to the public, Your Committee have deemed it their duty to inquire why that Officer, in addition to his functions as Secretary, should also perform those of Paymaster, and occasionally Receiver of some of those moneys; and whether, in conformity to the Provincial Statute 4th and 5th Vict., chap. 91, (requiring that all persons holding any civil office or employed in any public department in this Province, and who may be concerned in the collection, receipt, disbursement or expenditure of any public moneys, should give security with surety or sureties for the due performance of the trust reposed in him,) he had complied with the requirements of the said Statute in this behalf. Mr. Begley has informed Your Committee that he is not under security, that he does not deem it incumbent on him to enter into sureties as required by the said Act, and that none in fact have ever been required of him. The Committee have gone into evidence, also, to ascertain whether the additional duty so imposed upon him might or might not work beneficially for the public service. The result of their inquiries will be found in the evidence appended to the present Report.

Your Committee beg particularly to call the attention of the Honourable the Chief Commissioner of Public Works to the evidence of the Honourable H. H. Kilaly who disapproves of the system recently acted upon of making payments through the Secretary to Contractors and others employed by the Board. Your Committee have also to express to Your Honourable House, their apprehension that a sufficient system of Audit or Check upon the Accounts of expenditure by the said Board, does not exist within the Department itself. Your Committee would recommend that, in future, all payments from the Treasury should be upon Warrants in favour of the person or persons to whom such payments are due. They would also recommend, that all public moneys, as collected, should forthwith, on receipt, be deposited in some of the Chartered Banks of the Province, to the credit of the Receiver General, the depositor taking from the Bank in which the deposit is made, a certificate of the amount deposited, and transferring the same to that functionary, that he may have the necessary information of the amounts at his credit in the several Banks, for the public uses of the Province.

Your Committee having had occasion to require of the Secretary to the Board of Works, a statement of the moneys received by him from 1st July, 1847, to 30th June, 1850, on account of the public, and the periods at which he may have paid over the same to the Receiver General, a Schedule giving the necessary information was accordingly furnished by him, and which is placed in the Appendix. In examining the particulars specified in the Schedule, Your Committee regret to find, that on the sale (23rd November, 1847,) of the Steamer Vulcan belonging to the public, and then in the service of the Board of Works, for £2000, no more than £300 have been paid on account. It seems that, according to the conditions of sale, one-fourth was to have been paid down, and the remainder by yearly payments of a fourth (£500) with interest, during the three years next following. Mr. Begley informs Your Committee that £200 are still due on the first instalment and that the second and third instalments have not been paid; making with the said balance of £200 on the first instalment £1200 due to the public, inde-

pendently of the fourth instalment to become payable after a few months hence. He states also that no security was required from the purchaser (Mr. St. Louis) as the Boat was to remain the property of the Government till paid for, the purchaser to be at the expense of insuring her; that the Commissioners considered the Boat itself sufficient security; that the purchaser has since been working for the Commissioners, but that the amount due him does not exceed £50. He cannot say that the Boat if returned to the Government would now be worth the balance. Your Committee cannot but remark how reprehensible is the conduct of those whose duty it was to take the precautions necessary to secure the payments of the amount, at which the said Steamer was sold, at the stipulated periods, when the aforesaid instalments should become due, the natural decay, with the tear and wear of the said Steamer, her boiler and machinery, by use, having during the three years, now nearly expired since her sale, necessarily very considerably impaired her value, and by this time rendered her little or nothing as a security for the amount due to the public by the purchaser.

Your Committee have not had the time necessary to enable them to examine, as minutely as they could have desired, the other public accounts of the year. They have observed, however, that the expense of paying Crown Witnesses attending the Courts of Criminal Jurisdiction, in Lower Canada, as shewn by the accounts of the Sheriff, is great, and such as to require the interposition of the Executive. The vice is systematic merely. There is no blame attachable to the Sheriffs in the matter, in so far as Your Committee are advised. Mr. Cary, the Deputy Inspector General, in answer to a question put to him by the Committee, observed—"the expenditure of the Sheriffs' offices has been considerably increased since the Act 39 George 3, chap. 9, was amended by the Ordinance of the Governor and Special Council of 2nd Victoria, chap. 56, whereby the Oath of poverty, formally required from claimants for payment of their time and expenses when called upon as Witnesses on the part of the Crown in Criminal causes, is dispensed with. An affidavit merely that the party claiming payment would suffer loss, if they were not indemnified for their expenses and loss of time in giving their attendance as Witnesses, being all that now is required from them." The Sheriff, who makes the payments, has no discretion to exercise in the matter—He "is bound to pay, the amounts awarded the Crown Witnesses, on production of the order from the Judge to that effect." Mr. Cary adds, "I have been informed that abuses exist in the charges made and allowed to Medical and other Professional men giving their attendance as Witnesses. It has been known that Medical men, residing in the vicinity of the Courts, have been subpoenaed to give evidence in certain cases, and required to appear, perhaps the first day of the term, and thence, from day to day, until the trial takes place; which, in some instances, may not be for six or eight days after the commencement of the Term. The Witness keeps himself informed of the probable day and hour of trial; and in the interval attends to his ordinary practice, and in the end charges and is paid, a daily allowance for the whole term from the commencement thereof until the day of trial."

Your Committee also observe that the Circuit allowances to the Judges, in both sections of the Province, are high and more than adequate to enable them to defray the expense (for which those allowances are solely intended, and not as a remuneration) of their several Circuits. They also find that with respect to one District (Gaspé) two Circuit allowances of £37 10s. each are granted the Judge who goes this Circuit (once a year from Quebec) in the supposition that two Cir-

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cuits are performed, whereas in fact there is but one. The Court sits ten days at each of two places (Percé and New Carlisle, some sixty miles apart) in the end of August and beginning of September, but the two sittings constitute but one Term of twenty days, and to perform the Circuits, for which £37 10s. ought in the opinion of Your Committee to suffice.

The whole nevertheless most respectfully submitted to Your Honourable House.

ROBERT CHRISTIE, Chairman.
JACOB DEWITT,
CALEB HOPKINS,
JOHN McCONNELL,
M. P. DE SALES LATERRIERE,
GEORGE SHERWOOD,
B. SEYMOUR,
TANCREDE SAUVAGEAU,
T. FORTIER,
JAMES HALL.

COMMITTEE ROOM,
Legislative Assembly, 31st July, 1850.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

COMMITTEE ROOM,
MONDAY, 24th June, 1850.

Joseph Cary, Esq., Deputy Inspector General, called in and Examined:

1. With respect to the first item (£1000) in account, No. 31, can you produce a copy of the Order in Council, of 10th May, 1849, alluded to?—*Ans.* Yes; I hand in a copy to the Committee.

[*See Appendix in this Report, marked A, to the said Order in Council.*]

2. Can you furnish the Committee with a detailed account of the expenditure of that amount?—*Ans.* I cannot; none having as yet been rendered.

[*For the said Order, see Appendix to this Report, B.*]

3. With respect to the second item (£1125) in the said account, No. 31, for the purchase of horses for a Mounted Police or Constabulary; how many horses were purchased?—*Ans.* In answer to this question, I produce the requisition signed by Messrs. Wetherall and McCord, of 17th May, 1849; and the Order thereupon endorsed by the Provincial Secretary, Mr. Leslie, which I hand in to the Committee.

4. Can you give a detailed account of the purchase of the horses?—*Ans.* The moneys expended have been accounted for, though I have not at this moment the account at hand. The horses, 45 or 50 in number, cost, each £21, at an average, including the expense of delivery; the person employed to effect the purchase being allowed £1 on each horse, over and above the purchase and expense, by way of a bounty.

5. At whose requisition was the 3rd item of £488s. 9d. for a horse, saddlery, &c., advanced, and for whose use was such horse purchased?—*Ans.* In answer to this question, I can only produce a letter from W. K. McCord, Esq., dated Montreal, 13th June, 1849, and the Order of the Provincial Secretary, indorsed upon it for the amount required, viz., £48 8s. 9d.

[*For the said Order, see Appendix to this Report, C.*]

6. With respect to the two items for pay and contingent expenses of the Constabulary force,

1st. For May, June, July and August last, £1257 6s. 1d.

2nd. For the same for the four months ended 31st December, 1849, £1753 19s. 5d. The Committee desire to know whether the same expenses are still running on, and how much monthly?—*Ans.* They are. The gross amount monthly is £451 19s. 9d., from which there is a deduction of 2s. per diem, from each Policeman, towards payment of his horse; this amounts monthly to about £140, so that the sum actually paid from the Treasury for pay, less the 2s., is about £311, which, with contingencies, may come to £350 per month. I cannot, however, speak precisely without taking an average, but will furnish the Committee to-morrow, with the amount expended monthly, upon an average of the time they have been employed. The pay to the men is 6s. per day, out of which there is the deduction aforesaid of 2s., and for the remaining 4s., they find themselves and their horses.

7. How many officers are employed on that Police service, and what are their respective designations and pay?—*Ans.* There is one Inspector at 15s. per day; one Sub-Inspector at 10s.; two Chief Constables, at 7s. 6d.; four Constables, 6s. 6d., and the rest, about 40 in all, are Sub-Constables, at 6s. each, of is under a stoppage of 2s. per day, for his horse. I cannot say whether the horses are yet paid for, but will inform the Committee on this head at its next sitting.

8. Is not the Mr. McCord mentioned in this account, the Police Magistrate for the City of Quebec? And was he not such, at the time he was so serving at Montreal, and paid therefor?—*Ans.* He is, and was such when serving, as mentioned, at Montreal.

9. Can you inform the Committee why it was deemed necessary to call Mr. McCord from his duties at Quebec, to Montreal, on the service, in which it appears by the Public Accounts, he was employed and paid, for these, as well as for the period of his absence from his post at Quebec?—*Ans.* I cannot.

10. There are, under the head "Mounted Constabulary Force," two items to Mr. Begley, Secretary of the Board of Works, it is presumed. One of £62 10s. for barrack rent, the other of £130 5s. 8d. for repairs to the same—and lower down, under the same head, £242 2s. 9d. for repairs to Bonsecours Market. Why are these moneys paid through the hands of this gentleman, rather than to the workman or contractors directly? Does he Act as Treasurer to the Board of Works, or as its Pay-master, as well as Secretary?—*Ans.* The payment of the rent and repairs of the barracks, was made by the Department of Public Works, because the building was leased by that Department, and many other expenses of public works, were made through the Secretary of the Department, for some time past, whilst such expenditure was paid in Debentures, as it became absolutely necessary that some person should be authorized to that effect, in order to remit the Debentures to the parties entitled to payment, in all the different parts of the Province—the Banks in some instances making a charge for so doing. Now that payments in cash are resumed, the necessity for that course no longer exists, and has consequently ceased to be in operation.

Committee adjourned.

COMMITTEE ROOM,
Tuesday, 25th June.

Mr. Cary was again called and Examined.

(*Witness handed in papers marked E, as requested by the Committee at its last sitting.*)

11. Can you inform the Committee for what particular purpose the first item, £1750, under the head of

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Special Services, in the said account, No. 31, was employed by the gentlemen, Messrs. *Hincks, Blake and Drummond*, to whom the same was advanced?—*Ans.* I cannot.

12. Have you any knowledge that an account of the application of this money has been rendered by those gentlemen?—*Ans.* The only knowledge I have of the matter is to be found in the Extract which I hand in from a Report of a Committee of the Executive Council on "Matters of State," dated 13th May, 1850, approved by His Excellency the Governor General on the same day.

(For the said Extract, see Appendix to this Report, marked F.)

13. For what were the expenses of £240 on the old Government House incurred?—*Ans.* This was for expenses incurred at the time of the disturbance in April and May, 1849, and in consequence of having troops on duty there during the summer, and down to November, when the removal of the Government took place. The moneys were advanced at different times to Mr. Luck, the guardian of these buildings, on his requisition for the purpose. Satisfactory accounts of the outlay of the amount have been sent in, which I can produce to the Committee if required. I would observe, that besides a Company of the Military accommodated during the summer at the Government House, the two Special Magistrates, Messrs. *Wetherhall and McCord*, and latterly Mr. *Johnson*, had their sittings there, and for whom an office was fitted up—this made part of the expense.

The Committee request that you will produce at the next sitting these accounts.

14. The Committee desire to be informed what proportions of the item of £331 was paid Messrs. *Wetherhall and McCord* as Special Magistrates, and what for the expenses incurred by them, and the nature of those expenses?—*Ans.* I will produce the vouchers, and answer this question in detail at the next sitting of the Committee.

15. For what contingent expenses was the item of £100 to Messrs. *Ermatinger and Johnson* incurred?—*Ans.* I believe it was on account of contingencies of the mounted constabulary, but I will also produce this account at the next sitting.

16. There is an item of £146 to Mr. *Delisle*, to remunerate him for his services on the enquiry into the late disturbances in the city of Montreal in April, 1849. Is not this gentleman the Clerk of the Crown and of the Peace of that name?—*Ans.* He is.

17. What were those services?—*Ans.* The Extract from a Report of the Committee of the Executive Council of the 1st September, 1843, on "Matters of State," which I now produce, explains all the knowledge I have on the subject.

(For the said Extract, see Appendix to this Report, marked G.)

18. For what were the remaining six items incurred—beginning at "G. Futvoyes," to "Haworths" inclusively, under the head of "Special Services," amounting to £299?—*Ans.* The two documents I now produce, explain all the knowledge I have on these items.

(For the said Documents, see Appendix to this Report, marked H, and I.)

19. Are not Messieurs *Coursol, Ermatinger and Bouchette*, public functionaries, receiving previously and at the time, salaries or emoluments of office from the

Public Treasury?—*Ans.* They are, and were such at the time.

(Witness withdrew.)

Committee adjourned.

COMMITTEE ROOM,
Wednesday, 26th June, 1850.

Mr. *Cary* produces the accounts of moneys expended by Mr. *Luck*, as directed yesterday. He also informs the Committee, in answer to a question, yesterday proposed, that the proportion of the sum of £331 5s. paid to *W. K. McCord, Esq.*, for his service as Special Magistrate at Montreal, between 30th April and 25th September, 1849, is £264 5s. Mr. *Wetherhall* had, for the same period, the like allowance. The balance was for contingencies, I presume. Mr. *Cary* also produces vouchers for contingent expenses to Messrs. *Ermatinger and Johnson*, to the amount of £148 18s. 1d., of which, £100 only, are as yet brought into account.—(See 6th item under head "Special Services.")

20. What is the loss sustained by *John Hammill* on his contract for building bridges across Grand River, mentioned in the first item, under the head "Miscellaneous" and for which £150 has been paid him?—*Ans.* I know nothing of it myself, but I produce an Order in Council, of the 28th May, 1849, by which it appears that this indemnity for losses sustained by him on a contract for building bridges across the Grand River, in 1835, had been recommended by a Committee of the House of Assembly, of the late Province of Upper Canada. The Executive Government, in the absence of any jurisdiction in the matter by the Board of Works, have caused payment of the amount recommended, viz., £150 to be paid Mr. *Hammill*, declaring it to be an exception to the general rule which has guided them in similar cases.

(For the said Order in Council, see Appendix to this Report, marked K.)

21. By what authority was the second item of £750 paid Messrs. *Calvin, Cook & Co.*, under the head "Miscellaneous," expended for towage?—*Ans.* All I know of this charge is that the amount was paid in three payments, two of £500 each, and one of £750 to Messrs. *Calvin, Cook & Co.*, pursuant to three certificates, which I produce, from the Chief Commissioner of the Board of Works, Mr. *Taché*, one dated 3rd August, the second on the 18th October, and the third on the 13th December last. I believe this money is paid for towage of vessels, by tug-steamers, from canal to canal, in ascending and descending the St. Lawrence. I believe there is an Order in Council for this expenditure.

(For the said Certificates, see Appendix to this Report, marked L.)

22. Can you produce it?—*Ans.* I will endeavour, by to-morrow.

23. The next four items are, £25, £120 5s. 6d., £18 6s. 4d. and £100, expended by Mr. *Thomas A. Begley*, on various services. Is this the Mr. *Begley*, Secretary to the Commissioners of Public Works?—*Ans.* It is.

24. How are his accounts checked and controlled, and the due application of moneys advanced him for any Public Works secured?—*Ans.* They are credited by our (the Inspector General's) Department, to which he accounts every six months.

25. Do any considerable sums of money come into his hands in this way?—*Ans.* Yes.

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26. Does he receive advances on work, or only as the work progresses, or in payment of such as actually is done, or as may by contract be agreed to be advanced to contractors?—*Ans.* The moneys made payable to Mr. Begley, since payment in Debentures were resorted to, are in general for a certain amount, to pay to a person named, generally a Contractor on account of the contract for work done as certified by the Engineer superintending the work. Mr. Begley then receives the amount in Debentures, or part in Cash, as the case may be, and remits the same to the parties entitled to receive it.

27. Does not Mr. Begley also receive occasionally moneys in advance for works to be afterwards accounted for?—*Ans.* Yes; for small disbursements on account of particular works, not exceeding £500 at a time, however.

28. How much, in course of a year, may pass through his hands, in this way, for small disbursements?—*Ans.* I cannot say, at this moment, but will endeavour to ascertain, near about, by to-morrow.

29. Is Mr. Begley under sureties for the moneys coming into, and passing through his hands, on account of the Public Service?—*Ans.* It does not appear that any security is given by Mr. Begley for the performance of his duties, as Secretary to the Department of Public Works.

30. What amount in money or debentures, may, according to the best of your knowledge, have been at any one time in Mr. Begley's hands?—*Ans.* I cannot say but there may be several thousands—according to the calls for payments.

COMMITTEE ROOM,
Thursday, 27th June, 1850.

Mr. Cary appears before the Committee, and produces an Order in Council of the 12th March 1849, relating to the employ of the Tug-steamers in order to secure a perfect and continuous line of Navigation on the St. Lawrence, viz:—one between the head of the Cornwall Canal, and Prescott, another on the Lake St. Francis, and a third on Lake St. Lewis.

(For this order in Council see Appendix to this Report marked M.)

31. Do these Tug-boats yield returns, adequate to defray the outlay upon them?—I am not aware that any income is derived from them, nor that additional tolls are imposed in consequence of the assistance they afford. If there had been any tolls payable for the use of them apart from those levied on the Canal, they would I presume have appeared in the Public Accounts.

Mr. Cary, in further explanation, of his answer yesterday to the 8th and 9th questions, states, that at no one time has so much as £500 for small disbursements been drawn by the Secretary of the Board of Works, Mr. Begley, but that small sums of from £100 to £250, are frequently drawn for different works, as the service may require.

32. Is there no paymaster to the Board of Works?—There is none at present. There were several, two or three years ago.

33. Why have they been discontinued? and when?—I know of no particular reason, except that the Public Works have many of them been discontinued, and to save expence it was thought proper two years since to discontinue them.

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34. Have the paymasters all regularly accounted and paid up any balances that may have been in their hands?—I cannot answer this at the present moment, but will endeavour by the next sitting.

35. Are you aware of any defalcations, or defalcation by any paymaster or other functionary of the Board of Works—and by whom?—I am not aware just now, but will endeavour to inform myself by to-morrow.

36. With respect to the item of £966, 18s. 8d. for repair of roads within the liberties of the City of Toronto, why is this charged in the Public Accounts against the Province?—In answer to this question I produce an Order in Council of the 14th December, 1849, by His Excellency the Governor General.

(For this order see Appendix to this Report marked N.)

37. What were the services for which Colonel Ord, of the Royal Engineers, was paid £100?—They were for services, as stated in the accounts, "on the boundary of the United States;" but I cannot particularize them—I will to-morrow, give the Committee such information on the subject as I can procure.

38. Why was the sum of £50 paid to the School of Medicine and Surgery, at Montreal?—This was a mistake,—The amount estimated (300) being paid the institution instead of the amount voted (£250). The error was discovered after payment, and the amount will be subtracted from next vote.

39. What was the occasion or cause that induced the advance of £450 for provisions, clothing &c., to the Mountaineer Indians—and have you a detail of the articles purchased, and how employed?—I will endeavour to answer this to-morrow.

40. There are five items, amounting in all to £3713 14s. 9d. to Messrs. Desbarats & Derbishire, Queen's Printers, for printing &c., including £2256 on account of general printing, and subscription to the *Canada Gazette* for 1849,—are these over and above the appropriations for that year?—They are.

41. How much was the appropriation, and has it been expended?—It was £5000,—and the whole has been expended.

42. These two sums make £8713,—Does this suffice for discharging the entire amount of expense incurred by the Government for printing, in 1849?—Not entirely. Some accounts for printing have been paid since these accounts were rendered, and there are some balances still due; but the whole, paid and to pay, are inconsiderable.

43. Have you the accounts at hand?—I will produce them to-morrow.

COMMITTEE ROOM,
Friday, 28th June, 1848.

Mr. Cary appears, in explanation of certain questions asked him, yesterday, and which he was unable to answer at the moment, now states that:

Answer to question 34.—The several paymasters to the Board of Works render accounts to that Board, who charge themselves with the amounts advanced to the paymasters, and account for the expenditure in the general accounts rendered by the Board, so that the accounts of the paymasters are not sent to the Inspector General's Office. I am informed that one of the paymasters, Mr. Begley, appears as a defaulter in the books of the Board to the amount of between four and

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five hundred pounds, but is as yet unsettled, Mr. Begley having claims against the Board as a set off.

Ans. to Ques. 37. With respect to the £100 paid to Colonel Ord, Royal Engineers, he states that, some time during the past year he Provincial Government was informed that a boundary mark on the division line, between this Province and the United States, had been removed by some evil disposed persons. As it could not be restored without the consent of the Government of the United States, a negotiation was consequently opened on the subject between the two Governments when the authorities of the United States appointed a Colonel Graham as Commissioner on their part, and it became necessary that an Officer of equal rank should be named on the part of the Provincial Government to meet Colonel Graham. Colonel Ord was accordingly appointed for the service; in order to cover the expenses the sum of £100 was paid to enable him to proceed.

Ans. to Ques. 39. With respect to the relief of £450 granted to Mountaineer Indians on the North Shore of the St. Lawrence, Mr. Cary produces an order in Council of 14th December, 1849, authorizing

the advance of that amount in payment of necessaries previously authorized to be purchased for them. The necessaries for which this money was laid out he cannot explain, the accounts not yet having come to hand.

44. Were advances made for the like purpose any previous year, and when?—Yes: there were two amounts, the one of £450, the other of £210, advanced to the Right Reverend Bishop of Sydimé at Quebec, in 1848, towards relieving the Mountaineer Indians.—These moneys have been accounted for by the Bishop's Secretary. I produce the accounts.

Mr. Cary produced a Schedule in reference to the expenses of printing. He observes that when examined yesterday he was under the impression that the balance was smaller than, on looking into the accounts in his possession, he finds it to be.

The Schedule is as follows, and shows the balance paid Messrs. Desbarats & Derbshire, Queen's Printer, since the Public Accounts for 1849 were made up, to be £807 5s. 9d. for printing, and £177 19s. 3d. for distribution of the Laws, making a total of £985, as the balance.

List of the Accounts paid the Queen's Printer, since the close of the Public Accounts, on the 1st February, 1850, for the year 1849.

	Accounts	£	s.	d.
Stationery for Customs Branch, Inspector General's Office, for the half year ending 31st December, 1849 ...	A.	13	13	10
Printing for same Department, same Fund.....	B.	129	6	2
Register Books for Registrars, Canada West	C.	23	10	0
The same, Canada East	D.	42	12	0
Stationery for Superintendent of Education, Canada East, half year ended 31st December, 1849	E.	85	0	4
<i>Ditto</i> for Crown Land Department	F.	43	9	4
Balance of Account for Printing Blanks, Census Forms .....	...	53	9	8
[Desbarats & Derbshire]—(For account, see — in Statement 31, Provincial Accounts 49.)				
Distribution of Statutes from 28th November, 1848, to February, 1850	G.	177	19	3
Printing reserved Acts of last Session	H.	119	12	3
<i>Ditto</i> Election Acts	I.	70	19	9
Acts furnished the Legislative Council.....	K.	67	16	6
Balance of Printing the Local and Private Acts .....	...	157	15	10
(For account, see Form No. 46, in Statement 31, Provincial Accounts 49.)				

COMMITTEE ROOM,
Saturday, 29th June, 1850.

Mr. Cary appeared before the Committee :

45. How were the several services, under the head expenses attending the removal of the seat of Government to Toronto agreed for?—by contract, pursuant to public notice or by private agreement? *Ans.*—As far as I understand, it was by calls upon the different steamboat proprietors to send in proposals of the lowest rate at which they would convey families and effects, which the Government had to transport from Montreal to Toronto.

46. Was there any supervision on the part of the Government, as to what moveables and effects should be so transported from Montreal to Toronto, in order to prevent abuses of the privilege, so afforded the officials, by their forwarding at the public expense bulky and unnecessary household furniture and lumber? *Ans.*—I am not aware that there was any supervision of the kind beyond what occurred in my own case, that is to say, in the conveyance of my family and furniture this spring from Montreal to Toronto; it was intimated to me that all the packages were to be embarked at Montreal, under the superintendence of the Lachine Canal wharfinger—who was to see to the weighing of every package, the contract being taken by the ton weight (not by bulk)—considered a great advantage to the public.

47. How much was to be paid per ton? *Ans.*—I understand it to be nineteen shillings currency per ton.

48. The sum total paid, according to the account now before the Committee, towards expenses of removal of the Seat of Government is stated at £7,974—is this the total of the expenses incurred under this head? *Ans.*—No. There are further expenses that have been paid since that account was made up,—it only closes the account till January last. The whole of the conveyances of last spring remain to be accounted for.

49. Can you state the total amount—is it considerable? *Ans.*—I cannot from memory, but will endeavor to inform myself on the subject by next sitting. I would, however, observe, that a great part of the expenses charged to the removal of the Seat of Government are for repairs, alterations to buildings, &c., at Toronto: the costs of transports are a separate matter, which I can pretty nearly ascertain as far as payments have been made.

COMMITTEE ROOM,
Monday, 1st July, 1850.

Mr. Cary again appeared, and in elucidation of his answer to the last question proposed to him on Saturday, the 29th ultimo, produces an extract from an Order in Council of the 20th June ultimo;

50. The Committee referring to account No. 18, giving the expenditure of the Civil Government for the

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year ended 31st December, 1849, as provided for by the Act 12 Vict. cap. 32, observe that the Contingencies for the several Offices of the Sheriffs in Lower Canada are high, viz.; those to the Sheriff at Quebec, £1706 15s. 3d.—to the Sheriffs at Montreal, £3535 1s. 7d.—of Three Rivers: £1211 14s. 9d.—St. Francis, £566 13s. 4d.—Gaspé, £150. Can you explain why they are so large? *Ans.*—In addition to the ordinary causes, such as increased population, &c., that tend to augment the Public Expenditure, particularly that of the Administration of Justice, the Expenditure of the Sheriff's Office has been considerably increased since the Act 39 Geo III, Cap. 9, was amended by the Ordinance of the Governor and Special Council of 2 Vict. Cap 56, whereby the Oath of Poverty formerly required from claimants for payment of their time and expenses when called upon as Witnesses on the part of the Crown, in criminal cases, is dispensed with. An affidavit, merely that the parties claiming payment would suffer loss if they were not indemnified for their expenses and loss of time in giving their attendance as witnesses, being all that is now required of them. As instances of some of the allowances certified by the Law Officers and ordered for payment by the Judges, I lay before the Committee copies of a Report made by myself, and that of a Committee of the Honourable Executive Council in consequence, on the account of payments to Crown Witnesses by the Sheriff of Quebec, during the half year ended 31st December, 1843:

Extract from a Report of the Deputy Inspector General, dated Kingston, 3rd February, 1844, on the accounts of W. S. Sewell, Esquire, Sheriff of the District of Quebec, for the half year ended 31st December, 1843:—

“With respect to the accounts of payment for the attendance of Crown Witnesses, it is observed, that in some cases the allowances made, appear to be extraordinary, and beyond what may be considered as intended by the provisions of the Ordinance 2nd Vict. Cap. 56, that is, not exceeding the expenses the witness was, *bona fide*, put to, making also a reasonable allowance for his or her trouble and loss of time.”

In the following instances the allowances made, are:

September Term, 1843.

Voucher 24—To George Sutherland, a witness, Mileage from Kingston to Quebec, and return, 250 leagues,	a 1s.....	£12	10	0
Trouble and loss of time 16 days,	a 30s.....	24	0	0
For board and lodging.....		7	15	0
		£44	5	0

It may be observed that, the journey was made during the season of Navigation; the expense of proceeding from Kingston to Montreal by steamer... £2 0 0
Montreal to Quebec..... 1 0 0

£3 0 0

Same for returning would make £6, for which £12 10s. is allowed.

Voucher 50, David Jameson, a witness, Mileage from Toronto to Quebec and return, 400 leagues, a 1s..	£20	0	0
Trouble and loss of time, 15 days,	a 30s.....	22	10
Six days' board and lodging....		5	10
In all.....	£48	0	0

During the season of Navigation, the expense of the voyage would not exceed £11 or £12.

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In the above mentioned cases the amounts are certified as reasonable by the officer conducting the prosecution on the part of the Crown, and the amounts are taxed by a Judge.

No reduction is recommended to be made in the accounts, because the Sheriff, who makes the payment, is bound to pay the amounts, on the production of the order from the Judge to that effect.

Certified,

JOSEPH CARY,
Deputy Inspec. Gen.

To His Excellency the Right Honourable Sir Charles T. Metcalfe, Baronet, G. C. B., Governor General of British North America, &c. &c., &c.,

REPORT of a Committee of the Executive Council, Present—The Honourable Mr. Daly and Mr. Draper; on the Account of the Sheriff of the District of Quebec, for the half year ending the 31st of December last.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

The Committee have had under their consideration the account of the Sheriff of the District of Quebec, for the half year ending 31st December last.

The amount as reported on by the Inspector General cannot be otherwise than paid, and they recommend the same accordingly.

There is included a disbursement for which the Sheriff, however, is not answerable, which appears to the Committee to be of such an extravagant character that they cannot pass it without remark, and without offering a suggestion to prevent so needless a waste of public money for the future.

This disbursement is the amount of payment to Crown Witnesses.

The Ordinance 2 Vict. Cap. 56 authorizes the Court of Justice, before whom any witness subpoenaed on behalf of the Crown shall appear to order the Sheriff to pay the witness such sum as the Court or Judge shall think reasonable, not exceeding the expenses the witness was, *bona fide*, put to, making also a reasonable allowance for his trouble and loss of time; but it provides that the Court or Judge shall not make such order without a certificate from the Crown Officer prosecuting, that the charges are reasonable, and unless the witness shall also make oath that the charges are true and correct, and that he will sustain loss unless the same be paid.

Two accounts are before the Committee for payment to witnesses attending the Court of King's Bench at Quebec, in September last. One of the witnesses came from Kingston. He has been allowed £12 10s. as mileage or travelling expenses to Quebec and back. The actual expenses by steamer would not have exceeded half that sum. Thirty shillings per diem is allowed for trouble and loss of time, and the witness's board and lodging is paid over and above,—the whole amount to this witness for sixteen days loss of time and expenses being £44 5s. The other witness came from Toronto. He is allowed £20 as mileage and travelling expenses, at least double the steamboat fare. A similar daily allowance of thirty shillings for trouble and loss of time, and his board and lodging six days in Quebec, £5 10s.,—altogether £48 for fifteen days loss of time and expenses.

The Committee cannot concur in thinking these charges reasonable. The expenses appear to them to exceed what the witnesses were *bona fide* put to, both as regards mileage and board and lodging, for the Committee do not understand that a witness is to incur as large a bill as he pleases at a tavern and have it paid out of public money. But to allow thirty shillings

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per diem over and above all expenses, appears to the Committee far to exceed a reasonable allowance, and they think they ought not to have been certified.

To retrench this unnecessary expenditure the Committee recommend that a Circular be immediately sent to the Counsel or other Officers conducting Crown prosecutions in Lower Canada, calling their attention to this subject, and requesting them to exercise great economy in granting certificates for the future, although the law requires the affidavit of the witness, it requires also the certificate of the Crown Officer to the reasonableness of the charges, and it is to be expected that he should not simply echo the affidavit but exercise a sound discretion to protect the public.

All which is respectfully submitted,

By order,

(Signed,) D. DALY,
Chairman.

COUNCIL CHAMBER,
Kingston, 18th March, 1844.

A true copy,

JOS. CARY,
Dep. Insp. Gen.

I have been informed that abuses exist in the charges allowed to Medical and other professional men giving their attendance as witnesses. It has been known that Medical men residing in the vicinity of the Courts, have been subpoenaed to give evidence in certain cases, and required to appear, perhaps the first day of the Term and thence from day to day until the trial takes place, which in some instances may not be for six or eight days after the commencement of the Term. The witness keeps himself informed of the probable day and hour of trial; and in the interval attends to his ordinary practice, and in the end charges, and is paid a daily allowance for the whole Term, from the commencement of the Term until the day of trial. Such expenditure is also increased by all the Acts of 1841, reforming or consolidating the Criminal Laws (4 and 5 Vict., cap. 24,) providing that the expenses of witnesses called on the part of the accused be paid from the same sources and in the same manner as those giving evidence on the part of the Crown. Another cause of increased expenditure in the offices of Sheriff, is the operation of the recent Act of 1847, requiring that particular lists of persons liable to serve as Jurors be taken in all parts of each District every second year. I may be permitted to observe that since the date of the Order in Council of 1st March, 1844, no such flagrant instance of excessive allowance to Crown witnesses has been observed.

51. The expenses for fees and disbursements to Coroners in Lower Canada constitute a considerable item. Is there any control upon those functionaries, or are they free to hold Inquests upon all cases in which it may please them to do so?—*Ans.* I am not aware of what the facts may be. I believe they consider themselves bound by law to hold Inquests in certain cases, for instance, of sudden deaths—deaths by accident, or from unknown causes—and where there may be suspicion of foul play. A general return of inquests and verdicts is made half yearly to the Inspector General's Office where these accounts are examined.

52. Are they themselves the sole judges of the cases in which they are to hold inquests?—*Ans.* I believe they are—I at least know nothing to the contrary.

53. The expenses allowed the High Constable in Lower Canada are considerable—How are they controlled?—By the Judges?—*Ans.* They have fees for

apprehensions, execution of search warrants and service of subpoenas and mileage. Their accounts are certified by the Magistrates, or Judges.

54. In the Circuit allowances, (referring to No. 13 of the Accounts, Schedule A of the Civil List,) there is an item of £100 to Mr. Justice Panet—for what Circuits were these?—*Ans.* That item comprises allowances for attending the Court of Appeals
at Montreal..... £25 0 0
And for going the two Gaspé Circuits
£37 10s. each..... 75 0 0
£100 0 0

55. You say two Circuits—Do you mean Circuits performed in the course of two years?—*Ans.* The two Circuits I allude to are a continuation of the Court from Percé to New Carlisle in the year 1849.

56. Are you aware that the sittings of the Court of Queen's Bench at Percé, during the ten last days of August, and at New Carlisle in Bay de Chaleur, some sixty-two miles distant from Percé, for ten days in the beginning of September in each year, constitute but one and the same Term?—*Ans.* The Court it seems is held in the two Counties of Gaspé and Bonaventure, and it is for this reason I presume that the Judge who goes the Gaspé Circuit once a year gets the two Circuit allowances. The Circuit allowance for the Gaspé Circuit had been, I believe, in the first instance, fixed at £50, but on the representation of some one of the Judges that this sum would not pay the expenses of the Circuit, it was increased.

57. What is the Circuit allowance to the Judges going the other Circuits in Lower Canada?—*Ans.* For attending the Court of Appeals and Superior Courts at Quebec and Montreal, Three Rivers and Sherbrooke, £25 each, and for the Country Circuits, £12 10s. each.

58. The Judge going the Gaspé Circuit, is then the only one who gets £37 10s. for his one Circuit and which Circuit the Court being held at the two places is counted as two, that is to say, his Circuit costs the Country £75 currency?—*Ans.* Yes.

Mr. Christie, a member of the Committee, states that the expense of hiring and travelling in Gaspé during the summer months, and of going thither from Quebec and returning to that City, which he has often performed, having for several years resided in that District, are not greater than in other parts of Lower Canada. The roads are practicable, and in general good. The hotels or boarding-houses may not afford as sumptuous fare as those in the more populous and frequented parts of Canada, but there is an abundance of the best the country yields, and at moderate rates. The conveyances for travelling are not, from the want of regular stages throughout the District, so convenient nor frequent as in other parts of the Province it is true, but travellers are rarely detained any considerable time for want of such.

COMMITTEE ROOM,
THURSDAY, 4th July, 1850.

Thomas A. Begley, Esq., Examined:—

59. Are you the Secretary to the Commissioners of Public Works?—*Ans.* I am Secretary to the Department of Public Works.

60. How long have you held that office?—*Ans.* I have held it since the year 1841, when the Act establishing the Board of Works was first passed. The salary is £500 per annum. I have no other allowance.

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The Honorable Hamilton H. Killaly, appeared before the Committee, and was examined.

72. The Committee understand that you are employed in a responsible situation, under the Board of Public Works; state in what capacity; your chief duties; and where you are stationed?—*Ans.* I am employed as Resident Engineer and Superintendent of the Welland Canal—I am stationed at St. Catharines, where the Canal office is—my chief duties are various, viz: To direct and superintend all the works of construction, and completion of those parts of the Canal yet unfinished,—to regulate and control the works necessary for the annual maintenance of the Canal generally, to have prepared and to furnish to the Department of Public Works, monthly, the pay rolls of the establishment, Lock and Bridge tenders, &c., &c., and the several accounts of materials and contingencies—the returns of labour, and the measurement and certificate for work done by contractors—all of which, when passed by the Commissioners of Public Works, are placed in the hands of the Paymaster, to whom, directly, the necessary moneys are transmitted by the Department. My duty further requires me to make constant examination of the works—to see that strict attention to their several duties is given by the Lock and Bridge tenders, overseers, and other subordinate officers—to enforce the observance of the regulations established for safety and proper use of the Canal—to impose fines for the non-observance of these regulations, or for any damage done to the Works by vessels, &c.—to regulate, and, when need is, to stop the supply of water from the canal to the several mills, &c.—to dispose of any lease water power, under the regulations and conditions adopted by the Governor in Council. The foregoing, with the general duties of agent or actuary in all matters connected with the Canal, and the lands and property belonging to it, will explain to the Committee the nature and extent of my employment.

73. The Committee desire to be informed by you, whether any inconvenience is experienced in that Branch of the service in which you are employed, by contractors, labourers or others in recovering from the Board of Works the moneys as such become due to them by the Commissioners thereof, in consequence of Works performed by such Contractors, pursuant to their contracts—the causes of the inconvenience and complaints, if any such exist—whether they have been detrimental to the public service, and an exposition of any cases occurring to you that may elucidate the matter—whence arising, and how to be redressed?—*Ans.* Inconvenience has occasionally been experienced by contractors and labourers employed on the line of this Canal, from delay in receiving their payments. The causes of the inconvenience are (as above stated) the payments occasionally not being received by the contractors shortly after the respective estimates are forwarded, or by the laborers within a short time after they have earned them. The principal sources of this evil, where it was of much extent, I look on as arising from the fact, that the state of the finances at times has been such, that the Government had not the means at command at once, to remit the amount of the estimates. I attribute it, also, partly, to the many changes which have taken place in the Department, the incoming Commissioners naturally requiring to obtain an insight into the details before they passed the accounts—partly to certain works having been unavoidably proceeded with, the necessity for which had only been discovered in the course of the general progress, and were of such a nature that they could not safely be postponed, but for which, therefore, no opportunity had been offered of having had them previously provided for. Where inconvenience has arisen from the foregoing causes, I look upon it to have

been unavoidable; but I attribute the inconvenience occasionally to due attention not being given at all times, to bring the returns, estimates, &c. before the Commissioners without delay,—and when passed, to sufficient interest not being taken by the proper officer to ensure the necessary available funds being at once sent over to pay them. As the Committee require “an exposition of any cases that may elucidate the matter,” I will state:—A check for a large amount has been sent over to the paymaster here to pay the wages, &c. long due, but being on a Bank which had no Branch here, after in vain endeavouring to negotiate it, that officer had to return it to the quarter from which it was received (the Secretary of the Department of Public Works) finally, after further loss of time, the amount of the check is sent over to him in cash, by post.—Again, checks to pay the monthly returns have been sent over, for sums much larger than are known to be usually at the command of the country Branches—the consequence has been delay—the checks when presented could not be paid, in fact were literally dishonoured, and the moneys had not till the Branch communicated with the parent Bank, and the necessary amount sent over. I conceive, very little trouble taken by the Secretary of the Department would have prevented all this, namely, to have apprized the parent Bank of the large amount for which a check payable at its Branch, was being sent, when, of course, care would be taken to have the necessary means to meet it, sent by the same post that conveyed the check.

Within a short time, much inconvenience was caused by such neglect, although a contractor informed me he was in the office of the Department when the check was about to be sent, and that he stated to the Secretary at the moment, “there was no use in sending so large a check unless notice to the Bank was given, as it was well known such large sums were not left in the offices of the Branch Banks.” This check was received, but no such notice as that suggested by the contractor having been given, it could not be cashed, and the payments, of course, were delayed until the parent Bank, being written to by the paymaster here, remitted the necessary funds.

I conceive that “*detriment to the Public Service*” does arise from non-regularity of payments, and that such must be the case—I consider it scarcely necessary to explain to the Committee. If contractors apprehend delay in payment, they are aware they must provide for the payment of their men, materials, &c., and it being seldom that they are in such circumstances as to be enabled to do this from their own moneys, they are obliged to resort to discount, and of course as provident men, they add sufficient to the rates of their tenders to compensate themselves,—again, men of small capital, although otherwise competent contractors, are deterred from tendering. “*Strikes*” among the men, and of course delay, are also caused by irregular payments.

As to the “*redressing*” the evil, the present Commissioners of Public Works have been enabled by the late improvement in the financial condition of the Province, to adopt a course by which it is not probable the contractors will again have occasion to complain, if the arrangements and intentions of the Commissioners are duly carried out by their subordinates in the manner already stated; and I have only further to add, that in my opinion a small sum should be always at the command of the paymaster here, (who is under security) to pay off, on the certificate of the Superintendent, any men that may be discharged in the course of the month, without compelling them to wait three or four weeks, as has sometimes been the case.

74. The Committee are informed that large sums, on account of contracts entered into, have been

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from time to time drawn by warrants in favour of the Secretary of the Board of Works. Can you explain why the moneys it may be necessary to advance on account of such contracts, are not paid from the Treasury, by warrant in favour of the Contractors themselves, rather than in favour of the Secretary, and what inconveniences arise from the latter mode? The Committee desire you will give them your views fully in this behalf?—*Ans.* I believe much the larger portion of the sums to which contractors have been entitled, have been drawn by warrants in favour of the Secretary of the Department of Public Works. I cannot explain why this has been so, but probably reasons of which I am not aware may be given for its adoption. I consider that the Treasury practice, general I believe, elsewhere, to issue the warrants directly in favour of the party entitled to the moneys; would be as convenient, and would be safer for the public and more in consonance with the 9th Vict. cap. 37, which requires the contractors to be paid by a "certificate for a warrant."—(See accompanying form of receipt.) By their being so paid, there would be no necessity for large sums passing into and lying in the hands of an officer who has given no security. I have only further to state, that I think it is not expedient that the Secretary of the Department should act under power of Attorney as agent for contractors, to receive their money, &c.; that the system now acted on of giving the estimates to the contractors themselves is very satisfactory to them, as it enables them to realize the amount from the Banks without loss of time; and that it is desirable, in my opinion, to adopt the same course with respect to the payment of labourers, &c., by drawing an estimate for the amount in favour of the payment here, which would be cashed by the Bank at the same time, and in the same manner as those in favour of the contractors, while no further responsibility would be incurred by or imposed on that officer than at present.

COMMITTEE ROOM,
13th July, 1850.

Joseph Cary, Esquire, Deputy Inspector General,
Called in, and Examined;—

75. Can you inform the Committee at what period the Constitution of the late Province of Lower Canada was suspended?—*Ans.* The Proclamation of the Administrator of the Government of Lower Canada, announcing that the Act of the Imperial Parliament, 1 Vict. cap. 9, making "Temporary Provision for the Government of Lower Canada," was to commence and take effect within the said Province, and was dated the 27th March, 1838. The Constitution ceased, consequently, from that day.

76. To what period was the Speaker of the Legislative Council paid his salary, as such?—*Ans.* The Hon. Jonathan Sewell was paid his salary as Speaker of the Legislative Council of Lower Canada up to the 31st March, 1838, in common with the officers of the Legislative Council, and no longer. The other officers of that body were placed on a pension from that date.

77. To what period were the Speaker and the other officers of the House of Assembly of Lower Canada paid their several salaries?—*Ans.* These were all, in like manner, except Mr. Speaker Papineau, paid to the same period, viz., to the 31st March, 1838.

78. Can you inform the Committee when the last payment was made to Mr. Papineau on account of his salary as Speaker of the House of Assembly, the amount thereof, and how much would be due him from that date, supposing him to be entitled to his salary down to the period to which Mr. Sewell was finally

paid?—*Ans.* The last payment made to Mr. Papineau, on account of his salary as Speaker of the House of Assembly of Lower Canada, was in 1846, the sum of £4,500, currency, being voted by the Legislature in the Session of that year, being the amount of his salary at the rate of £1000 per annum, from 1st October, 1832, to the 31st March, 1837; the several warrants for that salary having been issued from time to time in his favour, in the same manner and time as the warrants issued for salaries of other public functionaries, but Mr. Papineau declined taking them up. On the political troubles breaking out in the fall of 1837, these warrants in favour of Mr. Papineau were destroyed, I believe, by order of Government. There would be due Mr. Papineau, if paid to the same time to which Mr. Sewell was paid, £1000 for one year's salary from 1st April, 1837, to 31st March, 1838.

The Honorable *Louis Joseph Papineau* a Member of the House laid before the Committee the following:

My application for arrears of salary was as follows:

MONTREAL, 4th March, 1846,

SIR,—

May I beg that you will be kind enough to submit to His Excellency the Governor General, for his early and favourable consideration, my just claim for the payment of arrears of salary due me as former Speaker of the House of Assembly.

Your sense of justice and perfect knowledge of the facts, exempt me from the necessity of entering into any explanation with reference to the nature and amount of my claim, which is founded on public documents.

I therefore, trust that, at the first convenient opportunity, you will lay before His Excellency all necessary information, and a detail of the circumstances which oblige me, respectfully, to solicit his interference, by issuing his Warrant to the Receiver General, or adopting such other measures, as in his wisdom and benevolence he may think proper, so as to enable me to receive a sum which is justly due to me from Her Majesty's Government.

I am, &c.,

(Signed) L. J. PAPINEAU.

The Hon. D. Daly, &c.

When I made this demand I knew not what was the sum due to me, referring it to the Government to establish by a correct examination of public documents what it might be. If through mistake they have named a less sum, that unintentional error impairs in no manner a just claim.

On leaving my demand in writing to the Provincial Secretary, and on his asking me what was the amount that I claimed, I told him that I knew not exactly what it was; that as far as memory would serve, I was informed, on the part of Lord Gosford, that he had seized warrants in my favour to the amount, I thought, of four thousand five hundred pounds. I did not explain whether it was sterling or currency, or what period it covered.

On the 11th April following, the Administrator of the Government recommends the subject in a Message, concluding in the following terms:—"The Administrator of the Government is advised that this debt is due in point of law, and if the House concur in this opinion, and shall be pleased to make provision for the payment of it, the Administrator of the Govern-

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"ment is authorized in such case to signify his willingness, on behalf of Her Majesty's Government, to accede to Mr. Papineau's application.

The unanimous vote of the Legislative Assembly on the day of was in these words: *Resolved*, That there is now due to the Hon. L. J. Papineau, late Speaker of the House of Assembly of Lower Canada, the sum of four thousand five hundred pounds, currency, and that, for the payment of the said sum, there be granted to Her Majesty, out of the Consolidated Revenue, the said sum of £4500, currency.

This was all true, but not the whole truth, as more than that sum was due. When it was voted, the Hon. Mr. LaFontaine correctly stated, that since Government was to pay Mr. Papineau, they ought to do it in full, and that he thought the sum due him larger than the one proposed to be voted. It was thus that I learned that there had likely been an error made in the amount demanded, and that I was led to ask my brother if there was time to correct it, to which he answered, that it was too late, and that business so crowded in, at the close of a Session that there remained no time to search and find it out; nor was it of moment, as, if there was an error, it could be readily corrected in another Session.

Even when I wrote the Governor General on the 27th July, 1848, I had not taken the trouble to ascertain, as from the first I had declared that I had left it to Government to establish it from public documents what was the amount due to me; nor to search from what cause it had arisen that the Government had fallen into an error in stating it. In the confusion subsequent to the troubles breaking out in 1837, in the change of the form of Government, and the removal of its seat from Quebec to Montreal, must be found the circumstances through which the warrants signed in my favour by Lord Gosford have been mislaid. They were searched for in 1846, and, not being found, my conversation above related, with the Provincial Secretary, seems to have guided him, stating that I made the demand of the sum mentioned. Mr. LaFontaine replied, that it was not a definite sum that I demanded, but all that might be due to me. Now that inquiry has been made, it is plain that the sum due, to October, 1837, was four thousand five hundred pounds sterling, instead of currency, leaving a balance due to me of five hundred pounds currency beyond what was asked, for a period when no troubles had broken out, and which had been so readily and unanimously voted by the Assembly, if asked then to do it, as it has readily and unanimously voted another sum.

At the time I wrote to the Governor General, on the 27th July, 1848, I thought that the observations previously made by the Hon. Mr. LaFontaine in the House, that the whole of what was due to me was not asked for by the Government, related mainly to what might have remained due and accrued, after September, 1837, and therefore did I allude to this in observing, as I did in that letter, "have the unfortunate events of 1837, rendered it a matter of difficulty to determine that amount, &c.?"

Party spirit has heaped through the press, against me and other public men many extra legal incriminations, much of abuse and slander, for the part which they or I may have taken in our intestine dissensions. The proceedings neither of the Government or of this House ought not in the least to be influenced by such statements.

I left the country after a large sum had been promised for my apprehension. I might have returned to it much sooner than I have done, the Government having

long before cancelled the procedure begun against me; but besides, and before that step, many respectable gentlemen and friends, in this country and abroad, influential near the home government, had kindly offered to make interest near it, to facilitate my earlier return to my native country; I had declined their obliging offers. I have come to it when it suited me, from my own free determination, after having loudly proclaimed that I repented not of any act of my public life.

It is neither the right, the duty nor inclination of this House, to investigate for praise or for censure, for remuneration or for punishment, into the acts of public men in 1837. In establishing what is the amount of my claim, it will be guided by the consideration of what was the desire of the Province of Lower Canada, as expressed by the acts of its Legislature and the votes of its representatives, as to what were to be the salaries attached to the high and honorable station of the Speakers of its Houses of Parliament. Referring to the public accounts, it will be found that the Speaker of the Legislative Council, has been paid five hundred pounds currency, for the six months' salary ending on the 31st March, 1838. If this payment has been correctly made, there is presumptive evidence that the same ought to be made to the Speaker of the House of Assembly.

The consideration of more or less money to be paid to me, is one which I regard with indifference and unconcern, but not so the errors contained in the letter addressed to me on behalf of the Government, in their letter of the 25th August, 1848; far less, the unjust and uncalled for interference of the Representative of Nicolet, between the Government and myself.

I rejoice that our correspondence is brought to light, though it had been more straightforward and regular, if useful, that it should be so, that the Government had taken the lead in the matter. If there are conflicting views between them and me, they have ample means to expose their views, without the uncalled for aid of any one beside themselves.

The error in their letter of 25th August, 1848, is to allege that a mistake in a matter of account, could be so misinterpreted as to destroy the debt which a subject may have against the Government by the mere assertion when he has been paid only a portion of his claim, that it has been by "an amicable arrangement on the part of the Government and Parliament." Defending my just rights against such a pretension, I defend the rights of all who are, or may become creditors of the Government.

There was neither in the Government nor in the Parliament, nor with me, any bargaining for an "amicable arrangement." I did not then, as I do not now, and as I hope I shall never do, ask a favor from any man or set of men, for anything done by me in public life.

By the form of my claim in 1843, by the letter and spirit of the Message which followed, by the terms of the unanimous vote of this House, it is plain that there was in none of those parties, the most distant idea of "an amicable arrangement as to the amount of a debt that is due in point of law, for which if the House concur in this opinion, the Government accedes to Mr. Papineau's supplication." There is, on the contrary, an honest and solemn acknowledgment, that the claim was to be settled as between debtor and creditor; therefore the accidental error cannot be invoked as exonerating the Government, when it is subsequently discovered, from its obligation to make good the mistake of one of its agents on the one hand, nor can my ignorance at the time, that a mistake had taken place, be invoked against me, when it is subsequently found out.

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The Government were evidently under an erroneous impression that an amicable arrangement had taken place when they wrote thus: "From these considerations, you will perceive that the deduction proposed by you in your letter cannot take place, and that the balance in your hands will be to be paid to the public Treasury."

On any insistence on the part of Government to receive the sum I have in hand, so much smaller than the one which they owe me, I have been, and am ready to pay it. But when I knew that they had in hand a large unsettled balance due to me, and when their letter proved that they had not attentively looked to the subject; that on reconsideration they could easily find out the error, and that when found they could not with justice refrain from acknowledging it and repairing it, I could not doubt but they would write to me, before bringing any claim, charge or complaint against me. The moment they had done it, I had answered. Mr. LaFontaine by his proper attention to the Public Accounts, was the first who, from his seat in the House, gave warning, that a balance was due to me; let us then look to those accounts in order correctly to strike that balance, so that you shall pay it if I am the creditor, or I pay it if you are the creditor. That was the plain and just course to be adopted by any impartial Government.

What was not then my surprise to see the interference of one who could not learn by regular and honourable means of information, that there had been any communication between the Government and myself. Speaking of this topic to him and not to me, had been an indiscretion, a breach of confidence on the subject of the deliberations of the Executive Council, which I dare not impute to any of its members, yet it cannot have leaked out of their minutes or their rooms but by censurable means. I think that the Government had better consulted their rights and duties, had shewn more of self-respect; if they had stated to any prying individual, "we are at all times, when any difference of opinion may exist between us and a debtor or creditor of the Government, to determine whether we ought to consider and debate the claim with him, or bring it ourselves either before this House or in a Court of Law. It is more conducive to the public, that we who have the more ample means of information should settle this point, rather than allow one who is not regularly informed to interfere, and thus insinuate censure against us for remissness in recovering a public debt, or against individuals who may have good reasons to discuss with us before doing it elsewhere, what is the correct amount of their claim."

L. J. PAPINEAU.

Toronto, 17th July, 1850.

COMMITTEE ROOM,
17th July, 1850.

Thomas A. Begley, Esquire, again called in and examined;—

79. The Committee perceive by the statement you have handed in, that the proceeds of the sale of the Vulcan (dredging steamer they presume,) received in November, 1847, and February, 1848, amount to only £300? What did she sell for?—*Ans.* I think it was £2,000, and sold on the 23rd November, 1847. One fourth of the purchase money was to be paid down, and one-fourth at one, two and three years respectively. The boat remains the property of the Government until it is paid for, and the purchaser to be at the expense of insuring. The balances are not yet paid up; that is,

£200 is still due on the first instalment, and the second and third instalments of £500 each, making in all the sum of £1,200 past due, with interest.

80. Who was the purchaser?—*Ans.* Mr. St. Louis.

81. Has he made use of the boat ever since?—*Ans.* He has, I believe.

82. Has he given any other security beyond that on the boat?—*Ans.* He has not. The Commissioners considered the Boat sufficient security. The purchaser has since been working for the Commissioners, but the amount due him, I think, cannot exceed £50.

83. Would the boat be worth the balance if returned to the Government?—*Ans.* I cannot say.

84. It appears by the same statement that £50 of the money received for the Vulcan on the 23rd November, 1847, and £250 more on the 10th February, 1848, were paid over to the Receiver General on the 24th February, 1848? In whose hands did these moneys remain in the mean time, and why were they not immediately on receipt, paid over to the Receiver General?—*Ans.* The £50 received on the 23rd November, 1847, was lodged in the Commercial Bank on the same day, to the credit of the Department of Public Works, and the £250 was likewise lodged in Commercial Bank, the latter having been received after Bank hours on the 10th February, 1848, was not lodged in the Bank until the next morning "11th February;" and on the 24th of the same month both sums were chequed out and paid over to the Receiver General's credit. The reason why this money was not placed to the credit of the Receiver General at once, was that Mr. St. Louis promised to pay up the balance of the instalment, "£200," in a few days, but as he did not make up his engagement up to the 24th, it was thought better not to wait longer.

85. It appears also that £337 10s. received the 21st July, 1849, on account of the sale of the St. Peter, was not paid over until 2nd February, 1850. In whose hands was this amount in the mean time, and why not sooner paid over?—*Ans.* It was deposited in the Montreal Bank, and chequed out as the money was required by order of the Commissioners for the following reasons:—money was at that time scarce with the Receiver General, and great difficulty was experienced in getting any thing from the Receiver General but Debentures—for the purpose of paying small accounts, and the balances between Debentures and accounts it was necessary to have cash. So soon as money became plentiful the amount was made good. This was a short time after Col. Taché became Receiver General.

86. What has been done with the three notes, one for £357 15s., payable the 1st July, 1850, one for £378, payable 1st July, 1851, and the other for £398, payable 1st July, 1852?—*Ans.* They were handed over to the Receiver General at the same time with the money on the 2nd February, 1850, by letter from me.

87. In whose possession were these notes from the 21st July, to the time they were handed over to the Receiver General?—*Ans.* They were in my possession, kept in the iron chest of the Department, the key of which was kept by the Book-keeper.

88. The sum of £570 retained from Mr. Levey on the 30th August, 1849, was not paid over to the Receiver General until the 2nd February, 1850. In whose hands was the money in the meantime, and why the delay, and for what was this money?—*Ans.* This was for rent due by Mr. Levey for property on the Lachine Canal. The money was not paid over to the Receiver General for the same reasons as given for the sum of

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£337 10s. Mr. Levey had an award made in his favor for the sum of £1704 for the purchase of his time of a lease of a property on the Lachine Canal out of which he owed to the Government to the amount of £750. In order to keep the account square the Commissioners certificate was issued for the full amount, and Mr. Levey paid over the amount stated in Debentures to me, which I exchanged for cash with Colonel Taché and Mr. Cameron, and for which, checks were given to me on some one of the Banks in Montreal, which I cannot now recollect, as I do not keep the Bank account of the Department.

89. You then have on this occasion exchanged Debentures, coming into your hands, as Secretary to the Department, for money—have you also done so on any other occasion?—*Ans.* I have.

90. Can you state the occasions and the amount?—*Ans.* I cannot at the present moment.

91. Your explanation above of drawing upon those sums mentioned as received by you, and deposited in the Bank, do not seem to accord with your statement of paying over the same sums at the period mentioned, to the Receiver General. The Committee are desirous of having further explanations from you?—*Ans.* I am not aware of any discrepancy in the statement referred to. The first sum of £337 10s. was lodged in the Bank by the purchaser of the boat on the day stated, to the credit of the Public Works, as shewn on the Bank check-book exhibited to the Committee yesterday, and the amount was checked out to make payments on various works, as shewn also by that book. The sum of £570, received from Mr. Levey in Debentures, was exchanged for money as previously stated, and for the other reasons stated the cash as received was lodged in the Bank, and checked out in the same manner as the first named sum. Money having become plentiful towards the latter part of January last, warrants were obtained as follows, to make good the sums expended on the hereinafter works, by which means the respective accounts were squared, and the Department was enabled to pay over to the Receiver General, in the beginning of February, the amount received for the first instalment of the St. Peter steamer, and the rent received from Mr. Levey.

List of warrants issued :

Gaols and Court-houses.....	£75	0	0
Arbitrations	75	0	0
Public Buildings.....	100	0	0
Port Stanley.....	200	0	0
St. Lawrence Canals.....	300	0	0
Light houses.....	125	0	0

£875 0 0

Balance in cash..... 32 0 0

£907 10 0

Amount received for first instalment on sale of St. Peter..... £337 10 0

Amount received from Mr. Levey for rent..... 570 0 0

£907 10 0

Did the Banks pay interest on the sums deposited by you in them, as just mentioned; if so, to whom?—*Ans.* No.

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Mr. S. Strang, Examined;

92. Are you in the service of the Board of Works, and in what capacity?—*Ans.* I am Book-keeper to the Department.

93. Can you inform the Committee what Regulations prevail, with reference to the payments of the revenues or dues to the Government, arising from the Public Works?—*Ans.* This does not belong to our department.

94. In what manner, and at what periods of time, and to whom, are the Canal Tolls, Rent of Turnpike and other Roads, Harbours, Slides and Light-houses paid?—*Ans.* This also belongs to the Inspector General's Department.

95. Are these dues paid promptly and regularly?—*Ans.* I cannot say.

96. Can you furnish the Committee with a list of the names, and places of residence of the Lessees of lands and water-power, with the amount annually due by each; the situation of the property leased by each; also the name and place of residence of each person who may be in arrear in paying rent or interest, the length of time they have been in arrear respectively?—*Ans.* This also belongs to the Inspector General's Department.

97. Are you aware of any arrears due by persons having purchased Canal water-powers at Montreal and other places, from your Department?—*Ans.* I am not aware of any.

98. Do you hear of any complaints as to the manner in which payments are made by the Department to Contractors and others working?—*Ans.* I have heard of one, by Mr. C. B. Hewitt, for not receiving his final estimate as soon as he expected it. He is a contractor on the Chatham Bridge.

99. How, and by whom are such payments made?—*Ans.* At present, (I speak of the Welland Canal) the contractors receive the estimates from the Engineers, for which they get money from the Bank of Upper Canada, and the Bank receives a certificate for a warrant from the Department of Public Works, for each estimate. On the other Works, the Banks hold Powers of Attorney from the contractors to draw their monthly estimate.

100. How are others, not on that Canal, working for the Department, paid, and by whom, and what check is there?—*Ans.* They are paid by the Collectors of Customs—the pay lists and accounts being previously sent to the Department of Public Works, by the Superintendent or Overseer of the Works, to be audited.

101. Who checks the accounts for work done, (days working for instance) as they come to the Department, to ascertain that they are correct?—*Ans.* I do, as Book-keeper—as to the time, we have to depend upon the Foreman and Superintendent.

102. Suppose, for instance, that the Superintendent or yourself, or both, were to commit an error, are there any means within the Department itself of discovering it before the money is paid?—*Ans.* If there were an error in the calculation only, it would be discovered by the Inspector General's Department, when audited; but as to the time, there would be no means of ascertaining.

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Mr. Cary again called;

31st July.

103. Can you inform the Committee what regulations prevail with reference to the payment of the revenues or dues to the Government, arising from the Public Works?—*Ans.* The net revenues or dues from the Public Works, when they reach the Receiver General's hand, form part of the Consolidated Revenue or General Fund of the Province, out of which the Expenditures of the Civil Government generally are paid.

104. In what manner, and at what periods of time, and to whom, are the Canal Tolls, Rent of Turnpike and other Roads, Harbours, Slides and Light-houses, paid?—*Ans.* The Collectors of Canal Tolls, Tolls on Turnpike and other Roads and Slides, deposit their collections at all times, as soon as they have a certain sum in hand, in the nearest Agency of the Bank of Upper Canada, to the credit of the Receiver General's Department, transmitting the Bank certificate of such deposit to that Department, at the same time advising the Inspector General of their having done so.

These Collectors are required to render accounts monthly of their collections to the Inspector General's Office.

The Collectors of Customs collect Harbour and Light-house dues, and deposit their collections in the same manner, but render accounts only quarterly.

The gates on some of the Turnpike Roads are leased, and the rents paid monthly to the Secretary and Treasurer of the Roads, appointed in some of the Districts, who deposits his collections as above to the credit of the Receiver General, and accounts monthly to the Inspector General's Office.

105. Are these dues paid promptly and regularly?—*Ans.* These dues are generally promptly and regularly paid.

106. Can you furnish the Committee with a list of the names and places of residence of the Lessees of lands and water power, with the amount annually due by each, the situation of the property leased by each; also, the name and place of residence of each person, who may be in arrear in paying rent or interest, the length of time they have been in arrear respectively?—*Ans.* Such a list can be furnished of Lessees of water power, but not immediately, and would take some time to prepare, but will be furnished as early as possible. As to Lessees of land, this Department has not the means of furnishing such lists.

107. Are you aware of any arrears due by persons having purchased Canal water powers at Montreal, and other places, from your Department?—*Ans.* The only one known to this Department who is in arrears for such rents, is Mr. Ira Gould, of Montreal, who has been repeatedly called upon for payment, but as yet ineffectually.

108. Who checks the accounts for work done, (day's working for distance,) as they come to the Department to ascertain that they are correct?—*Ans.* The pay lists for days' work and all other vouchers for payments made by the Department of Public Works which accompany the accounts rendered by that Board half yearly, are checked as to calculations in the Inspector General's Office, and it is seen that regular acquittances are given for each payment. The time stated in the pay list must be taken as correct.

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APPENDIX
TO THE
FOREGOING REPORT.

A

(Copy.)

EXTRACT from a Report of a Committee of the Honourable the Executive Council on Matters of State; dated 10th May, 1849, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the same day.

The Committee of the Executive Council have had under consideration, on Your Excellency's reference, an Address from the Legislative Assembly of the Province, which contains the following extract: "We feel it our duty to assure Your Excellency of our cordial support of any measure which Your Excellency may find it necessary to take for the preservation of the public peace, and we pledge ourselves to make good any expense that Your Excellency may have found it necessary or may yet find it necessary to incur for the accomplishment of that object.

The Committee of the Executive Council are of opinion, that in addition to the corps of Mounted Police which has been made the subject of a Special Report to Your Excellency, the City Corporation should receive public aid towards the maintenance of an increased Police Force, which is indispensably required in the present emergency, and the Committee of Council recommend that a Warrant for £1,000 be issued in favour of the Mayor, to be expended in the maintenance of such Police Force. The Committee of Council are further of opinion, that to defray unavoidable expenses consequent upon the late riots, and on the preservation of the public peace, warrants be issued in favour of the Inspector General, from time to time, for a sum not to exceed the sum of £3,000, including £1,000 already issued, to be accounted for by that Officer hereafter.

Certified,

J. JOSEPH,

C. E. C.

To the Hon. the Inspector General,
&c., &c., &c.

B.

(Copy.)

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

Montreal, 17th May, 1849.

SIR,—It being desirous to obtain horses for the use of the Police Force, with as little delay as possible, we beg to suggest that the gentlemen whose names are mentioned in the margin, be authorized Jean Bte. Homier, to proceed into the country parts of the Province with authority to purchase Charles Curran. horses under such instruction as they shall receive from us. The number proposed to be thus obtained is forty-five, and the maximum price for each horse we propose to be twenty-five pounds.

In order to carry out the plan, if it meet the approval of the Governor General in Council, it will be necessary that an accountable warrant be issued in favour of these gentlemen.

We have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servants,

C. WETHERALL, S. M.

W. K. McCORD, J. P.

Hon. James Leslie,
Provincial Secretary.

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(Copy.)

C.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
Montreal, 13th June, 1849.

SIR,—With reference to your letter of the 11th instant, I beg to inform you that I have purchased a horse for twenty-five pounds currency, which, together with the necessary saddlery and the keeping of the first horse, amounts in all to the sum of forty-eight pounds eight shillings and nine pence currency; vouchers for the same remaining in the office. May I therefore request that a warrant may be issued in my favour for the same.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed,) Wm. K. McCORD, J. P.

Hon. James Leslie,
Secretary.

D.

(Copy.)

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS,
8th January, 1850.

£62 10s. Cy.

This is to certify, that Thomas A. Begley, to pay A. J. Lajoie for quarter's rent of Water Street Barracks, due 28th November last, is entitled to the sum of sixty-two pounds ten shillings currency, being on account of rent as authorized by Order of Council 24th and 28th December, and to be accounted for.

MALCOLM CAMERON,
Commissioner.

E.

EXPENSES OF MONTREAL CONSTABULARY FORCE.

The deductions of 2s. per diem is to pay cost of horses and saddlery, say.....£1500

No deductions were made from the pay for the months of October and November, 1849.

The men have also to pay one-half of the cost of winter over-coats.

The average monthly deductions are,.....£152
The pay over the deductions per month,..... 360

Per month.....£512

It is supposed that the deductions made for the month of May ult. will complete the stoppages.

After which the monthly pay will be,.....£512

The duties and pay of Sub-Inspector ceased in November last.

F.

EXTRACT from a Report of a Committee of the Honourable the Executive Council on Matters of State, dated the 13th May, 1850; Approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the same day.

On the Report of the Honourable the Inspector General, dated 13th May instant, (hereunto annexed)

stating the amounts of the sums expended for special services during the summer of last year, and of which accounts have been rendered by Messrs. Hincks, Blake and Drummond, and recommending that these gentlemen be discharged as Public Accountants on their payment into the public chest of the balances remaining in their hands respectively.

The Committee respectfully advise that the recommendation of the Honourable the Inspector General be approved and acted on.

Certified,

J. JOSEPH,
C. E. C.

To the Honourable
The Inspector General.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Toronto, 13th May, 1850.

REPORT of the Inspector General to a Committee of the Honourable the Executive Council,

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOURS:

Hon. Wm. Hume Blake renders an account for three hundred and fifty-four pounds two shillings and ten pence expended for special services £ 354 2 10

On account of which he has received by Warrant..... 500 0 0

Shewing a balance due, of..... 145 17 2

Lewis T. Drummond, Esquire, renders an account of two hundred and twenty-one pounds five shillings.. 221 5 0

On account of which he has received by Warrant..... 250 0 0

Shewing a balance due, of..... 28 15 0

The Inspector General renders an account for eight hundred and eighty-eight pounds nineteen shillings and seven pence..... 888 19 7

Expended for special services, on account of which he has received two Warrants for £500 each..... 1000 0 0

Shewing a balance due of,..... 111 0 5

Recommended that the several accountants be discharged on the payment of their respective salaries.

(Signed,) F. HINCKS,
Inspector General.

G.

EXTRACT from a Report of a Committee of the Honourable the Executive Council, on Matters of State, dated 1st September, 1849; Approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 4th of the same month.

On the letter of A. M. Delisle, Esq., Clerk of the Crown, addressed to Mr. Solicitor General Drummond, dated Montreal, 28th August ultimo, soliciting payment for his services in the inquiry into the late disturbances in this city:

It appears that on the 26th April last Mr. Delisle received instructions to enter into the investigation res-

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pecting the riots which commenced by the burning of the Parliament buildings, and that the inquiry terminated on the 20th August ultimo, giving Mr. Delisle a claim to remuneration for 117 days.

The Committee respectfully advise that the remuneration to be made to Mr. Delisle for the above mentioned services be at the rate of 25s. per diem, and that a warrant in his favour be issued accordingly.

Certified, J. JOSEPH,
C. E. C.

To the Honourable
The Inspector General.

H.

EXTRACT of a Report of a Committee of the Honourable the Executive Council on Matters of State, dated August, 1849; Approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the

On the letter of A. M. Delisle, Esq., Clerk of the Crown, Montreal, dated 2nd August inst., recommending that Mr. Futvoye be remunerated for the assistance rendered by him in the investigation of the disturbances originating in the burning of the Parliament buildings, at the rate of 20s. per diem,—those services having commenced on the 20th June ultimo, and terminated on the 1st August instant, (both days included.)

The Committee respectfully advise that the above recommendation be approved, and that a warrant do issue accordingly.

Certified,

To the Honourable
The Inspector General,
&c., &c., &c.

I.

EXTRACT from a Report of a Committee of the Honourable the Executive Council, on Matters of State, dated 26th September, 1849; Approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the

Upon Your Excellency's reference of the several letters and papers containing the claims of Captain Wetherall, Mr. McCord, Mr. Ermatinger, Mr. Alderman Tully and Mr. Bouchette, and of Serjeant Drew and Haworth, for compensation for services performed by them in connexion with or growing out of the disturbances of the public peace of the City of Montreal, since the 25th April last, the Committee of Council most respectfully beg leave to report,

First. As to the cases of Messrs. Wetherall, McCord and Tully, the Committee do not see sufficient ground for these cases being dealt with otherwise than that of Mr. Delisle, and would therefore respectfully recommend, that 25s. a day be allowed to them respectively, for their services when on actual duty, with the addition of 15s. a day to Messrs. Wetherall and McCord, who, being distant from their homes, were exposed to this additional expense in attending to those duties.

Secondly, As to the case of Mr. Ermatinger, the Committee would remark, that the duties performed by this gentleman were such, as strictly belonged to

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the situation which he holds; and although they are prepared under all circumstances to recommend that he be allowed £100 in regard to the same, it must be distinctly understood that such allowance is not to be taken as affording him any grounds for expecting a further allowance, although the exigencies of the Public Service may, and probably will, require from him for a considerable and undefined period to come, a continuation of the close and nightly, as well as daily attention to the duties of his office which he has been obliged to give during the last four or five months. Indeed it has been with some difficulty that the Committee have found themselves able to come to the conclusion that it was possible for them to recommend any extra allowance to him, although they have at length done so. Mr. Ermatinger is a public servant, paid by an annual salary, which is allowed him, not for performing his duties when they are comparatively light, but for doing so at all times, and in all circumstances, through the year. He takes his chance as respects the average amount of labour and anxiety that may be required of him, and can have, strictly speaking, no right to expect any additional remuneration. It must not be forgotten, also, that if, during the period referred to, those duties have been increased, he has been aided in the performance of them, by additional assistance, at very considerable expense to the public.

The Committee therefore, desire it to be distinctly understood, that the allowance which they have above recommended to be made to that gentleman, is not to be considered as affording him, or any other public servant similarly situated, any right to call upon the Government for additional remuneration, because the services which he may be called upon to perform by virtue of his office, may, at any given period, happen to be more onerous than usual.

Thirdly. As to the case of Mr. Bouchette. This, although somewhat varying from that of Mr. Ermatinger, resembles it so far as to make it extremely difficult to distinguish them, and upon the whole, the Committee would therefore recommend that an allowance of £25 be made to this gentleman on the present occasion, but subject to the same general remarks which they have above made upon that of Mr. Ermatinger.

Fourthly. As to the cases of Serjeants Drew and Haworth, the Committee have great pleasure in recommending, that an allowance of £10 be made to each of them, for their services on the occasion referred to.

Certified,

J. JOSEPH,
C. E. C.

K

EXTRACT from a Report of a Committee of the Honourable the Executive Council, on Matters of State, dated 24th May, 1849; Approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the 28th of the same month.

On the Report of the Honourable the Commissioners of Public Works, dated, 30th March ultimo, on the petition of John Hammill, praying the payment of £150 for loss sustained by him on a contract, for building Bridges across the Grand River, in the year 1835.

The Commissioners refer to the Extract (transmitted by Mr. Hammill,) of a Report of a Committee of the House of Assembly of the late Province of Upper Canada, on the applicant's claim, wherein it is stated,

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that "Mr. Hammill has sustained considerable loss in the erection and completion of the bridges over the Grand River at Dumville, and that they, (the Committee) would recommend that there be paid to the said J. Hammill the sum of £150."

The Commissioners state, that on examining the Journals of the Legislative Assembly, they find the statement set forth by Mr. Hammill correct, but that would infer from the Report that the allowance recommended, was not on account of any balance due on the contract, but rather for loss sustained from having taken the work at too low a price; and that inasmuch as the payment of claims of this nature has lately been invariably refused, and as the acts constituting this department debar such claims from being sent to arbitration, (the only mode of settlement allowed by law,) they consider the question of compensation to be one which must be left to the decision of the Council.

The Committee respectfully advise that, with a view of carrying out the recommendation of the Legislative Assembly of Upper Canada, which appears to have been founded on an investigation of the circumstances brought under their consideration, an exception be made to the general rule which has guided them in similar cases, and that the sum of £150 be paid to Mr. Hammill, in compensation of the loss sustained by him in the contract in question.

Certified,

J. JOSEPH,
C. E. C.

L.

£500 Cy

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS,
18th October, 1849.

This is to certify that Calvin Cook & Co., for towage upon the St. Lawrence Canals, are entitled to the sum of five hundred pounds currency, being on account of work performed, payable in Debentures, as authorized by Order of Council, 10th and 12th March last, and to be accounted for.

MALCOLM CAMERON,
Commissioner.

£750 Cy.

No. 4250.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS,
13th December, 1849.

This is to certify that Calvin Cook & Co., for towage upon the St. Lawrence Canals, are entitled to the sum of seven hundred and fifty pounds, currency, being on account of work performed as authorized, and to be accounted for.

MALCOLM CAMERON,
Commissioner.

£500 Cy.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS,
3rd August, 1849.

This is to certify that Calvin Cook & Co. for Bonus, towage, St. Lawrence Canals, are entitled to the sum

of five hundred pounds, currency, being on account of work performed, payable in Debentures, as authorized by Order of Council, 10th and 12th March, 1849, and to be accounted for.

E. P. TACHÉ,
Chief Commissioner.

M.

EXTRACT from a Report of a Committee of the Honourable the Executive Council on Matters of State, dated 10th March, 1849; Approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 12th of the same month.

On the Report of the Honourable the Commissioner of Public Works, dated 8th March inst., stating that, in order to secure a perfect and continuous line of navigation on the Saint Lawrence Canals, it will be necessary to employ three Tug-boats, viz: one of considerable power between the head of the Cornwall Canal and Prescott, one of less power on Lake St. Francis, and a third on Lake St. Lewis, and requesting authority for employing the Tug-boats referred to;

The Committee respectfully recommend that the Commissioners be authorized to make arrangements for carrying their suggestions into operation, on the most advantageous terms for the public interest.

(Certified,)

J. JOSEPH,
C. E. C.

To the Hon.

The Inspector General,
&c., &c.

N.

EXTRACT from a Report of a Committee of the Honourable the Executive Council, on Matters of State, dated 11th December, 1849; Approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 14th of the same month.

On the Report of the Honourable the Commissioners of Public Works, dated 1st November, ultimo, stating it to be essential that East, West, and North Toronto Roads, within the limits of the city, should be put into repair without delay—their present condition being so bad as to endanger the lives of the travelling community;

The Commissioners of Public Works further state, that the non-repair of these roads has, for some time past, been caused by doubts entertained by the city authorities as to their liability to maintain them; the Government, on the other hand, refusing so to do, on the ground that the city authorities removed the toll gates from those portions of the roads. The city authorities, they add, having now passed a resolution binding themselves to pay for the labour of effecting the repairs, if the Department of Public Works will supply the necessary material (of which it appears there is a large quantity on hand) leaving the question of responsibility for the payment of the whole cost to be hereafter determined by any competent jurisdiction, the Commissioners of Public Works request Your Excellency's authority to supply sufficient material (broken stone) for effecting the repairs.

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The Committee respectfully advise, that the authority applied for be granted.

(Certified,)

J. JOSEPH,
C. E. C.

To the Honourable
The Inspector General.

O.

EXTRACT from a Report of a Committee of the Honourable the Executive Council, on Matters of State, dated 11th Dec. 1849; approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the 14th of the same month,

On the letter of the Rev. C. F. Cazeau, Secretary to His Grace the Archbishop of Quebec, dated 5th December, instant, praying the issue of a Warrant in his favour, for £450, to enable him to pay for the provisions, clothing, and other articles purchased for the relief of the Montagnais Indians, on the authority of Mr. Secretary's letter of the 15th November, ultimo.

The Committee respectfully advise that a Warrant be issued as prayed for.

Certified,

J. JOSEPH,
C. E. C.

To the Honourable
The Inspector General.

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(N. N.)
31st July.

P.

EXTRACT from a Report of a Committee of the Honourable the Executive Council, on Matters of State, dated 20th June, 1850, approved by His Excellency the Governor General, on the same day.

On the Communication of the Hon. the Commissioners of Public Works, dated 20th June instant, requesting the issue of a Warrant for £6,889 5s. 10d., to defray certain expenses consequent upon the removal of the Seat of Government.

The Commissioners state that there has been expended, up to the 15th ultimo, on account of the removal of the Public Records and officers of the Civil Government from Montreal to this City, the sum of..... £6068 11 10
And a further sum in repairs to the Parliamentary and other Public Offices in this City..... 4885 2 11
For Furniture for the same..... 2382 10 6
And for superintendence, the sum of.. 199 19 3

Making a total expenditure of..... £13536 4 6
Besides this, Accounts have been presented and are now due, as follows :
For Repairs..... 2328 2 2
For Furniture..... 3140 4 5
Lastly, it is probable that a further sum will be required to meet the costs of the removal this Spring and accounts not yet delivered, to wit :
For removal..... 1940 0 0
For repairs to the Public Buildings, &c. 660 0 0

£21004 0 0

Of this sum the Department has already received Your Excellency's authority for payments to the amount of £14115 5s. 3d., leaving a balance of £6889 5s. 10d., the expenditure of which, Your Excellency is now respectfully requested to sanction.

Certified,

(Signed) J. JOSEPH,
C. E. C.

A true copy.

Jos. CARY,
Dep. I. G.

Toronto:

PRINTED BY LOVELL AND GIBSON,

FRONT STREET.

Appendix
(O.O.)
3rd August.

Appendix
(O.O.)
3rd August.

RETURN

TO AN ADDRESS FROM THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL, dated the 25th ultimo; praying that His Excellency would be pleased to lay before the House, "a Copy of the Rules and Regulations relative to the Admission and " Discharge of Persons from the Provincial Lunatic Asylum."

By Command.

J. LESLIE,
Secretary.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Toronto, 3rd August, 1850.

FORM OF ADMISSION OF A PATIENT

INTO THE

PROVINCIAL LUNATIC ASYLUM, AT TORONTO,

Which must be strictly observed and complied with, before a Patient can be received, in compliance with the Act of Parliament, 2nd Victoria, Chapter 11.

(A.) We, the three undersigned Medical Practitioners, of the Province of Canada, do hereby certify that we have collectively examined _____ and are of opinion that _____ is insane, and recommend that the said _____ be received into the Provincial Lunatic Asylum at Toronto.

We, the undersigned, do certify, that from the information we have received from *Mr. _____ are of opinion that the said _____ is a British subject and a resident of this Province, and that _____ or _____ friends or near relatives are unable to contribute towards _____ support as a Patient in the Provincial Lunatic Asylum.

(Signed,) _____
Clergyman.
J. P.

Dated this _____ 18 _____

The undersigned Queries to be correctly filled up by the Patient's near relatives or others.

QUERIES:

1.—Name in full	_____
2 & 3.—Age and Sex	_____
4.—Married, Single, or Widowed	_____
5.—Occupation	_____
6.—Where Born	_____
7.—Present residence	_____
8.—Religious Persuasion.....	_____
9.—Duration of existing attack	_____
10.—Whether first attack	_____
11.—Whether subject to Epilepsy	_____
12.—Whether suicidal or dangerous	_____
13.—Whether hereditary	_____
14.—Supposed cause of Insanity.....	_____
15.—Degree of Education.....	_____
16.—Whether Criminal Lunatic	_____
17.—Whether formerly a Patient in this Asylum, how often, and date of last discharge.....	_____

N.B.—Idiots and Persons afflicted with Paralysis, are inadmissible into the Institution.

* State Name and Residence in Full.

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Appendix (O.O.) 3rd August.

PROVINCIAL LUNATIC ASYLUM.—(Continued.)

Should the Patient to be admitted, or his, or her near relatives or friends, be able to pay the sum of _____ per week, and comply with Certificate (A), the following Certificate, as to his or her being a Subject, and Resident of this Province, will be required, and the Patient admitted, on paying one Quarter's Amount in advance, and subject to the following Certificate, for ensuring payment of the sum of _____ per week or otherwise, as the case may be.

WHEREAS

a Lunatic, has been this day admitted into the Provincial Lunatic Asylum, at Toronto, on our having jointly and severally promised and agreed to move and take away the said Patient, on being required so to do, in manner hereinafter mentioned :

Now, we whose names are herein-under written, being _____ do hereby jointly and severally promise and agree that we, or one of us, shall and will forthwith at our, or one of our Costs and Charges, after we or one of us shall be required, by notice in writing, to be signed by the _____ for the time being of the said Provincial Lunatic Asylum, remove and take away the said _____ from the said Lunatic Asylum ; and in default thereof, we jointly and severally promise and agree to pay to the _____ of the Provincial Lunatic Asylum for the time being, the sum of _____ Pounds currency, of lawful money of the Province of Canada, on demand: As witness our hands this _____ Day of _____ 185 .

Table with 3 columns: NAME IN FULL, RESIDENCE, OCCUPATION. Includes a note: 'Here the sureties are to sign their names, residences, &c.'

I, the undersigned, Minister of the Church of _____ in the Township of _____ and County of _____ do certify that the above two signatures were made in my presence.

_____ Clergyman.

The foregoing Rules having been complied with, the Medical Superintendent will please admit _____ at the rate of _____ per week.

Director, P. L. Asylum.

185 .

Visitors are admitted to the Asylum from 12 to 3 o'clock, every day except Saturdays and Sundays, by order of a Director or Medical Superintendent.

It is required that the Patient for admission be presented at the Asylum within a month from date of Certificate (A), or they cannot be received.

RETURN

TO AN ADDRESS OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, dated 24th July, 1850, for the Correspondence which has taken place between Joseph Bouchette, Esquire, Senior Surveyor at Montreal, and James Stevenson, Esquire, the Agent, Crown Lands Office, Bytown, and the Report from the Crown Lands Department out of which such Correspondence arose, regarding the setting apart of a Tract of Land in the Valley of the River Gatineau for the use of certain Indians; and also, a Correspondence between the same parties which took place in May and June last, relative to granting lumber limits to Thomas McGeoy and Joseph Aumond in consideration of their transferring certain alleged rights of theirs on Mill Sites upon the Gatineau for the exclusive use of the Indians.

By Command.

J. LESLIE,
Secretary.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

Toronto, 5th August, 1850.

ABSTRACT OF ACCOMPANYING DOCUMENTS.

2nd and 7th August, 1849:

1st.—Report of T. Bouthillier, Esquire, on the subject of grants to the Indians on the Ottawa and Gatineau Rivers.—Approved by His Excellency in Council.

2nd.—Petition of Indians, praying certain Lands occupied by Messrs. Gilmour and Burke, within the tract set apart for them on the Gatineau, may not be conceded to said parties.

6th May, 1850:

3rd.—Letter of the Right Reverend the Bishop of Bytown, on the same subject.

10th June, 1850:

4th.—Report of Joseph Bouchette, Esquire, transmitting said Petition and Letter.

Copy of a Report of the Assistant Commissioner of Crown Lands, dated 2nd August, 1849, with reference to the Indians of the River Ottawa and its tributaries.—Approved by His Excellency the Governor in Council, on the 7th of the same month:—

The Nipissing and Algonquin Indians extend up the River Ottawa to the boundaries of the Hudson's Bay Territory, and spread on both sides of that River to the head-waters of its tributaries. The *Têtes de Boule*, another branch of the Algonquin or Nipissing, inhabit the banks and tributaries of the

River St. Maurice, and divide the Ottawa from the Saguenay Indians.

The Algonquins have at different times claimed to be the proprietors (as the descendants of the original possessors) of those grounds, and as such to be indemnified, as other Indian tribes have been in Upper Canada, for such portions of their hunting grounds as have been opened to settlement, or laid out into timber locations; but their pretensions in that respect have been negatived by former Governments, and they have only been considered as entitled to limited grants of land for actual settlement.

Their present number, including the *Têtes de Boule*, who do not appear as yet to have petitioned—but for whom it is advisable to provide along with the others—is estimated at 1,000 families, from four to five thousand individuals. Most of the signers of the Petitions now before Government, if not all, are or were residents of the Village of the Lake of Two Mountains, at the Indian Mission under the charge of the Reverend gentlemen of the Seminary of St. Sulpice, who it is understood, obtained a grant of the Seigniorship of that name, on condition of their administering to the spiritual as well as temporal wants of the Indians who would resort to that mission. There is yet in that Seigniorship a block of some 10,000 acres in reserve for them; but they are now, it appears, desirous of settling farther up the River Ottawa, where some of them have already commenced improvements.

They apply, through His Lordship the Bishop of Bytown, for a tract of land at the head of the Lake Temiscaming, lying between the Rivers Blanche and Képawasipi, which would contain about 100,000 acres; also, for a township on the Gatineau, bounded in front to the eastward by that River, and the north by the River Desert, and at the south and west by

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lines to be drawn at sufficient distances to embrace an ordinary sized township of about 60,000 acres.

The first mentioned tract, being far in advance of all settlement, would interfere with no existing right or privilege; the second should be so laid out as to exclude all squatter's improvements, of whom there appears to be a certain number in that neighbourhood, some of whom have already remonstrated against their holdings being transferred to the Indians. The tract may also be, in part, covered by Timber licenses; but this, it is conceived, should be no reason for withholding it from the Indians, as the proprietors of such licenses might be permitted to continue their operations; the proceeds, in that case, being appropriated for the use of the Indians.

These various grants of land, if made according to the wishes of the Indians, must of course be sanctioned by Legislative enactments; but, in the meantime, it is suggested that the tracts mentioned, be laid out and bounded in the field, to prevent strangers intruding upon them, leaving it discretionary with the Government finally to appropriate a part or the whole, when in possession of more accurate information on the actual number of individuals or families to be provided for.

The Petitioners also pray for pecuniary aid, and it is evident that without some such assistance, at least to the extent of supplying them with the requisites of a farm, a grant of land will be of little use to them in their present state of poverty. They will, however, derive some little resource from the sale of Timber on their reserved tracts.

The Algonquins have also frequently complained that the annuity granted, in 1822, to the Mississaga Indians of Alnwick, was in part for lands belonging to them (the Algonquins) which the Mississagas had no right to cede without their consent, and they accordingly claim participation in that annuity. The Indian Commission of 1843, recommended an investigation of that matter, but their suggestion does not appear to have been attended to.

There is this general observation to be made in conclusion, that while in Upper Canada the Government have scrupulously paid the actual occupants for almost every inch of ground taken from them—making fresh purchases as new Districts were laid out—in Lower Canada, they appear to have been totally regardless of all Indian claims.

(Signed,) T. BOUTHILLIER.

EXTRACT from a Report of a Committee of the Honourable the Executive Council on Land Applications, dated the 7th August, 1849. Approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the same day:—

On the annexed Report of T. Bouthillier, Esquire, Assistant Commissioner of Crown Lands, dated 2nd August, 1849, on the Petitions of the Saguenay and Ottawa Indians:—

The Committee recommend that the Honourable J. B. Taché be instructed to investigate the Indian Lands on the Saguenay, and that the Commissioner

of Crown Lands be directed to set off the Lands on the Ottawa, according to the annexed Report.

Certified.

(Signed,) J. JOSEPH,
C. E. C.To the Honourable
THE COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS,
&c. &c. &c.

[Translation of the Petition of the Indians.]

Oh! Great Chief! I write to you in order that you may take up our defence, and do justice to us. You have given us land, and now two men, Gilmour and Burke, who have each about fifteen acres cleared on this land, want to take from it, the one, a hundred, and the other two hundred acres, just in the only convenient place for building our village. They even seek thereby to deprive us of the clearings we have made since last Autumn. Feeling sure that you would never take from, what you have given us, we ask you not to grant this land to them. We have learned, that wherever along the Gatineau you have had land surveyed for the whites, you have ordered the Surveyors to make a reserve of 300 acres in the most convenient place for building a village. We beg of you to do for us what you do for the whites, and not to grant to Gilmour and Burke the land which they ask for, and which you have already given to us. We hope you will find some other way of satisfying them by giving them an indemnity. The generosity you have already shown towards us, gives us great hopes that you will not oblige us to buy the sites of our houses or land which you have already given us.

This is what I write to you, in the name of all the Indians of the Gatineau, who think as I do.

PAKENAWATIK,
And the other Indians.BISHOP'S PALACE,
Montreal, 6th May, 1850.

SIR,

I thank you for your kindness in transmitting to His Excellency in Council, the Petition of the Indians of the Gatineau.

Permit me, Sir, to add some explanations in reply to your letter to me, dated the 5th of this month.

You seem to fear, Sir, that the Government may feel some hesitation about granting the land in favor of the Indians, owing to the claims of Messrs. Burke and Gilmour. I frankly declare that it seems to me that so trifling a difficulty is hardly sufficient to interfere with the benevolent intentions of the Government, because these gentlemen have cleared, at the most, only about fifteen acres of this land. The indemnity to which they are entitled is therefore of very little consequence.

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If the Ministry thinks it cannot grant it, I think I may assert, that in order to avoid delaying a decision so urgently required, the Indians will have no hesitation in consenting to indemnify them according to the decision of two arbitrators, and an umpire, if necessary, for the labour performed in clearing on these lands.

You informed me at the time that the Indians being considered minors, could not obtain Patents in their own names. I expressed to you then my desire to represent the Episcopal Corporation of Bytown. The Legislature has invested it with the right of holding certain lands belonging to different localities which are not legally erected into Parishes.

It would seem to me, therefore, to be natural that the land in question should be placed in this category, for the Indians being all Catholics, the Bishop becomes the natural guardian even of their temporal interests. But I must inform you at the same time, that I have not the slightest intention of claiming by this means, for the Bishop, any right to divert this property from its destination, by the Government, which is solely for the benefit of the Indians.

Some Iroquois Indians intend to make application to the Legislature for lands near that which has been granted to the Algonquins of the Gatineau. In the event of their request being favorably received, I may venture to offer you for the survey of the land, the services of Mr. Reignaud, whose talent and probity are well known to you.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your very humble and obedient servant,

✠ JOS. EUGENE,
Bishop of Bytown.

J. BOUCHETTE, Esquire,
&c. &c. &c.

PETITION of the Indians of the Gatineau, preferred through the Right Reverend Bishop of Bytown, asking protection against Mr. Gilmour and one Edward Burke, who are extending their clearances, Township of Maniwaki, set apart for the Indians, and praying that Government do indemnify them for their improvements:—

CROWN LAND DEPARTMENT,
Surveying Branch, C. E.,
Montreal, 10th June, 1850.

The encroachments complained of against Mr. Gilmour, appear to have been made since the date of the survey, defining the boundaries of the Township of Maniwaki, and would not form sufficient grounds for a claim to an indemnity.

In respect to the improvements of Edward Burke, as he has been settled for many years on the land he now occupies and cultivates, within the presently projected Township of Maniwaki, at the mouth of the river Deserit, the said Burke, as the first occupant, could more properly claim to be indemnified for his clearances and buildings, prior to the grant of the lands being made to the Indians.

There are, however, no precedents in Lower Canada for according any indemnity or compensation in cases of this nature.

The circumstance has been signified to the Right Reverend Bishop of Bytown, whose letter in answer, accompanies the petition of the Indians, now herewith enclosed, for the consideration of the Governor General in Council.

Most respectfully submitted.

(Signed,) JOS. BOUCHETTE.

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ABSTRACT OF THE FOLLOWING DOCUMENTS.

22nd March, 1850:

1st.—Petition of Messrs. McGeoy and Aumond, praying for a preference in obtaining vacant limits on the Gatineau, &c., in consideration of their giving up certain privileges, now held by them, in favor of the Indians.

22nd March, 1850:

2nd.—Letter of the Right Reverend the Bishop of Bytown, accompanying said Petition.

30th May, 1850:

3rd.—Letter from Thomas McGeoy, with applications from self and James McGeoy and Joseph Aumond, (one from each,) defining the limits they desire to obtain as above.

1st June, 1850:

4th.—Mr. Bouchette to Mr. Stevenson, asking Report as to these limits being vacant, the intention of the Government being to grant the prayer of the Petition, if practicable.

7th and 8th June, 1850:

5th.—Messrs. Stevenson and Russell to Mr. Bouchette, reporting that the limits are vacant, but applied for by various parties prior to the Petitioners.

12th June, 1850:

6th.—Mr. Bouchette's Report, transmitting the foregoing documents to the Commissioner.

21st June, 1850:

7th.—Mr. Bouchette to Mr. Stevenson, asking opinion as to the propriety of granting the limits in question as desired.

24th and 25th June, 1850:

8th.—Messrs. Stevenson and Russell to Mr. Bouchette, stating that not having the whole case before them, they are unable to give an opinion, but intimating that granting a preference would create a great outcry.

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To the Assistant Commissioner of Crown Lands,
Montreal.The Memorial of the undersigned, Lumberers, &c.,
on the Gatineau River, and its tributaries;

Respectfully Sheweth:

That your Memorialists have learned that a tract of Land on the South side of the River Desert and Eagle River—tributaries of the Gatineau, in the County of Ottawa—is about being granted by Government to His Lordship the Bishop of Bytown, for the civilization and settlement of destitute Indians thereon; that on this tract are situated the Timber limits of your Memorialists on the Gatineau tributaries. Your Memorialist, Thomas McGeoy, having timber limits on this tract ten miles in front and five miles in width. Your Memorialist, Joseph Aumond, having timber limits on the proposed grant on the Eagle River, ten miles in front and five miles in depth; and your Memorialist James McGeoy, having also on the proposed grant, limits of six miles in width on the Eagle River, and five miles in depth.

On these limits are a Grist Mill, with other improvements, and between twenty-five and thirty acres of cleared land.

That so far from your Memorialists having any desire to throw obstacles in the way of the Government, through the Bishop of Bytown, in its paternal regards for the benefit of these Indians, they have every desire to facilitate the benevolent endeavors of the Bishop by every reasonable means in their power. They therefore pray the Government to accede to the following arrangement, viz:—That they will give up to the Bishop the Mill and the improved lands on these limits for the exclusive use of the Indians, at any time His Lordship may demand the same, at such price as an Arbitration, indifferently chosen, may put upon them; and that they will abandon the limits altogether to the use of the Indians, whenever Government may wish them to do so, provided Government may deem meet to guarantee them now any ungranted limits on the Gatineau or its tributaries, of equal value as regards Timber, they may discover, subjecting themselves to the payment of Crown Timber Dues on all Timber cut off the same.

And your Memorialists will ever pray.

(Signed,) THOMAS MCGEOY,
JOSEPH AUMOND,
JAMES MCGEOY.

Bytown, 22nd March, 1850.

BYTOWN, 22nd March, 1850.

Sir,

I have just learned that Messrs. Forsyth, Aumond, and Thomas and James McGeoy have addressed a Petition to you for the purpose of obtaining limits up the River Gatineau to replace those which they have lost on the Rivers *du Desert* and

de l'Aigle. As their request is connected with the lands of the Indians and the work of colonization on the Gatineau, probably you would like, Sir, to know my opinion on the request they have made to you, and I make it a duty to communicate it to you.

The Licenses which Messrs. Aumond and James and Thomas McGeoy had obtained, occupied a great part of the land granted for the Indians. They had performed considerable labour there, and it cannot be denied, therefore, that they find themselves by this concession deprived of the advantages which the sacrifices they have made gave them the hope of enjoying.

It seems to me, therefore, to be natural that, desirous as you are to conciliate all interests, you should entertain this request favourably.

The concession made in favour of the Petitioners would have the double advantage of accomplishing a work of justice and charity to the Indians, without provoking any remonstrance on the part of those who are interested in opposing it; and of satisfying honourable men, who by their industry and their commerce, are forwarding the interests of the country.

I think I may add that this concession will not interfere with colonization. The land they ask for is not occupied and lies beyond the River *du Desert*. It will even contribute, I think, to favour colonization by opening roads and affording to industrious and intelligent settlers an opportunity of employing advantageously some of the winter months, and of selling their grain and flour.

I know that the Government has thought proper to make it a general rule not to grant new Licenses on the River Gatineau. I should be far from wishing to question the wisdom of this rule and claiming a dispensation from it, if I did not look upon that which is demanded as a simple compensation for that which has already been given and which extraordinary circumstances alone obliged the Government to withdraw.

✠ JOS. EUGENE,
Bishop of Bytown.Mr. BOUTHILLIER,
Assistant Commissioner,
Crown Lands.

MONTREAL, 30th May, 1850.

Sir,

I beg to submit, for the consideration of the Department, the following applications* to cut Red and White Pine Timber on the limits herewith described. Upon a former occasion I submitted, in conjunction with Messrs. Joseph Aumond and James McGeoy, a memorial in which upon consideration of

* Recorded as applications Nos. 208, 209, and 210 of the year 1850.

(Signed,) A. J. RUSSELL.

Crown Timber Office,
Bytown, 7th June, 1850.Appendix
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obtaining license to cut timber upon vacant Lands contiguous to my improvements on the Gatineau tributaries, I would be willing to make certain concessions, in the Indian territory at the mouth of the River Desert, to His Lordship the Bishop of Bytown.

I have reason to believe that these spaces applied for by me are vacant at the present, and upon two of them, the Tomasee and Turtle Creek, I have expended considerable sums of money in constructing slides and cutting roads, at the period when I had along with others an exclusive privilege upon that stream; I have even had, since that period, about 600 pieces of Red Pine Timber made upon the limit on the Tomasee applied for by me, but which, from not having obtained license there, I have been unable to get out.

Hoping that the Department will take this matter into favorable consideration.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient Servant,

(Signed,) THOMAS McGEOY.

I have herewith appended a sketch shewing the position of the limits licensed on the Gatineau and its tributaries.—(Lithographed Copy annexed.)

MONTREAL, 30th May, 1850.

SIR,

I beg to make application to cut Red and White Pine Timber on the following limit:—

To commence at the foot of the first Lake on the Tomasee River, and extend up said stream ten miles, and back on each side five miles, the distances to be measured on the general bearing, and at right angles to the general bearing of the said River Tomasee.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed,) THOMAS McGEOY.

The Honourable
J. H. PRICE,
Commissioner of Crown Lands,
Montreal.

Application No. 208, 1850.

(Signed,) A. R.

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MONTREAL, 30th May, 1850.

SIR,

I beg to make application to cut Red and White Pine Timber on the following limit:—

To commence at a point on the Turtle Creek, where the rear line of the limit licensed to Joseph Aumond on Eagle River intersects that stream, and extend up Turtle Creek five miles, and back on each side five miles, to embrace an area of fifty square miles.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your very obedient Servant,

(Signed,) JOSEPH AUMOND.

The Honourable
J. H. PRICE,
Commissioner of Crown Lands,
&c. &c. &c.
Montreal.

Application No. 209, 1850.

(Signed,) A. R.

MONTREAL, 30th May, 1850.

SIR,

I beg to make application to cut Red and White Pine Timber on the following limit:—

To commence at the upper boundary of the limit licensed to Mr. Gilmour on the River Gatineau, being a distance of thirty miles on the course North 1° 15' East, magnetically, above the mouth of the River Desert, as surveyed by Mr. J. J. Roney, P.L.S., and to extend up said River Gatineau a distance of ten miles, and back on each side five miles, the distance to be measured on the same course as those described in other licenses on said River, viz:—North, 1° 15' East, magnetically.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient humble Servant,

(Signed,) JAMES McGEOY.

The Honourable
J. H. PRICE,
Commissioner of Crown Lands,
&c. &c. &c.
Montreal.

Application No. 210, 1850.

(Signed,) A. R.

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CROWN LAND DEPARTMENT,
Montreal, 1st June, 1850.

Sir,

The herewith enclosed Applications of Messrs. Thomas McGeoy and Aumond in connection with their Petition in reference to the lands they occupy on the River Desert and Eagle Branch, within certain Timber limits under licenses obtained at your office, and covering ground about to be granted to the Indians for purposes of cultivation, are now transmitted for your Report, as to whether the Timber limits therein applied for and designated on the accompanying sketch, are actually under license to any person or persons, as it is the intention of the Government to accede, as far as it is practicable, to the prayer of the petition, of granting those parties licenses of their selection in lieu of those covered by the proposed Township of Maniwaki.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed,) JOS. BOUCHETTE,
For the Com. C. L.

JAMES STEVENSON, Esquire,
Collector,
Bytown.

CROWN TIMBER OFFICE,
Bytown, 7th June, 1850.

Sir,

The applications for Timber limits by Thomas McGeoy, Joseph Aumond, and James McGeoy, referred to this Office for Report by Mr. Bouchette's letter of the 1st instant, are as follows:—

1st. For a limit of ten miles square on the Tomasee Creek, Gatineau.

2nd. For one on Turtle Creek, Gatineau, of the same dimension.

3rd. For one of the same dimension on the main River Gatineau, commencing thirty miles above the mouth of the River Desert;

Making in all three hundred superficial miles, equal to six limits of the greatest dimension that can be granted according to regulations.

By the letter referring these applications to us, there is no opinion required of us as to the propriety of granting the limits asked: we have only to report as to their vacancy.

None of them are under license, nor is there any acknowledged claim to any of them, excepting perhaps an application of Mr. Peter Ayley, which would cover the above mentioned limit on the main River Gatineau. Mr. Ayley's claim is now probably under the consideration of the Honourable the Commissioner of Crown Lands.

Within this year past, there have been five applications for the limit asked on the Tomasee Creek,

one other application for the limit asked on Turtle Creek, and eleven other prior applications for the limit asked on the Gatineau, but we do not consider these as giving any right to license, seeing that licenses are not at present allowed to be granted on the Gatineau and its tributaries for new limits. While the public are given to understand that new limits cannot be licensed on the Gatineau, it would not seem fair to allow the right to them to accrue in the form of ordinary applications.

I remain, Sir,
Yours, with much respect,

(Signed,) A. J. RUSSELL.

JAMES STEVENSON, Esquire,
Collector of Crown Timber Dues,
Bytown.

CROWN TIMBER OFFICE,
Bytown, 8th June, 1850.

Sir,

In returning you the memorial of McGeoy and Aumond, and the documents connected therewith, I hand you annexed Mr. Russell's Report as to the lands in question, agreeably to the request contained in your letter of 1st instant.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your humble Servant,

(Signed,) JAMES STEVENSON.

JOSEPH BOUCHETTE, Esquire,
Crown Lands.

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Thomas and James McGeoy and Joseph Aumond praying indemnity for certain Mills and Improvements within the Timber Limits they hold under license on the Gatineau, River Desert and Eagle Branch, covering the tract about to be granted to the Indians; and letter of the Right Reverend Bishop of Bytown in reference thereto.

824.

Applications for new limits by Thomas and James McGeoy and Joseph Aumond, in exchange for those within the Indian tract.

866.

Report of James Stevenson, Esquire, on the above applications for Timber Limits on the streams therein mentioned.

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CROWN LAND DEPARTMENT,
Surveying Branch, C. E.,
Montreal, 12th June, 1850.

The Report of James Stevenson, Esquire, on the application of Messrs. Thomas and James McGeoy and Joseph Aumond, for Timber Limits, in exchange for those lying within the tract to be granted to the Indians on the Gatineau, River Desert and Eagle Branch, is transmitted with the enclosed Petition of those parties, in connection with the Report and Statement relative to the proposed grants to the Indian Tribes.

The undersigned begs to draw Mr. Price's attention to the latter part of Mr. Russell's Report to Mr. Stevenson, in reference to the new Timber limits applied for by Messrs. McGeoy and Aumond, under the circumstance that the public understand that new limits cannot at present be licensed on the Gatineau and its tributaries.

The applications of Messrs. McGeoy and Aumond being made in consequence of the grant to the Indians covering their present timber limits, it is submitted to the consideration of the Commissioner of Crown Lands, whether they should be considered ordinary applications.

(Signed,) JOS. BOUCHETTE.

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT,
Montreal, 21st June, 1850.

SIR,

In referring to you the Applications of the Messrs. McGeoy and Aumond for certain Timber limits on the Tomasee and Gatineau Rivers, in lieu of those now held by them within the Indian tract or Township of Maniwaki, I find upon perusal of Mr. Russell's Report, in reply to my letter of the 1st instant, in transmitting those applications, that I omitted to call for such remarks or suggestions as you might be able to offer in respect to the propriety of granting the limits asked for, and as such information would certainly be of the highest importance, prior to a final grant of the land to the Indians, to accompany the papers now laid before the Commissioner of Crown Lands, would you have the goodness to state in furtherance of your Report, if there are any objections to the granting of the limits applied for, and the nature of those objections, their comparative value with the limits to be relinquished, together with such remarks as you may have it in your power to offer on the subject of the applications.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,(Signed,) JOS. BOUCHETTE,
For the Com. of C. L.JAMES STEVENSON, Esquire,
Collector,
Bytown.CROWN TIMBER OFFICE,
Bytown, 24th June, 1850.Appendix
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SIR,

With reference to Mr. Bouchette's letter of the 21st instant, asking for a Report as to the propriety of granting the applications of the Messrs. McGeoy and Mr. Aumond, I regret to have to submit that in the absence of a Statement of all that is to be relinquished to the Indians, this Office would feel it extremely difficult to express any opinion on the subject; for were we, in ignorance of the facts of the case, to give an erroneous opinion in favour of these applications, we would have to encounter the outcry that would be raised against the proceedings.

It surely is not for relinquishing only the right to cut Timber on the parts of limits covered by the Indian tract that so extensive limits are asked in return, the latter being fully eight times the extent of the former, besides, the greatest part of the timber must be cut in the limits to be relinquished, and Mr. McGeoy says that he is to be allowed to cut the remainder.

Nor would it be for this Office to decide that parties were entitled to indemnity of any kind, when their limits were required for the purpose of settlement, seeing the Department has always maintained the contrary principle.

Till we know more of the case it would be difficult for us to make any objections to the transaction as far as this Office is concerned: and my report of the 7th instant explains as to the vacancy, and that one of the limits interferes with a claim of Mr. Aylen's (now before the Department at Toronto). We reported on Mr. Aylen's claim on the 19th instant.

It perhaps may be proper to state that a great part of the Township of Maniwaki covers the limits of others, besides the Messrs. McGeoy and Aumond.

Objections will no doubt be made by the owners of Saw Mills on the Gatineau and others, who have applied for, and wish to compete for the limits in question; but it would be impossible for us to say whether their objections were just or not, without knowing fully what the claim now under consideration is grounded upon, for there is evidently something more than the limits relinquished; indemnification for them alone to the extent claimed would be exorbitant, and give general dissatisfaction.

I remain, with much respect,

Sir,

Your very obedient Servant,

(Signed,) A. J. RUSSELL.

JAMES STEVENSON, Esquire,
Collector of Crown Timber Dues,
&c. &c. &c.

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SIR,

In reply to your letter of the 21st, I have to remark, that Mr. Russell has minutely examined the various limits granted for cutting timber on the Gatineau, as also the applications for further extensions, some of which are now before the Commissioner at Toronto, and considering the great interests involved in the question, and the outcry that would be made by Mill Masters and Lumberers, if any exclusive privilege is granted, I would strongly recommend that those interested in the Gatineau and its tributaries should be made aware of the proposed

CROWN TIMBER OFFICE,
Bytown, 25th June, 1850.

arrangement, (for you will please remark, that the Gatineau is a shut River to the public at present,) and this would prevent the trouble and discontent that would inevitably ensue if any private arrangement is entered into to their prejudice. I subjoin Mr. Russell's remarks, and remain,

Sir,

Your humble Servant,

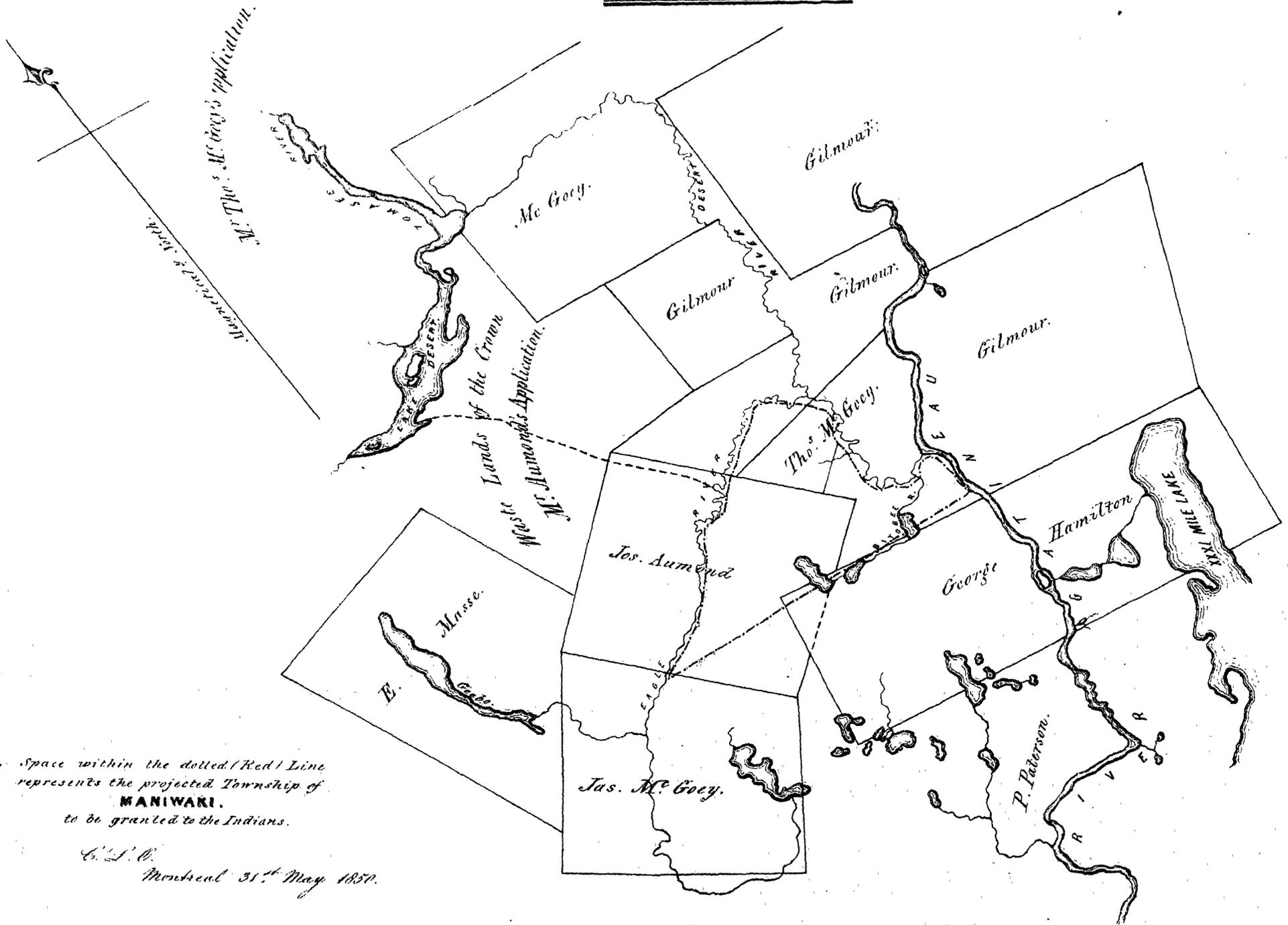
(Signed,) JAS. STEVENSON.

JOSEPH BOUCHETTE, Esquire,
&c. &c. &c.
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Scale of 4 Miles to One Inch.



NOTE, Space within the dotted (Red) Line
represents the projected Township of
MANIWAKI.
to be granted to the Indians.

C. L. O.
Montreal 31st May 1850.

Crown Land Department
Toronto 1st August 1850.
certified a true copy
J. D.

Commissioner of Crown Lands.

RETURN

To an Address from the Legislative Assembly to His Excellency the Governor General, dated the 25th ultimo, praying that His Excellency would be pleased to cause to be laid before the House "Copies of all the Correspondence that has taken place between the Government and W. M. Kelly, Esquire, since the month of March, 1849, on the subject of his claim for disbursements made by him while he was Collector at the Port of Toronto."

By command,

J. LESLIE,
Secretary.

Provincial Secretary's Office,
Toronto, 2d August, 1850.

(Copy.)

Montreal, 27th Sept., 1849.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 15th ult., in which I am informed that Earl Grey, the Colonial Secretary, has stated in reply to my communication, "That he must decline to interfere on the subject of your claim, regarding it entirely as one for the decision of the Local Government."—His Lordship having come to that conclusion, I am placed under the necessity of again bringing the matter under the notice of His Excellency the Governor General, and with that view I submit the following extract from a letter written to me, by command of His Excellency, on the 18th February, 1848.

"His Excellency in Council finds that on your accounts as Collector of Customs being audited, these expenses were disallowed as being authorized, but that charges of similar services have since been allowed in the contingent accounts of the present Collector as being requisite for the efficient conduct of his office, and His Excellency is of opinion that the same necessity which now exists for the procuring the services in question existed also at the time you held that office.

"Under these circumstances His Excellency considers that you are entitled to be re-imbursed the expenses in question, and has therefore been pleased to direct for that purpose the sum of £346 13s. 4d., to be included in the Estimates to be submitted to Parliament at the ensuing Session."

On the 30th March, 1849, I received another letter also written by command of His Excellency the Governor General, informing me that "His Excellency in Council, having given the subject of your claim for the amount of the disbursements in question his attentive consideration, in preparing the estimates to be submitted to Parliament during the present Session, is unable to discover any ground upon which it can be sustained, and he cannot therefore recommend it to the favourable consideration of the Legislature."

In the first of these extracts His Excellency does me the honor to furnish me with the reasons which led him to express a decisive opinion in favor of my being reimbursed the monies actually paid out of my pocket, on behalf of the Government, but in the latter communication, I am left in total ignorance as to the motives which may have induced His Excellency to reverse that opinion in so unprecedented a manner.

It certainly cannot be supposed that the Honorable Malcolm Cameron entertains any very friendly feelings

towards me, yet I find in the printed documents laid before the House of Assembly, he (when Commissioner of Customs) makes the following admissions:—"Mr. Kelly pays a Clerk, Tidewaiters, Office Rent, £260, per annum, so that it is self evident, that the Collector could not do the business and live, but for the seizures, which are uncertain, and will, if the duty is lowered, be less."

The present Commissioner of Customs, Mr. Dunscomb, a gentleman with whom I have no acquaintance, and with whom I have never had any communication, reports as follows:—

"The incurring of this expense could result in no pecuniary benefit to the Collector, after he had sufficient to pay his £300 commission, which the sum of £4600 would do, so that the expenditure entered into, to endeavour to collect properly the rest of the Revenue, was solely for the pecuniary advantage of the Revenue;—and in taking this view of the case, the enquiry should rather be directed to the necessity and propriety of the expenditure, than to the authority upon which it was entered upon, or the necessity of the Government bearing this expenditure;—Mr. Kelly quotes from the Report which contains the several charges against him to shew that the expenditure was necessary and proper for the Government to bear;—and it appears by the papers before me that the necessity of this expenditure was admitted, and further that the propriety of its having been borne by the Government was admitted, for we find Mr. Kelly's successor Mr. Stanton, applying for authority to make the expenditure, and the Government authorizing him to expend £325, per annum for that purpose, and further giving authority to employ other persons as Landing Waiters as required, not exceeding three at any time, at the rate of 5s. per diem; all which was done."

Mr. Dunscomb states in conclusion:—"Under which circumstances appearing as it does to me for the above reasons, that though the expenditure for subordinate officers was unauthorized, nevertheless the same being necessary for the safety of the Revenue and having been made to its advantage, I think it should be borne by the Country and respectfully recommend His Excellency may be pleased to cause this item of account to be admitted."

Until the papers connected with my case were printed and laid before the House of Assembly, I was unaware that the Commissioner of Customs has made so decided a report in favor of my being re-imbursed the money

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paid out of my pocket. It is reasoned in so forcible and conclusive a manner, that nothing that I could add would strengthen it, and surely such testimony from such unprejudiced a source should meet with due attention.

I humbly submit to His Excellency, that my claim is now set forth, and sustained in the strongest manner in which any claim can be. I have not merely set it forth on its own merits, but I have sustained it by the opinion of every person bound to give one, and on whose advice His Excellency, if doubtful in his own mind, may be presumed to act. If such a claim is disregarded, I know not what rules of justice or fair dealing are to be laid down for the guidance of the Queen's Representative,—a claim distinctly set forth, satisfactorily proved, and finally ratified by a solemn promise, is surely one that cannot be disregarded.

I have so far troubled His Excellency with no matters personal to myself; but I feel now bound to state, as due both to my own interest, and the honor of the Government, that the fair settlement of my claim is delayed on grounds quite irrespective of its justice. It is for His Excellency to decide whether he will suffer the satisfaction of a claim admitted to be just, to be deferred longer, or to be defeated by the personal animosities of his advisers.

It has been my misfortune to have been brought into strongly hostile collision with two Members of the Executive Council—the Honourable Malcolm Cameron, and the Honourable Francis Hincks,—with the former in the election for Lanark, with the latter in a newspaper of which he was proprietor and editor. I will not enter into the grounds of those quarrels, or trouble His Excellency with the particulars of them.—If His Excellency has done me the honour to peruse my previous communications, he must see that I have obtruded upon him nothing of a private or controversial nature. In the plain matter of right which should be held sacred between man and man, I have endeavoured to mix nothing with the claim itself; but I cannot help saying, in this appeal to His Excellency, that those two gentlemen Members of his Executive Council will not, as respects me, advise him fairly and honestly.

I trust, in nothing that I now address through you to His Excellency, or that I have addressed at any other time, have I forgotten the respect due to his high station; and it is in the most implicit confidence that the honour of the Crown, and the credit of the Country are safe in His Excellency's hands, that I presume with a pertinacity arising from a deep interest in the object of my petition, once more to entreat His Excellency's attention to the promise he was graciously pleased to make me.

I again most humbly entreat His Excellency to reconsider the case laid before him; to remember not only its own merits, but his own pledged faith; to remember that the matter though small in itself, is much to me, and that labouring as I do under the disadvantage of having hostile advisers, in his ear, I rely upon him to do me that right which I have asserted, and which he has recognized.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obt. humble servt.,

(Signed,) WILLIAM MOORE KELLY.

Major Campbell,
Civil Secretary,
&c., &c., &c.

A true copy.

Jos. CARY,
Dep. Insp. Gen.

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Toronto, 28th Nov., 1849.

SIR,—Understanding that the investigation into the Customs Department at this Port has been concluded, I deem it a favorable opportunity of bringing my case under the notice of His Excellency the Governor General, in the hope that His Excellency will be graciously pleased to direct that a similar investigation may be instituted respecting the charges upon which I was so summarily dismissed from office.

The investigation I now solicit can be attended with no expense to the Government, as all the parties concerned, reside in Toronto, and a few hours examination, will decide the truth or falsity of the report, which has been productive of such disastrous consequences to me, in every point of view.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) WILLIAM MOORE KELLY.

The Hon. James Leslie,
Provincial Secretary, &c.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

Toronto, 5th Dec., 1849.

SIR,—I am commanded by the Governor General to inform you, that His Excellency has had under his consideration in Council, your letter of the 28th ult., requesting that an investigation may be instituted into the charges upon which you were removed from your office of Collector of Customs at Toronto, in the year 1844.

His Excellency finds that the grounds upon which you were removed from your office have already undergone a full and sufficient investigation, and he consequently sees no ground for acceding to your request.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) JAMES LESLIE,
Secretary.

Moore Kelly, Esq.,
Toronto.

Toronto, 13th Dec., 1849.

SIR,—The reason assigned in your communication of the 5th instant, for refusing me the investigation I have demanded, emboldens me most respectfully to repeat that demand; for it tends, at least by implication, to stamp upon my character the ignominy of being driven from a situation of vast responsibility, after "a full and sufficient investigation," and places me before the public in the same position with those who, having that advantage, may have nevertheless suffered from the scrutiny.

I have to regret that His Excellency has not been better informed on the subject before he came to his present determination, and I have no doubt he will be astonished to find that never, either previous to my dismissal, or subsequent to that event, have I been allowed the benefit of a "full and sufficient investigation," that is to say, the highest principle of the British Constitution, by which even the Sovereign who rules over us cannot, without a trial, condemn the most flagitious criminal—by which a Commanding Officer dare not punish, without a Court Martial, the most mutinous soldier,—that great principle of justice and security which in every part of British Society is so strictly observed and so scrupulously adhered to; has

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been entirely neglected in my case. His Excellency, I respectfully maintain, has been misinformed upon the subject, and from his present purpose I deferentially appeal to his sense of justice when better informed. It is true, there has been a report made by the Deputy Inspector General, Mr. Cary, but that was intended for the private information of the late Lord Metcalfe — Of that report I demanded a copy, which (owing to its character of privacy) I was officially refused. As it was afterwards laid before the House of Assembly, I obtained its perusal, and as an example of the charges preferred against me, I beg leave to submit one or two, with Mr. Cary's report on them.

First Charge.

“Harbour Dues were collected in an imperfect manner, and”

Second Charge.

“The sums paid by Robertson, Ogilvie and Brown, for Harbour and Tonnage Dues on the Sir Francis Bond Head, were omitted to be credited to Government.”

Mr. Cary's Reports.—There does not appear any grounds for these charges.

I beg leave to quote the returns made by me for Harbour Dues in 1842, and the returns made in 1848.

Return of Harbour Dues in 1842.....	£629	2	6
Do do do in 1848.....	561	6	8

In favor of 1842.....	£67	15	10
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Although I do not mean to anticipate the result of an investigation, and establish my claim to efficiency in the discharge of my duties, while holding office, by the above comparison, it may however serve as a motive with His Excellency to alter his mind with regard to my present request; for if the system I pursued, and which was of my own creation, be thoroughly examined, it will be found that no merchandize even to the trivial value of a sixpence, could have been unaccounted for, and the correctness with which I made my returns is sufficiently established by the fact that the most thorough examination (an examination entered upon with every desire of convicting me if possible) could not discover the discrepancy of a solitary shilling between the monies received by me and those returned into the Inspector General's Department, a sufficient proof of assiduity and attention to the duties of my office. The character of honor and integrity which I brought to the discharge of that office, I was always scrupulous in maintaining; and in the consciousness of still possessing it, it never occurred to me that any sinister means would be adopted for the purpose of effecting my ruin.

On these grounds I beg leave to reiterate the request I have made for an investigation, which I trust His Excellency's sense of justice will induce him to accord me.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) WILLIAM MOORE KELLY.

The Hon. James Leslie,
Provincial Secretary, &c.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Toronto, 19th Dec., 1849.

SIR,—I have had the honor to receive and before His Excellency the Governor General your

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letter of the 30th Instant, (received yesterday,) in reply to my communication of the 6th Instant.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) JAMES LESLIE,
Secretary.

Wm. Moore Kelly, Esq.,
Toronto.

(Copy.)

TORONTO, 18th February, 1850.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit herewith a copy of a letter which I addressed Major Campbell, Civil Secretary, on the 17 September last, but to the subject matter of which I have as yet been favored with no reply.

The present Inspector General Mr. Hincks can, if consulted, inform His Excellency the Governor General that the most thorough investigation into my accounts, made by himself and the clerks in his department, aided by a gentleman in my own employment, could not discover a single shilling of public money in my hands on the day of my summary dismissal from the Collectorship of this Port: and it was after my removal from the aforesaid Office, that the Board of Trade of Toronto, passed the following resolutions:

Resolved.—“That the Committee of the Board of Trade have not any knowledge of unfairness or partiality in the conduct of Mr. Kelly as Collector of Customs at this Port; and further, that no complaints of this description have been brought before the Board.”

Resolved.—“That the Members of the Committee have not any knowledge of neglect of duty, rude conduct, or favor or partiality to any man; and further that no such complaints were ever brought before the Board.”

I most respectfully submit that during my incumbency of Office I honestly, faithfully, and diligently performed the duties thereof, without any complaint on the part of the Mercantile community; and that the reasons which His Excellency has been graciously pleased to assign, why he considered I should be reimbursed the money necessarily expended by me on account of the Public Service, are grounded upon the facts of the case. I therefore rely upon His Excellency, as the Head of the administration, and the representative of Royalty in this province, that he will direct that his written promise to me shall be carried out.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble Servant,

(Signed.) W. M. KELLY.

To the Hon.

COL. BRUCE,

* Civil Secretary.

(Certified.)

J. CARY,
Dep. Insp. Genl.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Toronto, 13th March, 1850.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 18th ultimo, addressed to the Hon. R. Bruce, which has been transferred to this Department as the proper channel for all communications on the subject to which it refers. I have likewise to acknowledge the copy of a letter addressed by you to Major Campbell, late Secretary to His Excellency the

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Governor General, on the subject of your claim for certain contingent expenses of your Office during the period when you occupied the situation of Collector of Customs at the Port of Toronto. I find on reference to the Official Documents, laid before Parliament during the last Session, that you have been more than once informed that your claim to the disbursements in question is one which, in the opinion of His Excellency's present advisers, they find themselves unable to recommend to the favorable consideration of the Legislature, and I should not have felt it necessary on the present occasion to do more than reiterate the decision, but for certain remarks personal to myself which are contained in your letter to Major Campbell, and with reference to which, my silence might be misconstrued. You state in the letter referred to, that "the fair settlement of my claim is delayed on grounds quite irrespective of its justice," that "it is for His Excellency to decide whether he will suffer the satisfaction of a claim admitted to be just, to be deferred longer, or to be defeated by the personal animosities of his Advisers," and you add that it has been your misfortune "to have been brought into strongly hostile collision with two Members of the Executive Council," whom you afterwards designate as the Hon. Malcolm Cameron and myself, stating that "you will not enter into the grounds of those quarrels, or trouble His Excellency, with the particulars of them." It is due to my late colleague Mr. Cameron, as well as to myself, to affirm, that up to the time when in the discharge of a most painful public duty, he was under the necessity of reporting to the Government that very grave irregularities had been committed by you as Collector of Toronto, while I was compelled to advise the Head of the Government, that in consequence of those irregularities, you should be removed from the situation which you then filled, it cannot be alleged that either of us had ever evinced or entertained any unfriendly feeling towards you.

Since that period you have thought proper on various occasions to attribute to us the most unworthy motives, and you have endeavoured to represent yourself as the victim of personal hostility for which you had given no cause, and which has been on all occasions disclaimed by us. The course which you have thought proper to adopt, renders it necessary that I should on the present occasion review all the circumstances connected with your case, and state the grounds on which I have felt it my duty, as a responsible Minister of the Crown, to decline recommending it to the favorable consideration of the Governor General.

On the 31st July, 1843, you were informed by Mr. Secretary Harrison, that His Excellency the Governor General, having had under consideration a Report of Malcolm Cameron, Esqr., Commissioner of Enquiry on the manner in which the duties of your Office had been conducted, "regrets to find that the irregularities have been of so grave a character as to render it incompatible, with a due regard to the Public interest, to permit you to hold the Office."

It has been made a subject of complaint by you that Mr. Cameron's report was not submitted to you for your remarks prior to the decision communicated to you by Mr. Secretary Harrison; that complaint I consider to be entirely without foundation.

It is of course usual when complaints are made against a Public Officer to communicate them to him, that he may have an opportunity of offering his explanation thereon. But Mr. Cameron was not in the position of an ordinary complainant, he was appointed, in consequence of the alleged mismanagement in the Customs Department, to proceed to inspect the several Offices in person, and took full powers to enquire on the spot into the facts of the case.

The Government, having confidence in the discretion and abilities of Mr. Cameron, delegated to him the task of enquiring into all matters which he should deem it proper to investigate. It was obviously the duty of Mr. Cameron, before arriving at any decision in his own mind prejudicial to you, to have given you an opportunity of explaining your conduct. This duty it appears from the Report was scrupulously performed, and you had every opportunity of convincing Mr. Cameron either that you had committed no irregularities, or that they were of a venial character. You however failed to do so, and Mr. Cameron felt himself compelled to make an unfavorable report on your case; since which time he has been accused of being under the influence of personal animosity.

When Mr. Cameron's Report underwent the consideration of the Government of which I was a Member, it was treated as an impartial statement of facts, and the conclusion at which he had arrived, as those of a person who had the fullest opportunity of eliciting the truth.

Some of the allegations were of such a nature that it seemed impossible that any satisfactory explanation could be offered, while others, though deserving of notice, might probably have been excused, in consideration of the looseness which formerly prevailed in the mode of transacting business at the Custom House. Among other irregularities which appeared to me to call for decisive action on the part of Government, was that of allowing Importers to obtain possession of their Goods without payment of Duty. On the 9th September, 1842, you were informed that "such a practice is quite contrary to Law, except in the case provided for by the 16th sec. of Act 4 and 5 Vic., cap. 14, and any proceeding of the kind will be visited with the displeasure of the Government."

Finding that, notwithstanding the circular letter of 9th September, 1842, such improper credits were still given at some of the Ports, I again, on the 4th April, 1843, addressed a Circular calling attention to my former caution on the subject, and yet within three months afterwards you allowed Mr. Robertson to obtain possession of 250 barrels of salt without payment of duty, and with the intention of giving him a credit for the said duty to which you must have known that he was not legally entitled. Though, I have adverted to this case incidentally, it is not my intention to enter at present into the examination of the various charges of grave irregularity made against you by Mr. Cameron, which I feel the more reluctant to do as you have thought proper to impute to me motives of personal hostility. I deem it more proper to point out to you that other parties who have never been subject to the imputation, either of personal or political hostility, have arrived substantially at the same conclusion that I did regarding the merits of your case. After my resignation of Office, in 1843, Mr. Deputy Inspector General Cary was instructed to enquire and report upon your case. In your petition to His Excellency the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, dated 17th September, 1847, you give Extracts from Mr. Cary's report, numbering the charges from 1 to 9, and professing to state his opinions thereon.

On reference to Mr. Cary's report it will be found that instead of 9 there are 15 charges considered, and that you have wholly omitted several of the most important, together with his remarks thereon. I cannot state more forcibly the effect of these omissions than by giving an extract from Mr. Cary's report on your Petition. "Partial selections are made of portions only of the Report of the Deputy Inspector General, of 7th May, 1844, which are favorable to Mr. Kelly; while all those portions of that Report which are unfavor-

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"able to him are omitted."—On the 5th charge, Mr. Cary reports, "this transaction appears to have been extremely irregular."—On the 6th, "This is another instance of gross irregularity in giving credit for duties to which the Importer was not entitled by law, and in direct violation of the instructions from this Department."—On the 7th, "There is no justification of the gross irregularity in not making the entries in the Book in the order in which each transaction occurred, and justifies the presumption that at least a portion of these items might have been lost to the revenue had they not been pointed out by Mr. Cameron."—On the 8th, "This is another instance of Mr. Kelly's irregularity, giving credit for duties contrary to law and his instructions from this Department."—On the 10th charge, "This is another instance of credit being allowed contrary to law and instructions. The foregoing charges, and the accompanying remarks of Mr. Cary, are carefully excluded from your Petition, in which the charges are numbered in a totally different manner from what they are in Mr. Cary's report,—the effect being to induce any one unacquainted with the facts to believe that the Deputy Inspector General had found all the charges groundless; especially as you conclude your extracts by stating, "By this report, Your Petitioner finds himself entirely relieved of the grave charges upon which his removal was grounded." I, on the contrary, find that Mr. Cary has fully admitted the truth of the charge which always weighed most with me in arriving at an unfavorable opinion of your case, viz: your habitual neglect of the most positive orders of this Department, conveyed to you in my letters of 9th September, 1842 and 4th April, 1843. You had in fact only received the latter circular a few days, when on 17th April you entirely disregarded it in the case of Mr. James Brown.

It must be obvious to every one at all acquainted with the conduct of business, that if such disobedience of orders had been tolerated, the most serious loss would have accrued to the Public. On the 6th June, 1844, you were informed by Mr. Secretary Daly, "the irregularities committed by you as Collector of Customs at Toronto, were such as to require your removal from office." On the 11th July, 1844, Mr. Secretary Daly informed you, "His Excellency considers that the irregularities above pointed out were such, as to render it impossible, with due regard to the Public interest, to continue an officer who had been guilty of them in an office of so much importance as that of the Collector of Customs at Toronto, where the greatest exactness and regularity are indispensably necessary to the public service." On the 23rd July, you again addressed a long letter to Mr. Daly, endeavouring to explain your conduct, which elicited from that gentleman a reply, dated 15th August, 1844, in which you were informed that your case had received the fullest consideration, "and that His Excellency sees nothing in your present letter to induce him to alter the conclusion at which he arrived." I have entered at some length into the circumstances which led to your removal from office, in order to convince you that the views entertained by myself, differed in no essential particular from those arrived at by the Deputy Inspector General, and by the administration which succeeded the one of which I was a member at the period referred to. I now come to the consideration of your present claim for the sum of £346 13s. 4d. being part of a larger sum of £474 2s. 8d. claimed by you, and of which £127 9s. 4d. has been paid. This claim is founded on your right to be reimbursed for office rent and for the salaries of certain officers employed by you during the period when you acted as Collector of Customs at Toronto, from 6th April, 1842, until 31 July, 1843. The first remark I have to make on this claim is, that I find by a report of Mr. Deputy Inspector General Cary, dated 19th March, 1845, that your whole

claim, the particulars of which are given in detail, amounted to £456 12s. 8d. viz:—Salary £127 9s. 4d. Books and Stationery £22 10s. Printing £26 13s. 4d. and Salaries £280. The two prior items having been paid to you, the claim as originally made would be reduced to £306 13s. 4d. or £40 less than the sum now demanded, and which I must premise was sanctioned in error by the late administration. When the claim was first presented, Mr. Cary reported, "These items are unauthorized, the Collector being bound by law to provide his own Deputies, and no provision is made for Office and Stationery, &c." Up to the spring of 1844, I am not aware that in a single instance a collector in Upper Canada was allowed to charge such items as those referred to. The emoluments of the Collector of Toronto, at the period when you accepted office were, salary £300, fees varying from 1s. 3d. to 2s. 6d. on reports and permits, proportion of seizures, commission on harbour dues, and on auction duties. All charges were to be paid by the Collector. In the first quarterly return after your appointments to office, it became my duty to surcharge with £8 0s. 1d. for unauthorized charges, one of which was rent of office, and I then informed you in my letter dated 9th August, 1842, that no allowance could be made for your Clerk or Deputy. On the 16th November, of same year, I was again under the necessity of disallowing charges of a similar character, and of directing you not to make them in future. Sometime after your removal from office you advanced a claim to be paid for these disbursements to which you were not entitled by law, during the whole period of your incumbency. The ground of this claim is, that similar charges were allowed to your successors. I am satisfied that neither the merits of this claim nor the extent of the demands on the Public Chest which it would involve have been understood by those who have advocated it. I find that on the 20th May, 1844, nearly twelve months after Mr. Stanton's appointment, that officer made a strong representation to the Department, that the duties of his office, as well as the Revenue had been much increased, and begged that he might be afforded additional assistance.

Mr. Stanton had at that time as large a staff of officers as you had during your incumbency; at all events, he had the necessary assistance to discharge the duties of his office, from August, 1843, until May, 1844; he was, in consequence of this representation, afforded the extra assistance of a Deputy Collector, in addition to the one now provided by you (Mr. Stanton),—also a Clerk and Landing Waiter, and he was instructed to recommend persons for the approbation of the Governor General. I can see no analogy whatever between the two cases. Mr. Stanton applied for extra assistance and obtained it, the charge against the public commencing from the time when it was sanctioned; whereas you claim for disbursements which you had been distinctly told could not be sanctioned, and the allowance of which, would, in my judgement, be a precedent which would be invoked by every Collector of Customs in Upper Canada, to be paid for office rent and the salaries of all their subordinates, during a long period of years. If your claim be allowed, of course Mr. Stanton, would be equally good for similar charges up to the time when increased assistance was allowed, as well as for those which he continued to pay; and the Collectors of Kingston and Hamilton, as well as other ports where offices were kept and Deputies employed, could not, with justice, be placed on a different footing. But, even if these very grave objections did not exist, I believe that you were amply remunerated by the emoluments of your office. According to the present regulations of the Department, your salary, as Collector of Toronto, would have been £300 per annum, the collections, in 1842, having been £8,390.

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This is the established salary, and which is considered amply sufficient for ports, the collection at which, averages from £5,000 to £15,000. I find, by your own return to the Blue-book for 1842, that your emoluments were upwards of £766 cy. I assume this to have been the gross income. By an extract from Mr. Cameron's Report, I learn that you paid in salaries £240, and office rent £20, giving a net income of £506 per annum, or rather more than the salaries of the present Collectors of Toronto, Hamilton and Kingston. It is true that Mr. Cameron has stated, in the extract which you quote,—“It is self evident that the Collector could not do the business, and live but for the seizures, which are uncertain,” but you must have been well aware that Mr. Cameron omitted all notice of the fees on permits, &c., which constituted a large source of the income of the Collector. I should not omit to notice here, with reference to the assistance afforded to Mr. Stanton, that the entire revenue for the port, in 1842, was £8,390, while in 1843, after Mr. Stanton's appointment, in August, upwards of £10,000 was collected, and in 1844, when the extra assistance was given, £25,103.

I have felt it my duty to go thus minutely into the case, because it is one which has been long before the public, and my views regarding which have been much misrepresented. There is yet one other point to notice, viz:—your claim as founded on a promise from the late Government. In advancing this claim, you have, on all occasions, studiously endeavoured to represent His Excellency the Governor General as being a party personally to a promise that it should be satisfied. It is peculiarly improper, in such a case as the present, to introduce the name of His Excellency into the discussion. The claim, you must be perfectly well aware, is one that can only be satisfied by a Parliamentary vote,—no administration, therefore, could do more than promise to submit it to Parliament. You were distinctly informed that the case had been considered by His Excellency in Council, and that a determination had been arrived at, that it should be included in the next Estimate. It is almost needless to observe that if such decisions of one administration were to be considered binding on the succeeding one, Parliamentary Government would become impossible. A minister would be compelled to propose measures of which he wholly disapproved, and would have to submit to their being rejected by Parliament. With a full knowledge of all the facts connected with your case, I felt that it was one that I could not submit to the favourable consideration of Parliament, and I feel well assured that it is one that will never be entertained by the Canadian Parliament.

I am bound to add, in justice to the late administration, that I believe they could not have been acquainted with all the circumstances when they adopted the Minute of Council on which your present claim is founded. It is, at least, singular that so long a period should have been allowed to elapse before you could obtain a favourable decision on any branch of your claims.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed,) F. HINCKS,
Inspector General.

Certified.

Jos. CARY,
Dep. Insp. Gen.

(Copy.)

TORONTO, 26th March, 1850.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 13th inst., in reply to mine of

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the 18th ult., addressed to Colonel the Honorable Robert Bruce, respecting my claim to be reimbursed for certain payments made by me on account of the Public Service, the necessity of which has already been admitted, and the justice of my demand recognized, by His Excellency the Governor General, as conveyed to me, in Mr. Secretary Daly's letter of 18th February, 1848, in which he states, “His Excellency in Council finds that on your accounts as Collector of Customs being audited, these expenses were disallowed as being unauthorized; but that charges for similar services have since been allowed in the contingent accounts of the present Collector, as being requested, for the efficient conduct of his office, and His Excellency is of opinion that the same necessity which now exists for procuring the services in question, existed also at the time you held that office.

“Under these circumstances His Excellency considers that you are entitled to be reimbursed the expenses in question, and has, therefore, been pleased to direct that for that purpose the sum of £346 13s. 4d., be included in the estimates to be submitted to Parliament at the ensuing Session.”

It is not my intention in reply to some of your remarks so far to forget the courtesy which ought at all times to regulate official correspondence as to take advantage of your position, and through the medium of a communication addressed to the Inspector General, to write in a manner personally offensive to yourself, although I should not, in so doing, deviate much from the example now before me.

In the observations with which you are pleased to preface your report, you review the grounds of my dismissal and state “that the course which you have thought proper to adopt renders it necessary that I should on the present occasion review all the circumstances connected with your case, and state the grounds on which I have felt it my duty as a responsible Minister of the Crown to decline recommending it to the favorable consideration of the Governor General.” You then proceed to reiterate the charges of irregularity, which I had no opportunity of refuting, and on which I was condemned unheard. To this part of your letter I shall take occasion, hereafter, to reply; but as the application which I had the honor to submit to His Excellency the Governor General for repayment of sums necessarily advanced by me, for the benefit of the Public Service, has no reference whatever to those charges, I shall at present confine my remarks to the latter portion of your letter; merely observing that the two cases have no connection whatever, and that accusing a Public Officer of irregularity in the conduct of his office, through which no pecuniary loss has ever been alleged to have accrued to the Public Service, can in my opinion constitute no defence to the payment of a demand not only just in itself, but the justice of which has been already solemnly admitted by His Excellency the Governor General. Throughout the whole of your letter you appear to treat a claim against the Government in the same light as that in which you would view the dealings of individuals, and to rest the decision entirely on the question, whether a payment made, or a service performed, was one for which there was a legal claim,—quite overlooking the distinction, that as between man and man the Courts of Law afford the means of redress; while the only remedy against wrong on the part of the Government lies in the sense of justice entertained by the members of the administration, and the confidence reposed in their feelings of honor, which would render any other course than a respectful representation to the Government itself, not only unnecessary but indecent.

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That such is the case not only in theory but in practice you must be well aware; and although, it is true that the administration for the time being cannot be considered as bound by the measures of their predecessors, that, I respectfully submit, has reference to measures of a public nature, and not to a claim like the present admitted to be just by the Head of the Government, and in which no question of Public Policy is involved, but merely an act of justice to an individual. For if a claim was just on 18th February, 1848, it must still be so. Moreover the gentleman who reported on my case was not a member of the then administration, any more than he is of the present, but was and is an officer of the Government, whose special duty it is to report on such matters. Mr. Dunscomb in his report states, the expenditure made by me and for which I ask to be repaid "although unauthorised, nevertheless the same being necessary for the safety of the Revenue and having been made to its advantage, I think it should be borne by the country, and respectfully recommend that His Excellency may be pleased to cause this item of account to be admitted." In your letter you state, "I am satisfied that neither the merits of this claim, nor the extent of the demand on the Public Chest which it would involve, have been understood by those who have advocated it. I find on the 20th May, 1844, nearly twelve months after Mr. Stanton's appointment, that officer made a strong representation to this Department that the duties of his office, as well as the Revenue, had been much increased, and begged that he might be afforded additional assistance. Mr. Stanton had at that time as large a staff of officers, as you had during your incumbency. At all events he had the necessary assistance to discharge the duties of his office from August, 1843 until May, 1844. He was in consequence of this representation afforded the extra assistance of a Deputy Collector in addition to the one provided by you, also a Clerk and Landing Waiter, and he was instructed to recommend persons for the approbation of the Governor General. I can see no analogy whatever between the two cases. Mr. Stanton applied for extra assistance and obtained it, the charge against the public commencing from the time when it was sanctioned; whereas you claim for disbursements which you had been distinctly told could not be sanctioned, and the allowance of which would, in my judgment, be a precedent which would be invoked by every Collector of Customs in Upper Canada, to be paid for office rent, and the salaries of all their subordinates during a long period of years. If your claim be allowed, of course Mr. Stanton's would be equally good for similar charges up to the time when increased assistance was allowed, as well as those which he continued to pay, and the Collectors of Kingston and Hamilton, as well as other Ports where offices were kept and Deputies employed, could not with justice be placed on a different footing." I feel that the best answer which I can give to this reasoning is contained in Mr. Dunscomb's report, to which I have already adverted; and which I beg leave to quote without any comment of my own, he says,—

"The remaining three items of the account consist of charges for the services of Subordinate Officers (Clerk and Deputy Collector) amounting to the sum of £280, viz: a Clerk for 16 months; and Deputy for 22 months, which would be at the rate of £80 per annum for a Deputy. These items of expenditure are, like the preceding, unauthorised, but differ in character widely from the preceding in as much as their necessity grew out of the increase of the business of the Port; and further, the incurring of this expense could result in no

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pecuniary benefit to the Collector, who under the then system had no interest after he had taken sufficient to pay his £300 commission, which the sum of £4600 would do; so that the expenditure entered into to endeavour to collect properly the rest of the revenue, was solely for the pecuniary advantage of the revenue. And in taking this view of the case the enquiry should rather be directed to the necessity and propriety of the expenditure, than to the authority upon which it was entered upon. On the necessity of the Government bearing the expenditure, Mr. Kelly quotes from the report which contained the several charges against him to show that the expenditure was necessary and proper for the Government to bear. And it appears by the papers before me, that the necessity of this expenditure was admitted, and further, that the propriety of its being borne by the Government was admitted; for we find Mr. Kelly's successor, Mr. Stanton, applying for authority to make the expenditure, and the Government authorizing him to expend £325 per annum for that purpose, and further, giving authority to employ other persons as Landing Waiters, as required, not exceeding three at a time, at the rate of 5s. per diem; all which was done. When this is considered, it is clear that the error committed by Mr. Kelly was omitting to procure the authority: but in my humble opinion, his error would have been of a far more serious character, had he also omitted to obtain the assistance of subordinate officers, and suffered the revenue to be lost, in consequence of such omission; and I hardly think that the want of authority to do what all parties agree was so necessary to be done for the safety of the revenue, would have been received as sufficient excuse for neglecting it. It may be said that sanctioning expenditure of this nature may be considered as a precedent, and lead to abuses in the Department; but I think there are no grounds for such apprehensions in the present effective and systematic state of the Department; and further it must be borne in mind, that it would be almost incumbent upon an officer to justify and show the necessity of the expenditure for the benefit of the Public Service; and if he does that satisfactorily, surely he would be supported in it, —under which circumstances, appearing as it does to me for the above reasons, that though the expenditure of £280, for the services of subordinate officers was unauthorised, nevertheless the same being necessary for the safety of the revenue, and having been made to its advantage, I think it should be borne by the Country, and respectfully recommend that His Excellency may be pleased to cause this item of account to be admitted."

Under these circumstances I trust that you will reconsider your decision, and that as my case had been so far favorably considered by His Excellency in Council as to induce His Excellency the Governor General to promise that I should be reimbursed the amount of my claim, you will deem it in accordance with your duty to represent to His Excellency that that promise should be fulfilled.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

(Signed,) WILLIAM MOORE KELLY.

To the Hon. F. Hincks.

Inspector General,
&c., &c., &c.

Certified,

JOS. CARY.

Dep. Insp. Gen.

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5th August.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,
Toronto, 10th April, 1850.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated 26 ult.

And to acquaint you that the Inspector General declines any further correspondence on the subject matter thereof, having nothing to add to his communication of 13th March.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed,) J. W. DUNSCOMB.

William Moore Kelly, Esquire,
Montreal.

A true copy,
A. S. MENZIES.

(Copy.)

TORONTO, 10th June, 1850.

SIR,—A recent debate in the House of Assembly, in which allusion was made to this Port, has reminded me of my remissness, in not having acknowledged the receipt of your letter of the 10th of April last, declining on the part of the Honourable the Inspector General, any further correspondence on the subject matter of my letter of the 26th March preceding.

That officer may or may not decline attending to my just complaints, but that is no reason why I should not reiterate them, and demand that justice which your official report, made for the information of His Excellency in Council, has shewn to be my due, and the justice of which is acknowledged by the letter of Mr. Secretary Daly of 18th February, 1848, in which he states, "His Excellency is of opinion that you are entitled to be reimbursed the expenses in question."

It is quite true, as the Honourable Inspector General states, that I attributed my original dismissal to a report founded on personal animosity to me of Mr. Cameron; and the violation of the plighted faith of the Government, to the personal animosity of Mr. Hincks. I am only astonished that His Excellency can allow such motive to prevail so far as to induce him to forget his own plighted faith.

It may be in the recollection of Mr. Hincks that Mr. Cameron, to subserve a temporary purpose, proclaimed me a defaulter to the electors of the County of Lanark, although he had previously, in reply to Mr. Murney, stated, in the House of Assembly, that no such charge could be preferred against me, and because, forsooth, I reply, by giving his assertion, the most unqualified contradiction, Mr. Hincks availed himself of the opportunity of abusing me in the most reckless manner, in his newspaper the Pilot, for presuming to contradict his late bosom friend, Mr. Malcolm Cameron, or, as he then styled him, "the great Champion of Civil and Religious Liberty," circumstances, since that day, have arisen, which may have thrown a light in the eyes of the Inspector General on the veracity, candour, and good faith of Mr. Cameron. It is now, I believe, a matter of "public notoriety" that Mr. Cameron has since become a responsible minister of the Crown, has betrayed the secrets of the cabinet, and made statements of great importance, which Mr. Hincks himself has publicly declared to be false.

I am conscious of no impropriety in representing His Excellency the Governor General as being a party personally to a promise which was made by His Excellency in Council. I am not aware why the name of His Excellency should not be introduced into transactions to which he was officially a party. I am not

aware that public honour differs in any respect from private, or that any gentleman, of whatever station, who serves the Queen, God bless Her, to whom I owe allegiance, should not redeem a promise which he makes, and is entitled to make, in her name.

Mr. Hincks will pardon me if I do not accept his opinion, on such matters, and appeal to my fellow subjects, if the honour of His Excellency, and the good faith of the Government, are not involved in the refusal of my claim.

I do not intend to discuss with the Honourable the Inspector General the theory of "Responsible Government." But if it means that, on any change of ministry, His Excellency may repudiate any promises made by him under the advice of those who have been previously honoured by his confidence, I think it is a disgrace and a damage to the honour and interests of the country; and in private life, would be described in terms, which I cannot decorously use, in speaking of a transaction in which persons of such consideration are involved, and the nature of which His Excellency has never been allowed fairly to understand.

I do not know that Mr. Hincks is correct in saying that my claim could not be satisfied without a specific vote of Parliament, when it was included in the vote of credit taken for £140,000; but this I know, that, in the letter of Mr. Secretary Daly, it was promised to me, in the name of His Excellency, for my benefit, £346 13s. 4d., would be included in the Estimates to be laid before Parliament at the ensuing session. What I complain of is, that promise has not been kept, and that on the 19th of May 1848, I was officially informed that His Excellency did not consider it necessary to consider the propriety of recommending my claim to the favourable consideration of the Legislature.

It is impossible to read the Honourable Inspector General's letter without seeing the feeling that pervades it. Why raise up questions to which he and his late bosom friend Mr. Malcolm Cameron were the principal obstacle to the adjustment of? I have already been punished by dismissal from office, upon a report which I have forced the Government itself to admit to be false, and which Mr. Cameron, with a refinement of fiendish malice, notified to Mr. Hincks, through my late father-in-law, Mr. Manahan, expressing the pleasure, or as he styled it, the "amusement" of making him the bearer, to Kingston, of the intelligence of my condemnation, a sentence which I had no chance of fairly and openly meeting; and after that summary and most unjust dismissal, that feeling is followed up by the refusal to pay me, expenses out of pocket, which were formally awarded as my due, by competent authority, and promised me as distinctly as words could convey a promise.

That promise is so far unperformed, and its performance is what I claim. I say that His Excellency is personally pledged, and his Government is publicly pledged, of whatever individuals it consists, to its fulfillment.

As this correspondence has arisen from a letter written by me to His Excellency's Private Secretary, I will transmit a copy of this through the same channel, to be laid before His Excellency the Governor General.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

(Signed,) WILLIAM M. KELLY.

J. W. DUNSCOMB, Esq.,
Customs Department,
Insp. General's Office.

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(Copy.)

TORONTO, 26th June, 1850.

SIR,—Although you have intimated to me through Mr. Dunscomb, that you decline any further correspondences on the subject matter of your letter of 13th March last, you will find that notwithstanding your determination I am justified in replying to it. I, as you say with regard to my complaint, my silence might be construed, and the statements you have made be viewed, as admitted facts. I will however make as succinct a view of the remaining portions of your communication as the matter it contains admits of, and will show how far your disclaiming of personal hostility, together with your justification of your late colleague, Mr. Malcolm Cameron, will agree with the treatment I have received from both of you. You say that, "it was obviously the duty of Mr. Cameron before arriving at any decision in his own mind" "prejudicial to you, to have given you an opportunity of explaining your conduct." This declaration of moral rectitude I am happy you have admitted in your correspondence, for indeed I have been long at a loss to know what authority a Government could give, that would relieve its Agent of the obligation of so obvious and so excellent a maxim as that which allows the accused the advantage of being heard.

But, Sir, is this the first time you were informed of its entire neglect in my case? Were you not aware before now of my being dismissed from office without any intimation whatever of a complaint being made against me? It is really too bad that after so many years, I must inform you, that Mr. Secretary Harrison's letter of dismissal was the first intimation I received of any charge, grave or venial, made against me, and Mr. Cameron having said that he afforded me an opportunity of explaining my conduct, serves only to preserve the uniformity of fallacy. I since proved to be contained in his Report. To that assertion of Mr. Cameron, I can give nothing more than a most unqualified denial, and what caused me to suspect my dismissal being previously projected, was the deceptive security in which he left me at that time; had he afforded me that opportunity, would he have eulogised to my late father-in-law. The manner in which I conducted my office, and made him the bearer of my condemnation to you, the letter of dismissal was dated from Kingston, 31st July, and so silent was the affair kept that the late Mr. Manahan knew nothing of the circumstance, for I have in my possession a letter from him, post marked and dated Kingston, 1st August, in which he states, "Cameron gave me your accounts on the way down in envelope for Hincks, and I deposited them with his letters in the Post Office; he, Cameron, was inclined to express himself very favourably of you in his conversation with me." It is notorious that Mr. Cameron, after parting Mr. Manahan at Cobourg, amused certain parties, at an hotel in that town, by exulting at the cleverness with which he chiselled me out of my office: and I have even heard that you yourself boasted of the dexterous manner you effected my removal, in the absence of some members of the Executive Council who were considered my friends.

I regret you were not aware of those facts, before you asserted that Mr. Cameron was not actuated by personal feelings towards me on the occasion of my dismissal, and I must now suppose that an unfortunate reliance on his integrity, as well as his ability, induced you to second his design, for this you did by the haste with which you advised my removal from office, and if I complain of hostility, I conceive that many and well grounded reasons force the conviction on my mind, that other than just and friendly feelings were entertained towards me on the occasion alluded to, and, from that day to this. You remem-

ber, Sir, that in the haste of surprise and embarrassment in which I found myself after receiving my dismissal, I proceed to Kingston and addressing myself to the Governor General the late Lord Metcalfe; I demanded an investigation, which His Excellency was graciously pleased to grant, and commanded you to give the subject a hearing. Were they friendly feelings which prompted you to refuse a compliance? Defalcation, or rather peculation of a gross character, was sought to be stamped upon my reputation by Mr. Cameron's Report, and driven from an office of vast responsibility, I would not have from you, even the grateful remembrance of a fair character, to relieve the ruin of my other prospects.

You say that Mr. Cameron's Report was a statement of facts; the best refutation I can give, this assertion is to quote a few of the many false charges preferred against me with Mr. Deputy Inspector General Cary's report thereon.

No. 1. There was no system of doing business in Mr. Kelly's office.

Mr. Cary Reports:

"It may be observed that it appears the same form of keeping the books, continued at the time this charge was made, that prevailed in 1842, and notice in terms of approbation in Mr. Cameron's Report, as printed at page 61."

No. 2. The sums credited to the Government by Mr. Kelly, for the steamers Britannia, Gore, and America, do not correspond with the sums entered in Mr. Bethune's Books.

Mr. Cary Reports:

"The answers and explanations to this charge are satisfactory, Mr. Kelly appearing to have accounted for all he received on account of these steamers."

No. 3. Harbour dues were collected in an imperfect manner; and,

4th. The sums paid by Robertson, Ogilvie and Brown, for Harbour and Tonnage dues on the Sir Francis Bond Head, were omitted to be credited to Government.

Mr. Cary Reports:

"There does not appear any grounds for these charges."

No. 5. Several sums, enumerated in Mr. Cameron's Report, were not deposited at the Bank to the credit of the Receiver General, but were borrowed.

Mr. Cary Reports:

"This charge does not appear to be sustained. Mr. Kelly shows that his moneys were paid to the credit of the Receiver General at the Bank."

The above charges, with perfect deference to your opinion, were the gravest brought against me, and no doubt with perfect friendly feelings on the part of Mr. Malcolm Cameron.

I alluded to these facts merely to satisfy you that in my case, I have no reason to consider an expression of friendly feelings a sufficient guarantee against hostile treatment, and they also prove the correctness of my opinion, when believing that it was upon the charge of pocketing the public money, my dismissal was effected.

If I could appeal to the expressions of the nobleman who then was at the head of the Government, they would clearly prove that the foregoing charges, upon which I stand acquitted, were solely the cause

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of my summary dismissal, and yet, Sir, with no hostile feelings towards me, you would have left my reputation branded, and myself, in the opinion of the world, deserving a life time in prison, and this would have been the result if justice did not find its way to other breasts besides those of the Honorable Inspector General, for your refusal to grant a trial even after the execution of the sentence, satisfied me that this must have been your design.

Being, therefore, of the same opinion with all who heard of the circumstance, that defalcation was the cause of my removal from office; you will not be surprised if my first efforts were to reply to all the charges that, either explicitly or by implication, conveyed that accusation, which having done in a satisfactory and triumphant manner, I conceived I was justified in saying, in my petition to His Excellency the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, that by the Report of the Deputy Inspector General, "I find myself relieved of the grave charges upon which my removal from office was grounded."

I regret that neither on the occasion of my dismissal or since, can I discover the sincerity of your profession of friendly feelings, for the same unrelenting hostility breathes through every word of the letter to which this is meant to reply, more particularly where in you accuse me of habitual neglect of the most positive orders of the Department; but, Sir, before you accused me of habitual neglect it would be reasonable to give a sufficient number of repeated acts to constitute the habit; were I habitually to neglect any orders of the Department I should not consider myself worthy to retain office for a day, nor should I have attempted any justification of conduct so irreconcilable with a regular discharge of public duty, but, Sir, habitual neglect of the orders of my superiors you will fail to find me guilty of, as I confidently submit is not to be discovered in the case of Mr. James Brown adduced by you. Your orders were to give no credit for duties,—in this case no credit was given, nor your orders disobeyed. I will quote from Mr. James Brown's certificate, herewith transmitted, which I hope will throw some light on the subject, and remove from your mind the impression made on it, of my having given credit to Mr. James Brown;—he states,

"TORONTO, 14th March, 1850.

"This is to certify that the Plaster which I imported on the 17th April, 1843, and on which I paid duties in July, 1843, was in and remained in my store until commencement of said month. I may here state that it has always been customary to store goods in my store when they arrived at my place, whether duty was to be collected or not.

"(Signed,) JAMES BROWN."

By the foregoing you will perceive that the imported plaster remained in store from 17th April until July, wherein all other goods were at the time deposited; that under the Imperial Act 3 and 4 William IV. chap. 59, I could not compel payment of duties, nor dispose of the goods, until 7th August following, and therefore if Mr. Brown had the advantage of credit, it was not your correspondent, but the law that gave it him.

I submit that my interpretation of the Act was perfectly correct and consistent with a strict obedience to the orders of the Department, so that Mr. Brown, instead of obtaining credit from me, availed himself of that advantage about a month less than the law entitled him to. And here, Sir, allow me to bring you back to the time in which you profess to have had no other than friendly feelings toward me; I will

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ask you, were I allowed, before my dismissal, to reply to this charge, would my removal from office take place upon it? For, suppose my interpretation of the law did not agree with yours, and that mine could be sustained by respectable authority, and more particularly when the spirit and the motives of your orders were so scrupulously attended to, would you again, I ask it, recommend my removal from office on this charge?

The other accusation you bring against me, of neglect of orders, is the case of Mr. Charles Robertson. This case is accompanied with circumstances so peculiar, that I do not hesitate to say that there was not a Collector of Customs in the country (who did not wish to render the execution of the law onerous and oppressive,) would have refused the accommodation granted. Those circumstances you will find in the annexed certificate from Mr. Robertson, in which he states,

"In June, 1843, I purchased 500 barrels of salt from Lewis & Co, of Oswego, to be delivered here by a specified time, in one cargo; that part of said 500 barrels (250 barrels) arrived in the schooner "Leopard" on or about the 22nd June, which I reported to the Collector and his Deputy, and requested Mr. Kelly to allow me to remove part of it, and defer making the entry until the balance came over, which I was assured would be in a few days, when the whole 500 barrels could go in a bond; this Mr. Kelly agreed to after some hesitation, but as salt subsequently became scarce in Oswego, I could not get the party there to perform their agreement within the specified time, and I therefore paid the duty on the 250 barrels in the month of July.

"The above mentioned circumstances I fully explained to Mr. Cameron, when that gentleman called on me regarding the matter.

"(Signed,) CHARLES ROBERTSON.
"Toronto, 8th April, 1850."

Now, here you will find that this accommodation of Mr. Robertson cannot be considered as an ordinary case of giving credit for duties, the invoice of the goods shewing that they were but half delivered, the convenience of having the entire 500 barrels go in a bond, and the certainty I had of receiving the duties on the 250 barrels the moment I found the other half were not forthcoming, clearly show that nothing was more foreign from my mind than to give credit for duties in the ordinary and natural sense of your prohibitory letters. It is true I hesitated before I permitted it, but my hesitation only confirmed me in the belief of my acting with perfect compliance to the spirit, if not the letter, of your instructions, and I do not believe that at any port in Canada, a respectable member of the community would be refused a similar accommodation. The salt arrived on 22nd June—the duty was paid and credited to Government on 20th July, 8 days before Mr. Malcolm Cameron made his Report, and yet that fact is not noticed by him.

You ask, why the Ministry that succeeded that of which you were a member, considered some of those charges sufficient to keep me out of office; I am forced to think this observation unworthy your high position, for it makes me believe that party feeling, even in the breast of a responsible Minister of the Crown, goes between the individual and the justice he demands. But, Sir, even to this I will reply: His Excellency the late Lord Metcalfe assured me, that should I succeed in rebutting the charges made against me by Mr. Cameron, he would either restore me to my office in Toronto, or give me an equivalent. During his subsequent sojourn, repeated reports were being made in my case; one vacancy, and one alone, occurred worth my acceptance, (the Collectorship of Kingston,) but expediency and

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influence filled it, and were I to be declared free of every charge, the Governor General's plighted faith could not at the time be redeemed. This, I believe, caused his advisers to give to the charges alluded to, a color of gravity which in reality they did not admit of, and which never would have been attached to them if considered prior to my dismissal. Their not having remedied the injustice done me, is no proof whatever of my not having received injustice at your hands, as to remedy an evil is not always so facile as to perpetrate it.

Your refusal of my claim for the necessary disbursements paid out of my pocket for the benefit of the public, during my incumbency of office, was even from yourself more severe than I could have expected, and the parity you endeavour to establish between my claim and any other measure that might be brought before Parliament, prove clearly the unrelenting vindictiveness with which your peculiar cast of friendly feelings has systematically persecuted me to the last. It is highly improper, you say, to introduce the Governor General's name into the discussion. Was it not his high name that was attached to the document that acknowledged the justice of my claim, and was pledged to its satisfaction? Was not his promise as truly binding on him and as satisfactory to me, as in any civil case a confession of judgment would be to any ordinary creditor?

I therefore conceive I am perfectly justified in demanding of His Excellency a fulfilment of his written promise, your opinion to the contrary notwithstanding.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed,) WM. MOORE KELLY.

To the Hon. F. Hincks.

Inspector General.

&c., &c., &c.

Certified,

JOS. CARY,

Deputy Inspector General.

(COPY.)

TORONTO, 4th July, 1850.

SIR,—You will not be surprised at receiving this as supplementary to my last letter, which I fear would, without it, be an incomplete reply to your lengthy communication of 13th March last. You complain of my having represented myself as the victim of personal hostility. I have always considered myself so, and your last letter has strengthened my convictions on that subject. After my removal from office you refused me an investigation. At the close of the recent investigation into this Port, I demanded a similar enquiry during my period of holding office, and you availed yourself of your position, as responsible Minister of the Crown, to deny my very reasonable request.

An investigation might have carried with it some satisfactory results; but your victim should not escape from six pages of *Polscap* closely written by yourself. I made an application to His Excellency for the payment of a balance honestly due me. My application was referred to Mr. Dunscomb, to report upon it, as was customary; and so jealously did you guard your victim that you availed yourself of your position, and took the affair into your own hands.

Permit me now to draw your attention to the subject of my memorial. You are pleased to say that my

income amounted to £506 per annum. You have in this egregiously deceived yourself. Mr. Cameron himself has admitted that half my portion of the seizures went to my Deputy; and with a thorough knowledge of this fact, you assume that I appropriated the whole to my own purposes. In my Memorial to His Excellency the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, I have given a true and correct statement of my income for the collection of Customs Duties, as follows:—

Amount collected on account of Customs

Duties,	£14,442	6	3
Allowed for collection, £	397	0	3
From which deduct, as stated by Commissioners,	346	13	4

Leaves a balance of .. £ 50 6 11 for collecting £14,442 6s. 3d., and for 16 months' services; to which add £150, allowance for Permits, makes the gross sum £200 16s. 11d.—being at the rate of £150 5s. 2d per annum, while the income of your Petitioner's successor the following year amounted to £500, without any deduction: your Excellency's Petitioner therefore claims the above amount, £346 13s. 4d.

Upon the truth of this statement I risk my claim for indemnification.

I believe I have sufficiently proven Mr. Cameron's Report to be a tissue of the grossest misrepresentations; and to this I am sure you will not refuse, however reluctantly, your assent. By a species of reasoning only intelligible to yourself, you classify the charges against me into venial and unpardonable,—peculation and disobedience. The former you make light of, the latter you declare intolerable: the former attributable to the corruption of the heart: the latter to human nature's weakness.

The servant that does not obey to the letter the orders he receives, is to be pursued with the utmost rigour of the law; the convicted peculator is judged worthy of indulgence. This is the mode of reasoning you adopt in your letter. But, Sir, I cannot believe it to have been your first impression, though you now so closely adhere to it; but seeing that I escaped so safely from those charges of peculation, like a certain Judge of reprobated memory, (and you are determined to be the sole Judge in my case) who could not find his victim guilty of high treason, executed him for want of sufficient affection for the Throne; and by a parity of reasoning, you say, as I cannot ruin him for robbery, I will destroy him for disobedience. Now, Sir, out of several hundred entries made by me, only in five cases have I been accused of affording accommodation to merchants. I do not mean here to complain of Mr. Deputy Inspector General Cary's remarks upon those charges, for I have no reason to doubt that gentleman's integrity and sincerity of purpose; but I fearlessly assert, that upon three of those five charges, he has reported in entire ignorance of the law,—so that in two instances only, and under circumstances so peculiar, that even they cannot be considered as an ordinary credit for Duties—have I accommodated Merchants.

You give me extracts from Mr. Secretary Daly's letters, and conclude from them that I have not been injured by you. You were wont to call me the friend of the Hon. Dominick Daly, and it is thus you mean to argue, Mr. Daly was your friend, your fellow countryman, and co-religionist, he writes to you after Mr. Cary's Report, that your application cannot be complied with, therefore you can have no claim. This is certainly specious enough, and a very favorite observation it has been some time back with you, but be generous with me for a little. You have known suffi-

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ciently well the difficulties I have had to encounter, since the disastrous moment you parted with friendly feelings towards me. Of this, however, you are sufficiently aware, that I applied for a copy of Mr. Cary's report, and that I was refused it by Mr. Daly. I obtained it, however, when it was laid before the House of Assembly, and I personally waited upon His Excellency the late Lord Metcalfe, who then permitted me to reply to those charges of accommodation. Can you, sir, supply one other letter from Mr. Daly, denying the justness of my claim to office, since I sent in my answer to those charges of accommodation? No such letter exists, and it is a want of good faith in you to omit this circumstance in your letter, well knowing that I had fully and satisfactorily replied to all the charges of accommodation, which, compared to the others, appeared, indeed, venial to me.

I am proud to be honoured with the acquaintance of Mr. Daly, but you are under a very erroneous impression if you suppose that I was ever under any, the slightest obligation to that gentleman. I am indebted to the sense of honour and integrity of gentlemen, with whom I had no previous acquaintance, and consequently, from whom I could claim no sympathy beyond what justice demanded, for the admission of my claim. And here I dare make free with the name of one honourable personage, a name respected wherever it is mentioned, and can bear comparison with any other in the country, for all the accomplishments of the gentleman, and all the acquirements of the man in public life; I allude to the Honorable Peter McGill, who not only acknowledged the justness of my present claim, but who, together with his colleagues, assured me they would recommend me for the first situation worth my acceptance that would occur. All this has taken place since I sent in my answers to the charges which Mr. Cary in his report did not consider sufficiently accounted for. And in justice even to me, filling as you do the high position of Inspector General, you should not have obscured the affair with a cloud of Mr. Daly's letters, which were written before my entire justification was submitted to His Excellency in Council, and which were not only not repeated since, but assurances given of indemnification for the losses I had sustained by my removal from office.

You see, Sir, how erroneous were your impressions, when you essayed to make me believe that your opinions, in my case, were similar to those entertained by others; they were quite the reverse, from the moment that sufficient light was admitted upon that dark and and destructive Report framed by Mr. Cameron, and adopted by you, and here I must again protest against your want of justice in my regard, in having refused the investigation I so confidently expected, for by it I could have the advantage of bringing many relevant subjects to bear upon it, that I cannot compress into communications of this kind, but which would serve materially to illustrate all the facts I have alluded to. But you say sufficient investigation has been allowed; reports have been made for the private information of His Excellency; but do you mean to say that in those Reports, the facts would be as easily elicited, and the discovery of the truth as facile as in an ordinary investigation? But you consider those Reports sufficient justice for your victim, and no doubt you will hereafter allude to your last official letter, as a most impartial, free-of-unfriendly investigation.

But were the desired investigation permitted, among other things that would be proved to the satisfaction of him who would conduct it, would be, that for months previous to my dismissal, a system of the closest espionage was pursued against me, to the extent that a gentleman in my employment, and indebted to me for many acts of kindness, was led to act the part of a second

Judas, in my regard, nevertheless, to his astonishment he would find that after such an ordeal, not one solitary charge could be sustained against me, with the exception, indeed, of my having accommodated, under very peculiar circumstances on two occasions, two most respectable merchants, without any loss to the Revenue.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient humble servant,
(Signed,) WILLIAM MOORE KELLY.

Hon. FRANCIS HINCKS,
Inspector General,
&c. &c.

Certified,
Jos. CARY,
Dy. Insp. Gen.

(Copy.)

The Right Honorable, the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, Governor General of British North America, &c., &c., &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

In reply to an application I had the honor to make to Your Excellency for the re-payment of £346 13s. 4d., which Your Excellency was pleased to admit was equitably due me, I received a very lengthy communication from the Hon. Inspector General, endeavoring to prove to me, that from the time of my removal from office to the present, I have been most justly and honourably dealt with. I regret that he did not leave it to the issue of the investigation I demanded, so lately as last November, to pronounce that decision, for his recent communication only serves to prove, that I am still the object of his relentless persecution.

I have, I hope, in a manner satisfactory to Your Excellency, replied to the charges he sets forth in his letter, and have transmitted copies of my replies to Your Excellency's Private Secretary, to be laid before Your Excellency. By them it will appear that I was dismissed from office in the most tyrannical, unconstitutional and un-British manner, and in direct contravention to Lord Glenelg's despatch, declaring it to be British justice and British practice not to dismiss a public servant without a full opportunity being afforded him to account for his conduct.

I cannot understand why the Hon. Inspector General asserts, that I was dismissed upon a statement of facts, whilst no one in the country, is more thoroughly aware of Mr. Malcolm Cameron's report being, from its commencement to its close, an unvaried tissue of falsehoods.

But his re-iterating Mr. Malcolm Cameron's calumny, would not cause me now to trouble Your Excellency, were it not by this means he seeks to thwart Your Excellency's purpose in my regard, as expressed in the letter written by command of Your Excellency, on 18th February, 1848, in which Your Excellency, for reasons you were pleased to enumerate, considered me entitled to the amount I claimed. I beg leave here to quote an extract from the letter:—"I am commanded by the Governor General to inform you, that His Excellency has had under consideration in Council, your letter of the 11th instant, renewing your claim to be re-imbursed certain expenses incurred by you in carrying on the business of your late office of Collector of Customs at Toronto, amounting to £346 13s. 4d."

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" His Excellency in Council finds, that on your accounts as Collector of Customs being audited, these expenses were disallowed as being unauthorized; but that charges for similar services have since been allowed in the contingent accounts of the present Collector, as being requisite for the efficient conduct of his office, and His Excellency is of opinion that the same necessity which now exists for procuring the services in question, existed also at the time you held that office.

" Under these circumstances, His Excellency considers that you are entitled to be reimbursed the expenses in question."

The reasons that then justified the admission of my claim are not disputed by the Inspector General; they still exist; neither does he venture to insinuate that your Excellency's late advisers misrepresented the matter, or endeavoured to make an erroneous impression on your Excellency's mind. He asserts that it was not authorized by the strict letter of the law, but then your Excellency was fully aware of that at the time your Excellency acknowledged my claim, for in your Excellency's Secretary's letter you say, you find they were disallowed as being unauthorised, but as they

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were allowed to my successor in office, and the same necessity for allowing being admitted to exist during my incumbency, your Excellency considered me entitled to be reimbursed them.

I conceive, therefore, that I am justified in believing that I have the word of the Queen's Representative pledged to the fulfilment of this promise, and as the Royal name was never known to be trifled with by any change of Administration that might take place, so I am led to hope, that the name that represents Her most gracious Majesty in this Colony will not be compromised through the unmitigated hostility of the Inspector General, against the individual to whom the fulfilment of that promise would be of the greatest advantage.

I have the honour to be

Your Excellency's

Most obedient humble servant,

(Signed,) WILLIAM MOORE KELLY.

Toronto, 4th July, 1850.

(Certified,)

Jos. CARY,

Dy. Ins. Gen.

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Toronto:

PRINTED BY LOVELL AND GIBSON,

FRONT STREET.

PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY.**ANNUAL ACCOUNTS, FOR 1849.**

Submitted to the Honourable the LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, for their information.

By Command.

J. LESLIE,
Secretary.

- No. 1.—The Inspectors' Report.
 No. 2.—The Surgeon's Report.
 No. 3.—The Chaplain's Report.
 No. 4.—The Roman Catholic Chaplain's Report.
 No. 5.—The Warden's Report, with Documents marked
 A. B. C. D. E. F. and G.

No. 1.—THE INSPECTORS' REPORT.

To His Excellency, JAMES, Earl of ELGIN and KINCARDINE, K. T., Governor General of British North America, &c., &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY :

The undersigned, Inspectors of the Provincial Penitentiary, beg to submit the Annual Report of the Officers of the Institution, for the fiscal year, ending 30th September, 1849.

The Members of the present Board of Inspectors were the Commissioners appointed by Your Excellency in June, 1848, to inquire into the past Management of the Penitentiary, and to Report a system of discipline for the future conduct of the Institution. While engaged in prosecuting our inquiries as Commissioners, in November, 1848, the gentlemen who then formed the Board of Inspectors, placed their resignations in the hands of Your Excellency. On 20th December, 1848, Your Excellency was pleased to issue a Commission, constituting the Commissioners the Board of Inspectors under the Statute, and we thereafter acted in a double capacity. Our labours as Commissioners were brought to a close in April, 1849, but the obvious inconvenience of introducing a new Board of Inspectors—until the decision of Government on the new system of management, suggested in our Report for Your Excellency's consideration, should be known—induced us to continue our services as Inspectors up to this time.

We have now been a year in Office, and although all residing in distant parts of the Province, we have fulfilled the duties entrusted to us to the best of our ability. Since our appointment, we have held sixteen meetings of the Board, and eleven adjourned meetings. From regarding ourselves as merely Managers during a period of interregnum, with a Warden holding a temporary appointment, and with the decision of Government on any of our suggestions yet undelivered, we have not felt at liberty to carry out our views in the conduct of the Prison, as fully as we would otherwise have done; our efforts have been more to ameliorate the evils of the old system, than to originate a new one. Notwithstanding these considerations, however, we are glad to think that very great improvements have been effected in the administration of the Financial, Industrial, and Disciplinary Departments of the Institution.

When we became Inspectors in January, 1849, we found, that notwithstanding the large grant by Government for the past year, the Institution was deeply in debt. It appeared that this debt had been gradually accumulating during the previous three years, until it amounted, on 31st December, 1848, to £5,000. One month before we became Inspectors, one of the new workshops was destroyed by fire, and it became necessary to have it immediately repaired. On 10th February, the Warden applied to the Provincial Secretary for £1,000, to pay the expense of replacing the burnt workshop, and procured it. On 19th

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February, we applied for £5,000 to pay off the old debt contracted by our predecessors, and obtained it. These debts were regularly liquidated.

On 14th March, 1849, we submitted estimates in detail, for the general expenses of the year then current, (from 1st of January to 31st December, 1849,) amounting to £11,169 11s. 7d. This sum was granted by Parliament at its last Session, and the £5,000 advanced to pay off the old debt; but it appears that no grant was had for the £1,000 advanced to replace the building destroyed by fire, and that this sum was placed to our debit as part of the Annual grant of £11,169 11s. 7d.

Notwithstanding our thus having this unexpected item of £1,000 to meet out of our Annual grant, and the disappointment and loss we sustained by the breaking out of the Cholera in the Prison, we are happy to say, that by close economy, we have succeeded in keeping the expenditure nearly within the estimates. Our estimate was predicated on receiving £2,500 for convict labour, but in consequence of Cholera and other unforeseen disappointments, we only received about one-half that sum; the difference, however, was more than made up by the reduction effected on expenditure. We received, during 1849, from the Provincial chest £11,250, which liquidated every obligation of the Institution, up to 31st December, 1849, with the exception of two sums amounting to £339 3s. 8d.

The average Annual grant from the Public Exchequer, for the support of the Penitentiary for the three years preceding our administration, was £16,314. Our estimate for 1849, was £11,169 11s. 7d, or a saving of £5,145. Deducting the fire loss,—which did not occur during the year, and which was not considered in our estimate—the actual expenditure of 1849 was £10,589 3s. 8d., or £580 7s. 11d. under the estimates. The total savings on the year, over the average cost of 1846-7 and 8, has therefore been £5,725 7s. 11d.

And we are happy to say that for the year on which we have entered, still greater retrenchment will be effected. We have the honour to submit, herewith, our estimate in detail for 1850; and it will be seen that while we propose to continue the building operations on an extensive scale, and to provide for various extraordinary charges, we only ask aid from the public chest to the extent of £7,515 3s. 4d., or less than one half the expenditure of past years. With proper diligence and economy the public grant may continue to be rapidly and largely reduced for the next few years.

It may be said that the reduction in the number of Prisoners has produced the saving which has been effected in the expenditure; but the opposite is the case, as the expenses of management are very lightly increased by additional numbers. The expenditure, we think, is now brought to that point, when the greater the number of prisoners, the less will be the charge on the public purse.

In the management of the Industrial Department we have encountered some difficulty. We endeavoured to obtain wholesale orders for various articles to be made by the Convicts, without success; and the same fate attended our efforts to induce parties to hire the labour of the Convicts for the prosecution of branches of trade not yet extensively carried on in the Province. Our last and only resource was to hire out the labour of the convicts for any trade, to any responsible parties who might be will-

ing to contract with us for a term of years. We endeavoured to obtain Contractors by public Advertisement and personal solicitation in the Province and elsewhere, but though in treaty with various parties, we did not succeed in closing any contract until the 7th June, 1849. On that day, we concluded an agreement with Mr. E. P. Ross, of Port Byron, in the State of New York, for the labour of fifty Convicts, to be employed in Shoemaking, with liberty to increase the number to one hundred. The Contract was made for five years, at the rate of 1s. 6d. per day for each man, and it was to have commenced on the 15th June. In consequence of the prevalence of Cholera, however, Mr. Ross did not commence operations until the 16th July; he has gone on since then satisfactorily, and will, we understand, shortly call upon us for the additional fifty men to whose services he is entitled.

In June, we opened negotiations with Mr. John Stevenson, of Napanee, C. W., and Mr. William Stevenson,* of Auburn, State of New York, for fifty men, to be employed in Cabinet-making. After protracted negotiations, we succeeded in concluding a Contract. Twenty-five men were to have been taken on 1st February, 1850, and twenty-five on 1st August, 1850; the Contract to be for five years from February, 1850, and the price 1s. 6d. per day. The Contractors are putting up machinery of the best kind, for carrying on the business, and in a very few weeks the whole will be in vigorous operation.

On the 15th February, 1850, we concluded a Contract with Mr. George Brown, Clothier, of Kingston, and Mr. J. A. McDowall, Furrier, of the same place, for the labour of 50 Tailors; thirty to be taken on 1st April, 1850, ten more on 1st July, 1850, and ten further on 1st October, 1850. The Contract is to run for five years from 1st April, 1850, and the price is 1s. 6d. per day. We have also closed an agreement with the same parties for supplying the Prison Clothing, at rates which will secure a large annual saving to the Institution on the expenditure of past years.

We are now in treaty with several other parties, for the disposal of the remaining available labour of the Convicts, and doubt not, that ere long, we shall succeed in disposing of all at our command.

The price at which we offer the Convict labour, we conceive to be fair and reasonable for all parties. It is much above the average price received in the United States' Penitentiaries, and nearly equal to the rates of the oldest and best managed Institutions of the Republic. It must be considered that at present, most of the men thus hired out, are ignorant of the trade at which they are placed; and that as high a price cannot be expected now as will be obtained when gangs are formed for each trade, and let out in future years to Contractors as experienced mechanics. Every year hereafter will add to the value of the Convict labour.

As regards the discipline, we are satisfied that though it has not been all we could desire, or as we yet hope to see it, a great amelioration has been effected. The Warden, Mr. M'Donell, came to the Prison totally inexperienced in the management of Prisoners, and it was no easy task to create and maintain discipline in an Institution where there had previously been 6,000 punishments inflicted in one year. Notwithstanding these difficulties, Mr. M'Donell's mild system has been attended with gratifying success. The torture of the "Box" and the

* Since dead.

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Rawhide has been banished, and the Cats were used but thirteen times during the year, and then only in extreme cases; but much better discipline has been maintained than ever before. The punishments inflicted during the year, were as follows:—

One Meal Bread and Water*.....	227
Two Meals do do	1533
Three do do do	1319
Four do do do	441
Five do do do	40
Six do do do	5
Seven do do do	2
Ten do do do	1
Confinement in ordinary Cell.....	22
do in solitary Cell	215
do in Box†	4
Floggings with the Cats.....	13
Confinement in Chains.....	3

Total cases of Punishment..... 3825

The number of Punishments in 1848, was 5,799, and in 1847, 6,063; so that there has been a satisfactory reduction during the past year. In the severity of Punishment there has been a marked change for the better. The number of light punishments is still very large, and it is to be hoped that growing habits of industry and order will enable them to be greatly reduced hereafter. The offences committed during the year have been almost entirely of a venial character; it is much to be regretted that it is necessary to punish for such offences as speaking and laughing, but it seems impossible to avoid doing so in a congregate Prison; and the only resource is to reduce the number of infractions of the arbitrary rules of the Prison, by maintaining high moral discipline.

We regret that it is our duty to represent to your Excellency that the religious instruction of the Convicts during the year has been much neglected, and that there has been a lamentable deficiency of that religious and moral influence which should form the most powerful instrument in such an Institution for the reformation of the inmates. The two Chaplains are bound to attend for a limited period daily, but from sickness and other causes their duties have been very inefficiently performed. We are satisfied that no real progress will be made in this most essential department, until the Chaplains give their whole time to their Penitentiary duties, and are assisted by an efficient Schoolmaster. Mr. Rogers, the Protestant Chaplain, feeling his inability to fulfil the duties of his office efficiently, has placed his resignation in Your Excellency's hands, and we respectfully urge that his successor may be appointed at an early day, on the understanding that his whole time shall be devoted to the spiritual instruction of the Convicts.

We refer to the Physician's Report for information as to the Sanitary condition of the Institution. The year has been unusually sickly, but we are satisfied that the patients have enjoyed skillful treatment and prompt attention. Dr. Yates acted as Surgeon during the first six months of the year, when the restoration of Dr. Sampson, by Your Excellency, to the situation from which he had prayed to be relieved pending the proceedings of the Commission of Inquiry, rendered his services unnecessary. It is due to Dr. Yates to state, that he discharged the duties

* Each Convict has three Meals daily.

† These four Punishments were inflicted without the knowledge of the Inspectors.

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of the office, during the year of his incumbency, with a zeal and efficiency entitling him to our highest approbation. We have reason to rejoice that the fatal epidemic, which passed over the land last year, had its ravages stayed within the walls of the Institution; and we cannot doubt that, to the energetic steps taken by the Surgeon and Warden for its arrest, we are indebted, under the blessing of God, for escaping so lightly.

The management of Convicts becoming insane in the Penitentiary, deserves early attention on the part of the Legislature. There are at present seven persons in the Prison labouring under mental derangement in its various forms. There is no convenience for the treatment of such patients within the walls, and their continued confinement, under the ordinary discipline, is in the vast proportion of cases, almost certain to strengthen the disease.

We respectfully suggest that the ventilation of the Penitentiary might be much improved by the judicious employment of a limited sum; and also, that Water-works within the walls are very much required, and would add greatly to the economical management and healthful condition of the Prison.

The new Hospital is completed and ready to receive Patients. It forms the East wing of the main pile of buildings, and the West wing will now be erected with all dispatch. It is proposed that this building shall contain the Kitchen, Wash-house and Cellars, the Dining-hall, two Chapels and a School-room. The Stone is all in readiness for the work, and other mechanical preparations are far advanced.

In the exercise of that discretion which the law entrusts to us, we have not hesitated, summarily, to remove from the Institution, officers in whose fidelity or capacity for their duties we could not place reliance. In every such case, we are quite prepared to submit to Your Excellency the grounds on which we acted. We are satisfied that the Penitentiary can only be efficiently conducted, by the control of the inferior officers being left in the hands of those who are entrusted by Your Excellency with the heavy responsibility of administering its affairs.

As we will, doubtless, be relieved from the duties temporarily entrusted to us, after the approaching Session of Parliament, it only remains for us to express our high appreciation of the confidence Your Excellency has been pleased to repose in us, and our hope that the earnest desire for the success of the Institution, ever manifested by Your Excellency, may be fully satisfied by the future results.

All which is respectfully submitted.

ADAM FERGUSSON,
GEORGE BROWN,
WILLIAM BRISTOW.

PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY,
March, 1850.

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No. 2.—THE SURGEON'S REPORT.

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To the BOARD OF INSPECTORS, PROVINCIAL
PENITENTIARY.

GENTLEMEN,

Having obtained leave of absence from the Government, and also permission to place Doctor Yates in the temporary Medical charge of the Penitentiary, I handed over, as you are aware, to that Gentleman the duties of my Office on 21st June, 1848, and resumed them on 25th June, 1849; thereby having been absent over one year, during which period I feel assured that the conduct of my *locum tenens* has met with your full approbation.

It has been hitherto a source of gratification to all interested in this Institution, to observe that its inmates had enjoyed a remarkable immunity from prevailing Epidemics; but it is with regret I have to state, that during the past year, the prison has been visited by two severe diseases of that character, essentially differing in kind.

The first, *Phlegmonous Erysipelas*, broke out on 23rd December, and continued to appear occasionally until 12th May following; during which period, of eighteen cases treated in Hospital, it appears that thirteen recovered and five died. The appearance in the prison of this disease cannot easily be accounted for. It seems to have selected no particular locality, but to have taken place indiscriminately throughout the building; and, as respects my personal knowledge, it did not prevail amongst the neighbouring population.

The second and more dreaded Epidemic, in the form of true Asiatic Cholera, broke out in the prison on 27th May, between which day and 5th June, eight cases occurred, the four first proving fatal, and the others recovering. On 7th June the disease disappeared, but again made its appearance on 16th July, between which and 14th August seven cases of great severity occurred, with one death. From 14th August to 5th September no case occurred, but on the 6th of that month a case took place which proved fatal, and on the day following another with a like result; after which there was no return of the disease. The total number of cases, therefore, was seventeen; giving ten recoveries and seven deaths. The fatal result of the first four cases which appeared, corresponds with the general observation, that this disease makes its first onset with the greatest violence.

These cases occurred simultaneously with the first extensive outbreak of the Epidemic, which took place in the suburbs of Kingston, more than a mile from the prison, and where, for several days, not one of the numerous attacked inhabitants recovered. There was no communication, directly or otherwise, with infected individuals or substances in the Prison; and with respect to the population of Kingston and its vicinity, the same remark will apply; for there the disease first appeared under circumstances untraceable to any source of animal contagion, thereby differing materially from its occurrences in 1832 and 1834, when it advanced towards us regularly and directly with the stream of Immigration. It is therefore reasonable to assign as a cause of its late visitation here, a certain epidemic constitution of the atmosphere acting in existing predisposition. It was remarkable that the first four cases arose in the South and less thoroughly ventilated wing of the building, but that afterwards the other wing was equally assailed by it.

During the existence of the Cholera season, the prevalence of Dysentery and Diarrhoea was very extensive; all the cases of the former, and upwards of two hundred of the latter, having occurred during that period; and it is impossible to say how many of these might not have resulted in Cholera, had they not been observed and treated promptly at an early stage. To effect this end the Officers on duty were instructed to be watchful of those Convicts under the immediate charge of each, and to lose no time in reporting to the Hospital Keeper, every case of disturbed Bowels so soon as discovered. Indeed, in general, so little painful or alarming to the individual is the Diarrhoea forerunning this disease, that in a community, composed of such materials as that under consideration, such watchfulness was very necessary.

With regard to the causes and Pathology of this mysterious disorder, I consider that it would be out of place to attempt a discussion of them here, even could I add anything new to the volumes already written on these subjects. As to the treatment, I fully concur with those who do not place their faith in any particular set of remedies, for I have found in the present instances, as well as in my general practice, that the plan which at one point of time would be followed by successful and cheering results, at another, and under apparently similar circumstances, would prove a disheartening failure; but if the profession cannot congratulate itself on possessing a sufficiency of curative knowledge in the advanced stages of this malady, it still enjoys the comforting assurance that much may be effected in securing immunity from its invasion, by a judicious system of preventive measures; and moreover, in cutting short its advance by an early attention to premonitory symptoms. Under this conviction, it has been my study, during the few months of my resumed charge, to fulfil these indications by suggesting such dietary changes as seemed advisable: by recommending a strict regard to general cleanliness and frequent ablution, and by assuring myself that nothing was omitted in order to promote a free circulation of air throughout the building. In carrying these, and all other suggestions of a sanitary nature, made by me to the Warden, I have received from that Officer, the most prompt and cheerful attention; and although our exertions may not have been attended with entire success, yet when it is considered, that out of about Four hundred and fifty persons congregated under one roof, only seventeen were attacked with decided Cholera, we cannot but feel that it has dealt more leniently with us, than it has done in most instances, when once located within the limits of a dense population.

As has been customary, I transmit herewith two Returns of Sick and ailing; one showing the number of those treated out of Hospital, and the other exhibiting a list of such as were taken into it. By the former, it will appear that the large number of 1719 cases have been prescribed for, while the table annexed will show that these were produced by only 408 distinct individuals; by the latter return it will be seen that of the 133 therein stated, only twenty had been under treatment but once during the year, so that the total number of distinct individuals comprised in these two Returns is 428.

Two causes may be assigned for the increase in the number of cases stated in the Returns. First, a Minute of the late Board of Inspectors, dated 31st May, 1848, which directs, "that in future every Con-

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vict who shall receive any Medicine from the Hospital Keeper or Surgeon shall appear on the Sick List;" by which order, numbers of such slight ailments as had been previously prescribed for, without admission to the list, as not being unfitted for labour, were made to become recorded cases. A second cause of this increase is attributable to the unusual epidemics.

I regret to be obliged to exhibit an unusually large bill of mortality for the past year; but if from the twenty-two fatal cases, we deduct five from erysipelas, seven from cholera, and one from dysentery, making in all thirteen, we shall have a list of only nine occurring under ordinary circumstances.

Although the number of Convicts at any particular time during the year did not much exceed 450; yet as it appears that at the close of the former year 451 remained, and that since then 310 were received; a total number of 764 distinct individuals must have inhabited the prison in the course of this period. If from these we take the 428 returned, there will remain 336 who were never on the list during the year.

The attempts at deception, by feigning sickness, continue as usual; and, as has been stated in former Reports, require much circumspection and discrimination, on the part of the Medical Officer, whose endeavours are necessarily directed to the prevention of imposition, as well as to the efficient treatment of the actual sufferer. By the return of out-patients it will be seen that, as having no external or demonstrative evidence of their existence, a large portion of them must have been taken on the mere word of the applicant, and thus many doubtful cases contribute to swell the list.

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There is a subject connected with the Physician's duties to which I beg to invite your attention, and that is the existence of Insanity in the Penitentiary, which now contains three male and two female Convicts labouring under various forms of mental derangement. At present we have in this Establishment no means of carrying on the proper moral management of these subjects, according to the specific character of each; nor is it likely that it would fulfil the designed object, should it be attempted to remove this deficiency otherwise than by resorting to an Asylum where already all the necessary appliances are in the hands of persons trained in the management of this affliction in all its forms.

I cannot omit to express my gratification at the prospect of soon occupying the new and splendid Hospital now nearly ready for reception. Hitherto we have had to contend with the inconvenience of having but one Room or Ward to use; and to avoid congregation to much extent, none were taken into it save those whose cases were of a severe character. Hence the great disproportion between those treated out of and in the Hospital. In the new building we shall have room, without compromising the safety and discipline of the prison for every case, as each patient will be provided with a separate cell.

I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,
Your most obedient Servant,

JAS. SAMPSON,
Surgeon, Provincial Penitentiary.

PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY,
October 1st, 1849.

RETURN of Cases treated out of Hospital, PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY, from October 1, 1848, to September 30, 1849.

DISEASE.	No. of Cases.	No. of Individuals.	DISEASE.	No. of Cases.	No. of Individuals.
Abscess.....	11	9	<i>Brought up.....</i>	747	.....
Anasarca.....	3	2	Epistaxis.....	1	1
Anguina Pectoris.....	1	1	Fever—Continued (slight).....	4	4
Arthritis.....	1	1	do Intermittent.....	4	3
Amenorrhœa.....	5	4	Flatulence.....	1	1
Asthma.....	4	2	Gastralgia.....	20	17
Boils.....	15	13	Gonorrhœa.....	1	1
Blenorrhœa.....	8	3	Gripping.....	65	52
Bronchitis, Chronic.....	1	1	Headache.....	173	134
Catarrh.....	162	127	Hæmorrhoids.....	21	13
Cough.....	10	6	Hysteria.....	1	1
Constipation.....	124	84	Hepatitis.....	4	3
Colic.....	3	2	Herpes Liabilis.....	2	1
Cynanche Tonsillaris.....	46	36	Hæmatemesis.....	1	1
Contusions.....	29	25	Hæmærania.....	1	1
Diarrhœa.....	243	145	Heart-burn.....	1	1
Dysentery.....	40	28	Inflamed Ankle.....	1	1
Debility.....	9	8	do Eyes.....	16	14
Dysuria.....	6	4	do Leg.....	1	1
Disease of the Heart.....	1	1	do Lip.....	3	2
Dysmenorrhœa.....	1	1	do Manouary Glands.....	1	1
Dyspnœa.....	1	1	Indigestion.....	42	28
Epilepsy.....	8	4	Impetigo.....	1	1
Ear-ache.....	5	4	Inguinal Hernia.....	1	1
Eczema.....	6	6	Influenza.....	4	4
Erysipelas.....	4	4	Incontinence of Urine.....	1	1
<i>Carried up.....</i>	747	<i>Carried over.....</i>	1118

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RETURN of Cases treated out of Hospital, PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY, &c.—(Continued.)

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DISEASE.	No. of Cases.	No. of Individuals.	DISEASE.	No. of Cases.	No. of Individuals.
<i>Brought over</i>	1118	.....	<i>Brought up</i>	1464	.....
Injured Loins.....	1	1	Pains—Groin.....	3	1
do Ribs.....	1	1	do Limbs.....	5	4
Lumbago.....	19	18	Rheumatism.....	81	53
Necrosis.....	1	1	Sprains.....	41	28
Nausea.....	85	62	Syphilis.....	9	5
Nephritis.....	3	2	Stricture of Urethra.....	1	1
Neuralgia.....	4	4	Spermatorrhœa.....	3	3
Orchitis.....	4	3	Syphilitomania.....	2	2
Ophthalmia.....	1	1	Scrofula.....	2	2
Edema.....	2	2	Sore Mouth.....	1	1
Ozoena.....	1	1	Spasms.....	1	1
Paronychia.....	1	1	Tooth Ache.....	49	43
Palpitation.....	11	6	Tympanitis.....	4	4
Pyrosis.....	3	3	Tumor.....	2	2
Psoriasis.....	3	3	Vertigo.....	13	12
Parotitis.....	3	3	Ulcers.....	11	8
Pains—Chest.....	71	52	Urticaria.....	4	4
do Side.....	60	43	Varioloid.....	1	1
do Bowels.....	19	17	Wounds.....	6	6
do Back.....	58	46	Worms.....	9	7
<i>Carried up</i>	1464	.....	<i>Total</i>	1719	.....

Number of distinct Individuals treated during the year.

Individuals.	No. of times on Sick List.	Total number of Cases.	Individuals.	No. of times on Sick List.	Total number of Cases.
71	Once.	71	<i>Brought up</i> 387	.....	1481
78	Twice.	156	4	Eleven times.	44
68	Three times.	204	5	Twelve do	60
43	Four do	172	3	Thirteen do	39
46	Five do	230	2	Fourteen do	28
26	Six do	156	2	Fifteen do	30
21	Seven do	147	1	Sixteen do	16
18	Eight do	144	2	Seventeen do	34
9	Nine do	81	1	Eighteen do	18
7	Ten do	70	1	Nineteen do	19
<i>Carried up</i> 367	.....	1481	<i>Total</i>.....408	.....	1719

RETURN of Cases treated in the Hospital, PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY, from October 1, 1848, to September 30, 1849.

DISEASE.	Remaining September 30, 1848.	No. of Cases Admitted.	No. of Individuals.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining September 30, 1849.
Abscess of Scrotum.....	3	1	3	.....	.....
Anasarca.....	1	1	1	.....	.....
Apoplexy.....	1	1	.....	1	.....
Asthma.....	1	1	1	.....	.....
Contusions.....	4	4	4	.....	.....
Compound Fracture of Tybia.....	1	1	1	.....	.....
Cynanche Tonsillarlis.....	5	5	5	.....	.....
Colic.....	1	1	1	.....	.....
Cerebral Excitement.....	2	2	2	.....	.....
Cholera.....	17	17	10	7	.....
Disease of the Heart.....	3	3	3	.....	.....
Debility.....	5	4	4	1	.....
Diarrhœa.....	4	4	4	.....	.....
Dementia.....	1	1	.....	.....	1
Dysentery.....	18	18	14	1	3
Dyspepsia.....	1	1	1	.....	.....
<i>Carried forward</i>	68	65	54	10	4

RETURN of Cases treated in the Hospital, PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY, &c.—(Continued.)

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7th August.

DISEASE.	Remaining September 30, 1848.	No. of Cases Admitted.	No. of Individuals.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining September 30, 1849.
<i>Brought forward</i>		68	65	54	10	4
Erysipelas		18	16	13	5	
Epilepsy		5	3	4	1	
Enteritis		1	1		1	
Fistula in Ano	1			1		
Fevers—Slight		4	4	4		
do Remittent		2	2	2		
do Intermittent		3	3	3		
do Typhoid		1	1	1		
Hydropericardium		1	1		1	
Hydrothorax		1	1		1	
Hydrocele	1	1	1	2		
Hysteria	1			1		
Hepatitis		5	4	5		
Headache		1	1	1		
Indigestion		1	1	1		
Lumbago		1	1	1		
Menorrhagia	1			1		
Necrosis		1	1	1		
Pleuritis		4	4	3	1	
Phthisis, Pulmonalis		2	2	1	1	
Pneumonia, Chronic		1	1		1	
Oedema		1	1	1		
Orchitis		1	1	1		
Rheumatism—Chronic	1					1
do Acute		2	2	2		
do Syphilitic		2	1	2		
Serofula	1			1		
Syphilis		4	4	4		
Spasms		2	2	2		
Tormina		1	1	1		
Total	6	134		113	22	5

Total number of Cases admitted, 134. Total number of Individuals treated for the above, ———
114 of these have been also treated out of Hospital and are included in that Return.
20 not so treated, having been under treatment but once during the year.

134
Total number of distinct Individuals under treatment in and out of Hospital during the year, 428.

DEATHS, from October 1, 1848, to September 30, 1849.

NAMES.	Age.	DISEASE.	Admitted.	Died.	No. of days in Hospital.
Thomas Lickers	23	Pleuritis	October 1, 1848	October 21, 1848	21
Oliver Barham	22	Enteritis	December 11, do	December 12, do	2
Richard Corner	66	General Debility	do 23, do	do 26, do	4
David Woodcock	21	Erysipelas	January 14, 1849	January 25, 1849	11
Alfred Carter	16	do	do 25, do	do 30, do	5
Margaret Hewson	23	do	February 17, do	February 24, do	8
George Hitchcock	28	Hydrothorax	do 26, do	March 4, do	7
Simon Cronkwright	27	Erysipelas	March 27, do	May 12, do	47
William M'Gee	31	do	May 12, do	do 14, do	3
Henry Burgess	38	Cholera	do 27, do	do 27, do	1
Ezra Cronk	35	do	June 2, do	June 5, do	4
William Johnson	24	do	do 3, do	do do do	2
James Downie	33	do	do 5, do	do 7, do	2
Mary Burke	29	Pneumonia, Chronic	do 14, do	do 22, do	9
Laughlin M'Dougall	25	Phthisis, Pulmonalis	April 16, do	do 30, do	78
Mark O'Hara	39	Cholera	July 21, do	July 23, do	3
Michael Brian	24	Dysentery	do do do	do 30, do	9
Adam Crane	42	Apoplexy	August 5, do	August 7, do	2
John Escott	24	Cholera	September 6, do	September 7, do	2
Abraham Cornelius	36	do	do 7, do	do do do	1
Joseph Goulette	24	Epilepsy	do 11, do	do 11, do	1
Charles Freeman	41	Hydropericardium	do 9, do	do 18, do	10

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No. 3.—THE CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY,
Chaplain's Room, November 9, 1849.To the INSPECTORS of the PROVINCIAL
PENITENTIARY.

GENTLEMEN,

In consequence of the recent examination of my office, in connexion with the Institution which has occupied so much of your attention during the past year, it is only in compliance with the rules of the Chaplaincy that I submit a report: Because, in my former reports, and several communications, as well as in my examinations before you as Commissioners, all has been said that I deem necessary to the right working of the Chaplain's Office.

The event which I had long anticipated had arrived, when my repeated solicitations were answered by the Resolution of the Board, dated June 7th, 1849, informing me of their intention to avail themselves of the whole time of the Chaplain.

After reading, "That means be taken as speedily as possible," &c. &c. &c., I supposed that my longer incumbency of the office, not being able to comply

with the Resolution by giving my undivided attention to it, would hinder the immediate consummation of an object so important to the interests of the Institution. Lest, then, I should seem to be a hindrance in the way of the Board, the resignation of my office was tendered to the Government, through the same official channel by which it was received; and I now hold it, at their request, till the appointment of a successor.

In availing myself of this, probably, last opportunity, I would respectfully call the attention of the Board to the great importance of the Chaplain's Office to the well-being of the Institution; a fact, which, judging from its present neglected state, has never yet had any practical influence on those having the power to supply its numerous defects, in order to make it what it really is, the soul of the Penitentiary system.

I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,

R. V. ROGERS,
Chaplain, *pro tem.*

No. 4.—THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

KINGSTON, November 1, 1849.

To the INSPECTORS of the PROVINCIAL
PENITENTIARY.

GENTLEMEN,

Since my last report, the number of the Catholic Convicts in the Provincial Penitentiary did not at any time exceed one hundred and fifty, females included, whose number generally averages about fifteen. The general average of males and females for the last year may be estimated at one hundred and forty-five.

With respect to the improvement of the Convicts, a very material change has taken place for the better in the conduct of the male Convicts; which change I attribute in a great measure to the impartial, mild, but at the same time, firm conduct of the present Acting Warden. The Convicts, generally speaking, are desirous to improve themselves by reading; but owing to the too limited number of works at present belonging to the Institution for their use, I find it impossible to supply their desire in that respect. It is a great pity that the Legislature, instead of allowing thousands of pounds to be yearly wasted for mere show, and in a manner that does not in the least contribute either to the safety or the comfort of the Convicts, have not made some pecuniary provision for the formation of a Library of select works, on religious, moral, and historical subjects. The selection of such works should be entirely left to the discretion of the respective Chaplains, who ought to be supposed, at all events, in the selection of religious books, to know what works will suit the wants of the Convicts better than any layman can do. I, for one, can never approve of the system continually followed in the Penitentiary, of excluding, under the pretence of avoiding causes of religious disputes, all controversial works from the Institution, and I shall

always consider such an exercise of power as a species of religious tyranny tending only to enslave the mind by nurturing early prejudices, which effect, the Legislature could not have foreseen, when they granted the Inspectors unlimited power in this respect. Every law or regulation which attempts to interfere between man's conscience and his Creator is unjust, and there is no species of injustice more galling than that which attempts to deprive a fellow-being from the exercise of his religious belief. It is an odd kind of religious freedom to tell a Convict that during the term of his confinement in the Penitentiary, he must continue in the outward practice of that religious belief of which he declared himself, on his arrival to be a member, however repugnant such practice might prove to his now altered feelings.

The convicts appear as contented as it can be well expected from persons similarly situated: and although the infliction of corporeal punishments is far from being of such frequent occurrence as heretofore, nor so severe in their nature, yet the discipline of the Institution appears to be much more effectually carried out. However, I am of opinion that the practical application of the system now carried on, can never be complete, unless the Chaplains be permanently attached to the establishment, and unless they be put upon such a footing in point of salary, as to enable them to devote a great share of their time daily to the spiritual wants of the Convicts, which, under present circumstances, considering the smallness of their pay, and the want of a suitable residence near the Penitentiary for their accommodation, it would be unreasonable to expect from them. This is a subject on which I have already reported on more than one occasion, as well as on the necessity of having a Catholic Matron appointed over the Catholic female convicts; but so far, my suggestions have proved ineffectual. I would also take the liberty of recommending the total separation of juve-

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nile offenders from those more experienced in crime, as the only means of preventing them from becoming hardened in guilt, and therefore much more difficult to reclaim than they would have otherwise been.

I have great objections, strengthened by the experience of years, against the free use of the pardoning power on the part of the Government, which is generally complained of by almost all those who know anything about prison discipline, because it has a strong tendency to unsettle the whole machinery of penal enactments, and deprives punishment of much of its terrors by removing all its certainty. But if, instead of the present plan, the evils of uncertainty were made contingent on the Prisoner's own good conduct, by allowing him the power of shortening the duration of his captivity by his strict adherence to the rules of the house, I believe that such a plan would have a salutary effect upon the conduct of the Convicts. As disobedience is punished, I do not see why obedience should not be rewarded: and how easy it would be to give the Convicts a direct and immediate interest in conforming to the rules of the place. For instance, suppose a Prisoner were

sentenced to several years of confinement: then, if he behave himself well for one month, let a certain number of days of the term of his confinement be struck off; if he continues to deport himself correctly a year, let the term of his detention be shortened so many months, and so on, according to any ratio that may be found suitable. It has always seemed to me, as well as to the most of those with whom I conversed upon the subject, that by this process of giving the Convict a constant personal interest in behaving well during his confinement, might be made productive of the most beneficial effects. In adopting the above plan, the pardoning power would have to be limited to those cases alone where farther evidence should arise to disprove the supposed guilt, and show the sentence to have been unjust.

Believe me, Gentlemen, to be, with the greatest respect,

Your most humble Servant,

ANGUS MACDONELL,
V. G.

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No. 5.—THE WARDEN'S REPORT, with Documents marked A. B. C. D. E. F. and G.

To the BOARD of INSPECTORS of the PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to lay before the Board a Report of the general transactions connected with the Provincial Penitentiary during the preceding year, from the first day of October, 1848, to the 30th of September, 1849, both days inclusive, as also the general information required by Law:—

The number of Military Prisoners and Convicts, from the various Districts of the Province, confined in the Provincial Penitentiary on the 30th of September, 1848,

Was	454
Received in the Penitentiary during the period from the 1st of October, 1848, to the 30th of September, 1849.....	311
	765
Of this number, Three hundred and fifty-five are hereinafter accounted for by Expiration of Sentence, Removal, Pardon, and Death.	355
Remaining in Penitentiary, 30th September, 1849.....	410

The Military Prisoners and Convicts received during the year, are as follows:—

From Gaspé, 1; Quebec, 8; Montreal, 20.....	29
Three Rivers, 1; Johnstown, 3; Dalhousie, 1.....	5
Midland, of Convicts 9; Do, of Military prisoners 193	202
Victoria, 2; Newcastle, 3; Colborne, 1; Wellington, 1	7
Home District, Military prisoners	8
Do Convicts.	16
Niagara, Military prisoners, 3; Convicts 7	10
Gore, Convicts, 13; Talbot, 2; Brock, 2.....	17
London, Military prisoners, 15; Convicts 1.....	16
Western, Convicts.....	1
	311

The number of Three hundred and Fifty-five, Discharged, Pardoned, Removed and Died, are as follows:—

Military, whose Sentences expired.....	197
Number of Military removed by Pardon.....	26
Do do who have Died.	1
Do Convicts Discharged by Expiration of Sentence.....	89
Do do Pardoned.....	21
Do do who have Died	21
	355

Crimes under which the above Three hundred and eleven Convicts and Military Prisoners have been imprisoned in the Provincial Penitentiary:—

For breaches of Military Discipline.....	219
Murder, 7; Rape, 3; Horse Stealing, 13.....	23
Felony, 2; Forgery, 4; Burglary, 2	8
Sheep Stealing, 2; Manslaughter, 4	6
Shooting with intent to Murder, 1; Larceny, 42	43
Stabbing and Wounding, 2; Receiving Stolen Goods, 1	3
Assault with intent, 2; Obtaining Goods under false pretences, 1.....	3
Stealing Money, 1; Stealing Wheat, 2.....	3
Stealing Blankets, 1; Stealing from Shops, 2	3
	311

Religious Professions of Convicts received in the Penitentiary, from the 30th of September, 1848, to the 1st of October, 1849:—

Church of England.....	40
Roman Catholic.....	38
Presbyterian.....	3
Methodists	9
Baptists.....	2
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Duration of Sentences of Convicts received during the above period :—

For Life, 8; Fourteen years, 2; for Seven years, 4...	14
For Five years, 14; for Four years, 5; for Three years, 59	78
	92

The Convicts received, during the above period, are Natives of the following Countries :—

England, 14; Ireland, 35.....	49
Scotland, 2; Wales, 1	3
Germany, 2; New Brunswick, 1.....	3
Canada East, 16; Canada West, 11.	27
United States of America.....	10
	92

The number of Males, of Military Prisoners and Convicts, on the 30th of September, 1849,—

Was	386
The number of Female Convicts on the 30th of September, 1849, was.	24
	410

The Convicts have, in general, been employed during the past year in the completion of the various buildings of the Institution, particularly the Hospital, on which much pains has been bestowed. This building has as fine an exterior as any building in the Province, and the interior is furnished in a corresponding manner, and so soon as a supply of water can be conveyed to the different parts of the building, it can then be used for the purpose for which it was intended.

The Hospital at present in use is very inconvenient; both in respect of the sick, as well as the Surgeon and his attendants. The new Hospital is to be heated by means of furnaces on the ground floor of the building, from which the heated air is conveyed to the two upper stories, by means of tin pipes.

A number of the Convicts have also been employed in finishing the various workshops and rooms attached thereto, as well as in restoring the roof of the east wing of the workshops, which was destroyed by fire on the 25th of November, 1848, as well as other repairs rendered necessary by the destruction caused by the fire.

An extensive improvement has also been carried on, on the north side of the prison wall, by the excavation of a road. This has been a very arduous undertaking, and has in general been done by Military Prisoners. This road will shortly be completed, and when finished, will form an extensive public improvement.

A large part of the prison yard has also been excavated and levelled during the present year, particularly about the Hospital and work-shops; in this improvement a number of the Convicts are in general employed, as well as in breaking stone for roads.

Many of the Convicts are continually employed in cutting stone, and there is now a large quantity of dressed stone in the yard. The Main Sewer is also

an extensive work, a portion of which has been completed during this year, and is now connected with the cess-pool of the Hospital.

In reporting upon the Boot and Shoe Contract which has been brought about by your exertions, fifty of the Convicts have been generally employed, since the twelfth day of July last, and it is to be hoped that an additional number of fifty may be employed in the same way in the month of January next, this manner of employing the Convicts will prove extremely beneficial to the public service of the Institution, as a certain amount of remuneration can always be depended upon, and the Convicts so employed will derive a lasting benefit, by acquiring a trade, by which, after the expiration of their term of imprisonment, they will be enabled to earn a livelihood by honest industry. I would also remark that when the Convicts are employed in this way, the discipline of the Institution can be more strictly enforced, than if employed in unproductive labour in the yard, where it is very difficult to enforce the necessary degree of discipline so very essential to the good order of the Institution.

In such an Institution the necessary degree of discipline to be enforced is of the greatest importance, and in order to carry out a salutary degree of coercion, it will be important that the Board of Inspectors and Warden should possess ample powers. But I am of the opinion that much good may be effected by an attentive observation of the general disposition of the Convicts, and wisely timing your punishments according to the circumstances of the various offences. A better system of moral instruction would tend to the reformation of the less hardened of the Convicts, and would also serve to promote the general quiet and good order of the Institution.

In an Institution of this description, where it must be admitted that the wicked and worthless are undergoing the punishment of their offences, it cannot be expected to be free from occasional acts against the rules of the Prison; but I feel disposed to report, that in some instances, there appears to be a favourable change.

In consequence of the bad situation of the Female Convicts' Prison, it has not been in my power to conduct it with the order and regularity which ought to be enforced in that department of the establishment. However, no negligence can be attributed in the conduct of the business of that department, but as I have on a former occasion informed the Board there is no doubt but that a change can be made that will tend to the quiet and good order of that branch of the Institution.

In consequence of the breaking out of the cholera in the Prison, the deaths have increased in comparison with former years, and by the advice of the Medical Officer of the Institution it was found necessary to make a change from the usual diet of the Convicts, with various other precautions which has served to increase the expenditure from what it would otherwise have been; and, when on this subject, I think it my duty to notice the prompt attendance of the Medical Officer during the prevalence of the cholera, and indeed at all other times.

A due regard has been paid to economy in the expenditure of the funds voted by Parliament for the support of the Institution, but I feel convinced that with the appearance of the past year, that savings may be made in future expenditures.

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The documents accompanying this Report, are as follows, and are respectively marked as stated against each:—

- Return of Convicts received at the Penitentiary, marked..... A.
- Return of Convicts, Civilians, discharged ... B-1.
- Return of Military discharged..... B-2.
- Return of Convicts remaining in confinement, on the 1st of October, 1849..... C.
- Statements showing the manner in which Convicts were employed D.
- Return, Inventory of the Stock on hand, 1st of October, 1849 E.

General Account of Disbursements during the year ending 30th September, 1849 ... F.

General Account of Receipts and Disbursements during the year ending the 30th September, 1849 G.

Debts owing to Contractors and others H.

Debts—By Sundries to the Penitentiary ... I.

D. Æ. MACDONELL,
Warden,
Provincial Penitentiary.

Provincial Penitentiary,
10th November, 1849.

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A.

RETURN of CONVICTS received into the PENITENTIARY, during the year ending 30th September, 1849.

No.	NAME.	DISTRICT.	CRIME.	WHEN SENTENCED.	PERIOD.
2330	Chris. Jacques.....	London	Horse stealing	September 26, 1848...	Five years.
2331	John Warburton	Midland	Military	October 4, do ...	Nineteen days.
2332	John Lewis.....	Do	do	do do do ...	Thirty-nine do.
2333	Franklin Brown.....	Western	Larceny	September 15, do ...	Five years.
2334	William M'Guinness ...	Midland	Military	October 6, do ...	Thirty-nine days.
2335	William Brown	Do	do	do 10, do ...	Seven days.
2336	John M'Cann.....	Do	do	do 14, do ...	347 days.
2337	Peter Thornton	Do	do	do 16, do ...	Five days.
2338	Hiram Doty	Gore	Larceny	do 5, do ...	Three years.
2339	Thomas Cottom.....	Midland	Military	do 18, do ...	Forty days.
2340	George Dryden	Do	do	do do do ...	do do
2341	William Jones	Do	do	do 19, do ...	476 do
2342	Basil Worvil	London	do	September 15, do ...	Six lunar months.
2343	George Hales.....	Do	do	October 4, do ...	Six do do
2344	William Nightengale...	Midland	do .....	.....	Until October 30, 1848.
2345	William Taylor	do	do	October 23, 1848...	108 days.
2346	William Griffith.....	do	do	do 19, do ...	100 do
2347	Felix Graham.....	Victoria	Larceny	do 13, do ...	Three years.
2348	Henry Stratton	Midland	Military	do 26, do ...	Forty days.
2349	John Perry.....	Newcastle	Forgery	do 21, do ...	Three years.
2350	William Harris	Midland	Military .....	.....	Until November 7, 1848.
2351	Antoine Delaguard. ...	Quebec	Larceny	October 30, 1848...	Seven years.
2352	Charles Jones.....	Niagara	Military	do 13, do ...	Twelve lunar months.
2353	William Campbell.....	Home	do	do 16, do ...	365 days.
2354	Michael Carroll	Midland	do	November 1, do ...	120 do
2355	Owen M'Court	do	do	do 4, do ...	40 do
2356	Francis B. Allan	Home	Larceny	October 16, do ...	Three years.
2357	Ann Little	do	Manslaughter	do 18, do ...	Seven years.
2358	Michael Moran	do	do	do do do ...	Three years.
2359	George Richards	do	Larceny	November 3, do ...	do do
2360	John Bourcher	do	do	do do do ...	do do
2361	Charles Suffer	do	do	do do do ...	do do
2362	James Higgins	do	do	do do do ...	do do
2363	James Dudan	do	do	do do do ...	do do
2364	Eli Brakenbridge	do	Receiving stolen goods	do do do ...	do do
2365	Hugh Bryson.....	do	Murder .....	.....	Life.
2366	Stephen Sparks	do	do .....	.....	Life.
2367	John Baldock.....	Midland	Military	November 6, 1848...	Forty days.
2368	John Roache	do	do .....	.....	Until November 13, 1848.
2369	Edward Simon	do	do	November 7, 1848...	Forty days.

Appendix
(R.R.)

RETURN of CONVICTS received into the PENITENTIARY, &c.—(Continued.)

Appendix
(R.R.)

7th August.

7th August.

No.	NAME.	DISTRICT.	CRIME.	WHEN SENTENCED.	PERIOD.
2370	Thomas Ford	Midland	Military		Until November 16, 1848.
2371	Thomas Fitzpatrick	do	do		do do do
2372	Patrick Murray	Montreal	Larceny	October 30, 1848	Three years.
2373	Paul Dupuis	do	Shooting with intent to Murder	do 21, do	do do
2374	Daniel Sullivan	do	Larceny	do 30, do	do do
2375	Thomas Winstanley	Midland	Military	November 9, do	Eighty-four days.
2376	Thomas Irvine	do	do	do 14, do	Thirty do
2377	Philip Malady	do	do	do do do	Forty do
2378	John M'Phee	Colborne	Rape	do 6, do	Fourteen do
2379	Sidney Wilkinson	Midland	Military	do 15, do	166 do
2380	Joseph Budden	do	do	do 16, do	Seven days.
2381	Thomas Clark	do	do	do 17, do	do do
2382	George Combe	do	do		Until November 27, 1848.
2383	James Mahony	do	do		Until December 1, 1848.
2384	Joseph Hunt	do	do	November 23, 1848	365 days.
2385	Mary A. Lavery	do	Larceny	do 24, do	Three years.
2386	John Jones	Montreal	Murder		Life.
2387	John Wilson	Midland	Military	November 2, 1848	720 days.
2388	Michael Haney	London	do	do 13, do	112 do
2389	Caleb Stacey	do	do	do do do	168 do
2390	Edward Woolner	do	do	do 15, do	Six lunar months.
2391	William Wells	Niagara	Larceny	do 23, do	Three years.
2392	Charles Hird	Midland	Military		Until December 9, 1848.
2393	John Black	do	do		do do 11, do
2394	Robert Burmar	do	do	December 5, 1848	Forty days.
2395	Austin Denny	Gore	Larceny	November 24, do	Five years.
2396	William Cahill	Midland	Military	December 6, do	Eighty-three days.
2397	Joseph Hart	do	do	do 7, do	Nineteen days.
2398	John Mitchell	do	do	do do do	Twenty-nine days.
2399	Peter Thornton	do	do	do do do	Six days.
2400	William Black	do	do	do 8, do	Seven days.
2401	William Brown	do	do	do 9, do	Forty do
2402	Thomas Thompson	do	do	do do do	do do
2403	John Reynolds	Wellington	Larceny	November 22, do	Five years.
2404	Robert Collins	Midland	Military	December 19, do	165 days.
2405	William Power	do	do	do 20, do	Forty do
2406	Charles Hawkes	do	do	do 22, do	Seven do
2407	David Griffith	do	do	do 23, do	110 do
2408	Thomas Sawyer	do	do	do do do	168 do
2409	Charles Risdale	do	do	do 27, do	Six do
2410	Thomas Fullar	do	do		Until January 4, 1849.
2411	David Salmon	do	do		do do do do
2412	Thomas Martin	do	do		do do do do
2413	John Bingham	do	do		do do 6, do
2414	George Crombe	do	do	January 3, 1849	Thirty-nine days.
2415	Blaney Stewart	do	do	do do do	144 hours.
2416	James Roache	do	do	do 4, do	Forty days.
2417	Charles Hawkes	do	do	do 8, do	Thirty-eight days.
2418	William Ayres	Johnstown	Larceny	do 5, do	Three years.
2419	Edward Rea	Midland	Military	do 11, do	Eighty-two days.
2420	John Blain	do	do		Until June 27, 1849.
2421	Hugh Robinson	do	do		do January 23, do
2422	N. Shine	do	do		do do do do
2423	John Ward	do	do		do April 9, do
2424	Thomas Murday	do	do		do January 27, do
2425	Robert Dare	do	do		do February do do
2426	John Wibe	do	do		do January 29, do
2427	Peter Thornton	do	do	January 24, 1849	Forty days.
2428	Charles Resdale	do	do		Until January 31, 1849.
2429	John Drew	do	do	January 26, 1849	168 days.
2430	Thomas Lines	do	do		Until February 5, 1849.
2431	Thomas Britton	do	do		do do 28, do
2432	Joseph Large	do	do		do March 10, do
2433	Thomas Hurnett	do	do	February 5, 1849	Eighty-one days.
2434	John Handly	do	do	do do do	109 days.
2435	Richard Jarrot	do	do	do do do	do do
2436	John Towhy	do	do	do do do	do do
2437	Samuel Stanyard	do	do		Until February 14, 1849.
2438	Daniel Salmon	do	do		do March 17, do
2439	John Montgomery	do	do	February 8, 1849	Eighty-two days.
2440	William Currie	do	do	do do do	do do
2441	Thomas Ford	do	do	do 6, do	168 days.
2442	John Gurravan	do	do	do 8, do	Eighty-four days.
2443	Francis Morris	do	do		Until February 19, 1849.
2444	Samuel Bateman	do	do		do do do do
2445	James Moore	do	do		do do 22, do
2446	James M'Kenna	Quebec	Stealing in a shop	February 10, 1849	Three years.
2447	David Cranor	do	do	do do do	do do
2448	Thomas Wright	do	Stabbing with intent to do grievous bodily harm		do do
2449	Benjamin Noel	do	Wounding with intent to do grievous bodily harm	do do do	do do

Appendix
(R.R.)

RETURN of CONVICTS received into the PENITENTIARY, &c.—(Continued.)

Appendix
(R.R.)

7th August.

7th August.

No.	NAME.	DISTRICT.	CRIME.	WHEN SENTENCED.	PERIOD.
2450	Andrew Farrell	Quebec	Stealing in a shop	February 10, 1849	Three years.
2451	John Clarke	do	do do	do do do	do do
2452	Daniel Molly	do	Burglary	do do do	do do
2453	Thomas Roberts	Midland	Military	do 19, do	112 days.
2454	Thomas Irvine	do	do	do 21, do	Sixteen days.
2455	William Comfort	do	do		Until February 28, 1849.
2456	John Bingham	do	do	February 20, 1849	Forty days.
2457	Thomas Thompson	do	do	do 19, do	112 do
2458	Samuel Bird	do	do	do 22, do	Sixteen do
2459	George Coates	do	do		Until March 14, 1849.
2460	Samuel Rateman	do	do		do do do do
2461	Thomas Clarke	do	do	March 6, 1849	Thirty days.
2462	William Comfort	do	do	do do do	Forty do
2463	Robert Talford	do	do	do do do	do do
2464	Donald Dennis	do	do	do 8, do	do do
2465	William Honeysett	do	do	do do do	do do
2466	William Moore	do	do	do 9, do	Thirty do
2467	George Camp	do	do	do 13, do	Forty do
2468	Charles Evans	do	do	do do do	do do
2469	John Parkenson	do	do	do 19, do	do do
2470	George Dryden	do	do	do 16, do	168 do
2471	Joseph T. Cochrane	do	do	do 19, do	Thirty do
2472	Blaney Stewart	do	do	do 23, do	Forty do
2473	Robert Adjay	do	do		Until March 30, 1849.
2474	Alfred Nichols	do	do		do do do do
2475	James Moore	do	do	March 22, 1849	112 days.
2476	John Crack	do	do	do do do	168 do
2477	Nicholas Shine	do	do		Until April 2, 1849.
2478	George Coomber	do	do		do do 5, do
2479	Andrew Walsh	do	do		do do 9, do
2480	Joseph Larrat	do	do		do do 10, do
2481	Charles Hird	do	do		do do 11, do
2482	Samuel Bateman	do	do	April 3, 1849	Forty days.
2483	Morris Coleman	do	Larceny	do 5, do	Three years.
2484	Thomas Fullam	do	Military		Until April 14, 1849.
2485	John Towlay	do	Larceny	April 7, 1849	Four years.
2486	James Wilson	do	do	do do do	do do
2487	Andrew Walsh	do	Military		Until April 19, 1849.
2488	James Mahony	do	do		do do do do
2489	James Scott	do	do		do do 20, do
2490	Thomas Jones	do	do		do do do do
2491	Thomas O'Callaghan	do	do		do do 21, do
2492	James Campbell	do	do		do do do do
2493	James Reilly	do	do		do do 23, do
2494	Edward Thomas	do	do	April 16, 1849	Forty days.
2495	Charles Masterton	Gore	Stealing money	do 12, do	Three years.
2496	Joseph Johnson	do	do wheat	do do do	do do
2497	John Johnson	do	do do	do do do	do do
2498	Robert Thompson	do	do blankets	do do do	do do
2499	James Hudson	Midland	Military	do 17, do	Nine days.
2500	Jeph. Hart	do	do	do do do	Thirteen days.
2501	Thomas Martin	do	do	do do do	Seven do
2502	Bernard Callaghan	Home	do	March 14, do	252 do
2503	Robert Goodwin	do	do	do 5, do	386 do
2504	John Deer	do	do	April 19, do	392 do
2505	Thomas Ford	Midland	do	do do do	Seven do
2506	John Fletcher	do	do	do do do	Thirty do
2507	Lawrence Phillips	do	do	do do do	do do
2508	Henry Showler	do	do		Until April 30, 1849.
2509	John Bradbury	do	do	April 24, 1849	144 hours.
2510	Edward Shiple	do	do	do do do	
2511	George Stafford	do	Larceny	do do do	
2512	William Renshaw	do	do	do do do	
2513	John Chrissler	do	Horse stealing	do do do	
2514	Patrick O'Donnell	do	Military	do do do	
2515	John Henneay	do	do	do do do	
2516	Michael Burns	do	Larceny	do 25, do	
2517	Hugh M'Donald	do	Military	do 26, do	
2518	Samuel Bird	do	do	do do do	
2519	Henry Woodly	do	do	do 27, do	
2520	Charles Risdale	do	do	do 25, do	
2521	William Hart	Johnstown	Forgery	do do do	
2522	Jules Deschamp	do	Horse stealing	do do do	
2523	Mary Munns	Home	Larceny	December 5, 1848	
2524	William Ainsley	Niagara	do	April 5, 1849	
2525	John Wolfgang Gabbart	do	Horse stealing	do 21, do	
2526	Michael Cayne	do	Military	do do do	
2527	Philip Malady	Midland	do	May 7, do	
2528	John Griffith	Dalhousie	Felony	do 5, do	

Appendix
(R.R.)

RETURN of CONVICTS received into the PENITENTIARY, &c.—(Continued.)

Appendix
(R.R.)

7th August.

7th August.

No.	NAME.	DISTRICT.	CRIME.	WHEN SENTENCED.	PERIOD.
2529	John Harkins.....	Midland	Military	May 7, 1849.....	.....
2530	George Dixon	do	do	do do do .....	.....
2531	Patrick Connelly	Montreal.....	Larceny	January 13, do .....	.....
2532	Jean B. Nantel	do	do	do do do .....	.....
2533	François Lapointe	do	} Assault, with intent to do } } grievous bodily harm. ... }	February 15 do .....	.....
2534	Jean Lapointe	do			
2535	Joseph Paquet	do	Stealing a Gelding	do do do .....	.....
2536	Henrick Keiray	do	do do	do do do .....	.....
2537	William Anderson	do	Stealing a Mare	do do do .....	.....
2538	Thomas Pearce	do	Obtaining goods falsely	March 15, do .....	.....
2539	Edward Weir	do	Larceny	April 21, do .....	.....
2540	Mary Holloy	do	do	do 23, do .....	.....
2541	Charles Monnet.....	do	do	do 24, do	Three years.
2542	Butler K. Morris	do	Murder .....	.....	Life.
2543	Zep. Hart	Midland	Military	May 11, 1849.....	Forty days.
2544	Peter Thornton	do	do	do do do	Thirty do
2545	Samuel Stanyard	do	do	do 12, do	do do
2546	William Taylor	do	do .....	.....	Until June 24, 1849.
2547	Oliver Roblin	Brock	Horse stealing	May 9, 1849.....	Three years.
2548	William Lucas	do	do do	do do do	do do
2549	James Dormer	Gore	Larceny	do 11 do	do do
2550	George Bunberry	do	Horse stealing	do do do	Five do
2551	William Johnson	do	do do	do do do	do do
2552	Adam Crane	do	Manslaughter	do do do	Three do
2553	Charles Risdale	Midland	Military	do 21, do	Thirty days.
2554	Henry Woody	do	do .....	.....	Until May 29, 1849.
2555	Francis Morris	do	do .....	.....	do do do
2556	W. E. Eccles	Talbot	Forgery	May 16, 1849.....	Four years.
2557	Philip Melady	Midland	Military	do 25, do	Forty days.
2558	François Gignac	Three Rivers	Stealing a mare	do 16, do	Three years.
2559	John Fletcher	Midland	Military	do 25, do	Forty days.
2560	Joseph Large	do	do	do do do	do do
2561	Alexis Chouinard	Gaspé	Burglary	March 27, do	Seven years.
2562	John Allan	Midland	Military	May 26, do	386 days.
2563	William Coates	do	do	do do do	do do
2564	Christopher Geintner	Niagara	Murder .....	.....	Life.
2565	Thomas Britton	Midland	Military	June 2, 1849.....	Forty days.
2566	Henry Bignall	do	do	May 29, do	To be transported.
2567	Alexr. D. Matthews	Victoria	Felony	June 6, do	Five years.
2568	William Dill	Gore	Rape .....	.....	Life.
2569	Rose Bradley	Home	Larceny	June 7, 1849.....	Three years.
2570	James M'Connel	do	Forgery	do do do	Five do
2571	Alexander Young	do	Horse stealing	do do do	do do
2572	Patrick Foley	do	Manslaughter	do do do	Seven do
2573	John Escott	London	Military	May 16, do	Two do
2574	John M'Jange	do	do	do do do	One do
2575	Owen Leonard	do	do	June 4, do	112 day.
2576	John Bethell	Midland	do	do 5, do	Fifty-six days.
2577	Thomas Reynolds	do	do	May 30, do	112 do
2578	Joseph Richards	Home	do	do do do	790 do
2579	Charles Reed	Midland	do	June 15, do	Six months.
2580	Joseph Wilde	do	do	do 21, do	386 days.
2581	George Dench	Home	do	May 3, do	365 do
2582	Thomas Cliff	do	do	June 14, do	Eighteen lunar months.
2583	Patrick O'Halloran	do	do	May 30, do	547 days.
2584	George Brooks	Newcastle	Rape	June 19, do	Fourteen years.
2585	William Riley	do	Murder .....	.....	Life.
2586	Abram Cornelius	Talbot	do .....	.....	do
2587	John Henessey	Midland	Military .....	.....	Until July 6, 1849.
2588	James Scott	do	do	June 28, 1849.....	Six months.
2589	William Medley	do	do	July 4, do	144 hours.
2590	David M'Roberts	do	do	do 5, do	Six days.
2591	James Holland	do	Larceny	do do do	Four years.
2592	John Malony	Gore	do	do 7, do	Three do
2593	George Ryley	do	do	do do do	do do
2594	George French	Niagara	do	do 11, do	Five do
2595	Mary Glennon	do	do	do do do	Three do
2596	Eliza McDonald	do	do	do do do	do do
2597	Samuel Bateman	Midland	Military	do 9, do	Eighty-four days.
2598	Thomas Pellett	do	do	do 19, do	Fifty-six do
2599	Thomas Palmer	do	do	do do do	do do
2600	Donald Dennis	do	do	do 18, do	112 do
2601	Timothy Oates	London	do	do 7, do	Twelve months.
2602	Henry Haughton	do	do	June 29, do	Two years.
2603	William Gunn	do	do	do 29, do	do do
2604	John Bradford	Midland	do	July 28, do	Forty-two days.
2605	Samuel Lemon	Montreal	Larceny	do 16, do	Five years.
2606	Toussaint Provost	do	do	do 18, do	do do
2607	Edward Mocquin	do	do	do do do	do do
2608	James Mullins	do	do	do do do	do do

Appendix
(R.R.)

RETURN of CONVICTS received into the PENITENTIARY, &c.—(Continued.)

Appendix
(R.R.)

7th August.

7th August.

No.	NAME.	DISTRICT.	CRIME.	WHEN SENTENCED.	PERIOD.
2609	Samuel Stanyard.....	Midland	Military	July 28, 1849...	Forty-two days.
2610	Michael Tyburn.....	Niagara	do	do 26, do ...	Six lunar months.
2611	George Collins.....	Midland	do	August 2, do ...	Eighty-four days.
2612	Thomas Thompson.....	do	do	do do do ...	168 days.
2613	William Currie.....	do	do	do 5, do ..	144 hours.
2614	James Smith	do	do	do 8, do ...	Thirty-nine days.
2615	William Albutt.....	London	do	July 19, do ...	One year.
2616	George Hules.....	do	do	do 11, do ...	Two do
2617	George Gerrish.....	do	do	do do do ...	do do
2618	Dougald M'Donald.....	do	do	do 18, do ...	do do
2619	William Wilton	Midland	do	August 16, do ...	Forty-two days.
2620	Chas. Edward Jackson	do	do	do 18, do ...	168 days.
2621	D. M'Roberts.....	do	do	do 28, do ...	Seven days.
2622	John Johnston.....	do	do	do 29, do ...	Forty-one days.
2623	Joseph Hastings.....	do	do	do do do ...	do do
2624	John Mitchell.....	do	do	September 6, do ...	Seven do
2625	Joseph Rudden.....	do	do	do do do ...	Forty do
2626	James Conlan.....	do	do	do 7, do ...	Twenty-eight days.
2627	Roger Jeary.....	do	do	do do do ...	do do
2628	Samuel Hitchman	Home	do	August 13, do ...	32 do
2629	Henry Mansfield.....	Midland	do	September 12, do ...	Thirty do
2630	George Camp.....	do	do	do 14, do ...	176 do
2631	Roderick Campbell	do	do	do 19, do ...	Forty do
2632	Edward Aspin.....	do	do	do do do ...	do do
2633	William Berhett.....	do	do	do do do ...	Forty-two do
2634	Thomas Munday.....	do	do	do 24, do ...	Thirty do
2635	Timothy Carroll.....	do	do	do 22, do ...	336 do
2636	James Clark	do	do	do do do ...	336 do
2637	James Rogers.....	do	do	do do do ...	Forty-two do
2638	James Smith.....	do	do	do 26, do ...	Fourteen do
2639	Charles Risdale.....	do	do	do do do ...	Forty-two do
2640	Samuel Tribe.....	do	do	do 28, do ...	do do

D. Æ. MACDONELL,
Warden, Provincial Penitentiary.

PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY,
1st October, 1849.

Appendix
(R.R.)
7th August.

Appendix
(R.R.)
7th August.

B.—I.

RETURN of CONVICTS, (CIVILIANS,) discharged from the PENITENTIARY, during the year ending 30th September, 1849.

No.	Name.	Age.	Height.	Complexion.	Eyes.	Hair.	District.	Crime.	When Sentenced.	Term.	Unexpired.	When Discharged.	Remarks.
552	James Henesy	45	5 1½	Dark	Hazel	Brown	Prince Edward.	Manslaughter	May 11, 1842	10 years.	yrs. ms. dys.	March 19, 1849	Pardoned.
564	James Johnson	21	5 7	Mulatto	Dark Brown.	Black	Niagara	Larceny	do 15, do	6½ do	do	January 15, do	Expiration of Sentence.
624	Samuel Moore	39	5 8½	Dark	Hazel	do	Western	Sodomy	October 17, 1843	Life	do	August 2, do	Pardoned.
867	And. Desormeau	22	5 9	Fair	do	Brown	Montreal	Horse stealing	August 28, 1843	7 years.	do	April 17, do	do
882	John B. Wickham	23	5 5½	Fair	Grey	do	London	Felony	October 3, do	5 do	do	October 3, do	Expiration of Sentence.
914	Silas Green	28	5 7	Black	Hazel	Black	Niagara	Cattle stealing	do 21, do	5 do	do	do 21, do	do
915	George Hightate	30	5 9	Mulatto	do	do	do	do	do	5 do	do	do	do
969	Mary Derrick	27	5 5	do	do	do	Midland	Larceny	April 11, 1844	5 do	do	April 11, 1849	do
981	Terence Riley	27	5 6½	Dark	Grey	Brown	Niagara	Felony	do 6, do	5 do	do	do	do
984	Thomas D. M'Corwick	31	5 11½	do	Hazel	do	do	do	do	5 do	do	do	do
992	James Burns	26	5 9	Sallow	Grey	do	Gore	do	do	5 do	do	do	do
1157	Isaac Dardy	24	5 9	Fair	do	do	Brock	Horse stealing	October 12, do	5 do	do	June 4, do	Pardoned.
1161	Oliver Barnham	18	5 6½	Dark	do	do	London	do	do 7, do	5 do	do	December 13, 1848	Died.
1175	John Norris	17	5 3	do	Hazel	do	Midland	Larceny	do 24, do	6 do	do	March 4, 1849	Pardoned.
1176	Robert M'Kibbon	26	5 7½	Fresh	Grey	do	do	do	do	6 do	do	do	do
1265	Josh. Manie	17	5 4½	do	do	do	London	do	April 21, 1845	4 do	do	April 21, do	Expiration of Sentence.
1289	Am. B. Deboise	27	5 9	Sallow	Hazel	do	Montreal	Forgery	February 1, do	14 do	do	June 2, do	Pardoned.
1303	Lewis Jackson	19	5 9	Black	do	Black	Midland	Burglary	May 17, do	4 do	do	May 17, do	Expiration of Sentence.
1310	Samuel Perry	14	4 7½	Coloured	do	do	Western	Larceny	April 28, do	4 do	do	April 28, do	do
1368	James Gilmore	40	5 2	Florid	Blue.	Brown	Horr.	Stealing cows	July 4, do	4 do	do	July 4, do	do
1431	Michael Brian	20	5 6½	Dark	Grey	Black	Niagara	Horse stealing	September 16, do	5 do	do	do	Died.
1457	Wash. Cain	35	5 11	Black	Hazel	Brown	Gore	Killing swine	October 1, do	3 do	do	October 1, 1848	Expiration of Sentence.
1458	Daniel M'Carthy	30	5 8	Dark	Grey	Brown	do	Larceny	do	3 do	do	do	do
1459	William Pilston	24	5 8½	do	do	do	do	do	do	3 do	do	do	do
1472	Frances Lyons	22	5 3	do	Dark	Dark	Home	Manslaughter	do 30, do	3 do	do	do	do
1473	John Hughes	38	5 4	do	Grey	Brown	do	Larceny	do	3 do	do	do	do
1474	John Quinlan	25	5 4½	Florid	do	do	do	do	do	3 do	do	do	do
1475	Margaret Mullen	40	5 4	Fair	do	Dark Brown.	do	do	November 1, do	3 do	do	November 1, do	do
1476	David Franks	22	5 9½	Sallow	Dark	Brown	do	Stealing oxen	October 31, do	3 do	do	October 31, do	do
1477	Eben. Hurus	21	5 8½	Fair	Grey	do	do	do	do	3 do	do	do	do
1478	Alexander Smith	53	5 9½	do	Blue	Grey	do	Horse stealing	do	3 do	do	do	do
1479	John Hinberry	19	5 9½	Dark	Hazel	Brown	do	Cow stealing	do	3 do	do	do	do
1486	James Kane	33	5 8	do	Grey	do	Montreal	Larceny	do 21, do	3 do	do	do	do
1487	John Burke	30	5 6½	do	do	do	do	do	do	3 do	do	do	do
1489	Pierre Gagnon	16	5 4	Sallow	Grey	do	do	Stealing a mare	do 22, do	3 do	do	do	do
1490	Louis Bouchée	12	4 7½	Fair	Hazel	do	do	Larceny	do	3 do	do	do	do
1492	Antoine Bouchée	8	3 10	Dark	Brown.	do	do	do	do	3 do	do	do	do
1493	Francis Bernard	12	4 4½	Fresh	Grey	do	do	do	do	3 do	do	do	do
1494	John Torroy	19	5 6½	Sallow	do	do	do	do	do	3 do	do	do	do

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RETURN of CONVICTS, (CIVILIANS,) discharged from the PENITENTIARY, &c.—(Continued.)

No.	Name.	Age.	Height.	Complexion.	Eyes.	Hair.	District.	Crime.	When Sentenced.	Term.	Unexpired.	When Discharged.	Remarks.
1498	James M'Namara	45	5 9	Fair	Grey	Brown	Montreal	Larceny	October 24, 1845	3 years.	yrs. ms. dys.	October 24, 1848	Expiration of Sentence.
1500	Mal Campbell	33	5 4	Dark	do	do	do	do	do	3 do	do	do	do
1501	Cyrille Braban	14	4 10	do	Blue	do	do	do	do	3 do	do	do	do
1502	William Firemore	27	5 9½	do	Grey	do	do	do	do	3 do	do	do	do
1518	Jerim Damien	42	5 7½	Sallow	Hazel	do	Midland	do	November 21, do	3 do	do	do	do
1517	John Jacques	16	5 6	Fair	Grey	do	Talbot	do	do	3 do	do	do	do
1526	Horace Davy	33	5 8	Dark	do	do	Newcastle	Rape	do	3 do	do	do	do
1536	Isaac Hall	34	5 8½	Black	Hazel	do	Midland	Larceny	January 8, 1846	3 years.	do	do	Expiration of Sentence.
1537	Charles Carpenter	18	5 5	Sallow	do	do	do	do	do	3 do	do	do	do
1540	Robert Peters	25	5 7	Fresh	Grey	Brown	Rathurst	do	do	3 do	do	do	do
1539	Mary A. Stradbolt	30	5 2	Dark	Blue	Dark Brown	Midland	do	do	3 do	do	do	do
1566	James M Martin	63	5 7½	do	Hazel	Grey	Home	Shooting to do bodily harm.	April 9, do	3 do	do	do	do
1567	Thomas Alsop	25	5 6½	Fresh	Grey	Brown	do	Horse stealing	March 4, do	3 do	do	do	do
1568	Ralph Smith	52	5 10	Flourid	do	Grey	do	Cattle stealing	do	3 do	do	do	do
1572	Bridget Donnelly	24	5 5	Sallow	do	Brown	Midland	Larceny	April 23, do	3 do	do	do	do
1577	Henry Johnson	29	5 6	Black	Black	do	Niagara	Burglary	do	3 do	do	do	do
1578	Henry Burgess	35	5 1	Dark	Hazel	Brown	do	Felony	do	3 do	do	do	do
1579	David Broom	26	5 10½	Black	do	Black	do	Larceny	do	3 do	do	do	do
1581	Henry Smith	28	5 7½	Flourid	Grey	Brown	Three Rivers	do	January 14, do	3 do	do	do	Expiration of Sentence.
1582	Joseph Broche	20	5 7½	Black	do	do	do	Burglary	do	3 do	do	do	do
1585	John Quagan	16	4 11½	Fair	do	do	do	Larceny	April 19, do	3 do	do	do	do
1586	Joseph M Tyre	22	5 5½	Pale	Blue	Light Brown	do	Stealing a cow	do	3 do	do	do	do
1587	Felix Disorme	20	5 8½	Fair	Hazel	Auburn	do	Larceny	January 19, do	3 do	do	do	do
1588	E. E. Revelle	26	5 8½	do	Blue	Brown	do	do	do	3 do	do	do	do
1589	Eliza Wilson	28	5 5½	do	do	Dark Brown	do	Stealing from the person	do	3 do	do	do	do
1590	Eusebe Laney	30	5 11½	do	Hazel	Light Brown	do	Larceny	do	3 do	do	do	do
1591	Michael Monaghan	25	5 1	do	Grey	Dark Brown	do	do	do	3 do	do	do	do
1592	Pierre Fountain	38	5 7	Fair	Blue	Brown	do	do	do	3 do	do	do	do
1593	Frs. Fortier	22	5 7½	Sallow	Grey	Light Brown	do	Stealing from a shop	do	3 do	do	do	do
1594	Hyac. Ducharme	45	5 8½	Ruddy	do	Brown	do	Stealing a gelding	do	3 do	do	do	do
1598	William Dwyer	39	5 10	Fair	Blue	Auburn	do	Larceny	April 30, do	3 do	do	do	do
1599	Augustin Gerard	29	5 5½	Swarthy	Hazel	Light Brown	do	do	do	3 do	do	do	do
1602	James Holland	38	5 5½	Flourid	Grey	Brown	Gore	Burglary	May 7, do	3 do	do	do	do
1605	Richard Cornet	63	5 6½	Fair	do	do	do	Shooting with intent to kill.	do	8 do	do	do	Expiration of Sentence.
1606	Robert White	21	5 4	Black	Hazel	Black	do	Horse stealing	do	3 do	do	do	do
1610	L. McDougall	22	5 9	Sallow	do	Brown	Western	do and intent to murder	do	8 do	do	do	do
1612	Peter Dunn	17	5 7½	Dark	Blue	do	Brock	Felony	do	3 do	do	do	do
1618	James Pratt	31	5 3½	do	do	do	London	Horse stealing	April 11, do	3 do	do	do	do
1635	David Bagero	35	5 0½	do	Hazel	do	Home	Receiving stolen goods	May 21, do	3 do	do	do	do
1636	Robert Hubbard	35	6 0	Sallow	Grey	do	do	Larceny	June 6, do	3 do	do	do	do
1637	Henry Cleveaud	48	5 7½	Black	Black	Black	do	do	do	3 do	do	do	do
1643	William Crosby	31	5 8½	Dark	Grey	Brown	Gore	do	do	3 do	do	do	do
1647	John M'Phee	22	5 6½	do	Hazel	do	Victoria	Stabbing	do	3 do	do	do	do

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RETURN of CONVICTS, (CIVILIANS,) discharged from the PENITENTIARY, &c.—(Continued.)

No.	Name.	Age.	Height.	Complexion.	Eyes.	Hair.	District.	Crime.	When Sentenced.	Term.	Unexpired.	When Discharged.	Remarks.
1664	William Jackson	22	5 6	Fair	Grey	Brown	Home	Larceny	July 1, 1846	3 years.	yrs. ms. dys.	July 1, 1849	Expiration of Sentence.
1670	Simon Cronkright	24	6 0	Dark	Blue	do	Johnstown	do	do 11, do	3 do	do	do 12, do	Died.
1674	James Thompson	46	6 0	Fair	Grey	do	Dalhousie	do	do 9, do	3 do	do	do 9, do	Expiration of Sentence.
1675	Thomas Lachters	21	5 10½	Swarthy	Hazel	Black	Gore	do	do 13, do	3 do	do	do 22, do	Died.
1676	John Moore	20	5 6	Dark	do	Brown	Montreal	Horse stealing	do do do	3 do	do	do 13, 1849	Expiration of Sentence.
1686	François Bélanger	29	5 7½	do	do	Dark Brown.	Quebec	Larceny	do 18, do	3 do	do	do 18, do	do do
1687	John Bolivar	40	5 5	Fresh	Blue.	Grey	do	do	do do do	3 do	do	do 15, do	do do
1690	Emilie Gerard	28	5 0	do	Grey	Brown	Montreal	Stealing from the person	August 15, do	3 do	do	do 15, do	do do
1691	Jean B. Larivière	54	5 8½	Sallow	Hazel	Dark	do	Robbery	do do do	3 do	do	do do do	do do
1698	Michel Lambert	47	5 5	Dark	Blue.	do	do	Manslaughter	July 15, do	3 do	do	do do do	do do
1714	Chris. M'Guire	24	5 10	Fresh	Hazel	Brown	London	Felony	September 29, do	3 do	do	do 31, do	Pardoned.
1715	William M'Guire	62	5 9½	Light	Grey	Grey	do	do	do do do	3 do	do	do do do	do do
1741	Mary Hugson	20	5 2	do	do	Auburn	Gore	do	October 10, do	3 do	do	do do do	do do
1796	William Johnson	31	5 11	Sallow	Blue.	Brown	Johnstown	Larceny	do 9, do	3 do	do	do 5, do	Died.
1845	John M'Gowan	27	5 5	Fair	Grey	do	Montreal	Horse stealing	February 15, 1847	3 do	do	do 15, do	Pardoned.
1885	Thomas Parks	80	5 6	Swarthy	Brown	do	Newcastle	Larceny	June 8, do	3 do	do	do 25, do	do do
1922	Florence Malhony	27	5 10½	Fair	Blue.	Light Brown.	Dalhousie	Misdemeanour	May 7, do	2 do	do	do do do	Expiration of Sentence.
1937	George Hitchcock	26	5 6	do	do	Black	Montreal	Larceny	August 14, do	3 do	do	do 4, do	Died.
1977	Robert Smith	43	5 8½	Flourid	do	Brown	Gore	Horse stealing	do do do	3 do	do	do 16, do	Pardoned.
1985	Joseph Mercer	18	5 5	Sallow	do	do	do	do	do do do	3 do	do	do do do	Pardoned.
1977	Robert Smith	43	5 8½	Flourid	do	Brown	Gore	Larceny	October 15, 1847	3 years.	do	do 14, 1849	Pardoned.
2004	Mary Burke	27	5 4	Fair	do	Dark	Victoria	do	do do do	Life	do	do 22, do	Died.
2049	Ezra Crook	20	5 10½	Dark	Grey	Light Brown.	Midland	Murder	do do do	4 years.	do	do do do	do do
2085	David Woodcock	20	5 7½	Swarthy	Brown	Black	Talbot	Larceny	October 20, 1847	3 do	do	do 5, do	do do
2215	James Dallas	31	5 2	Fair	Blue.	Brown	Midland	do	January 7, 1848	4 do	do	do 29, do	Pardoned.
2222	Thomas Ebbs	50	5 6½	Fresh	Grey	Grey	Johnstown	Forgery	April 12, do	3 do	do	do 12, do	do do
2224	Mark O'Hara	38	5 9½	Black	Dark Brown.	Black	Gore	Larceny	do 4, do	3 do	do	do 23, do	Died.
2225	William W. Reynolds	20	5 8½	Fair	Hazel	Brown	do	Assault with intent to rape	do 6, do	1 do	do	do 6, do	Expiration of Sentence.
2359	George Richards	18	5 3	do	Grey	Light	Home	Larceny	November 3, do	3 do	do	do 25, do	Pardoned.
2449	Benjamin Noel	20	5 6	Swarthy	do	Brown	Quebec	Wounding to do grievous bodily harm.	February 10, 1849	3 do	do	do 18, do	do do
2549	James Downie	33	5 6	Fair	Blue.	do	Gore	Larceny	May 11, do	3 do	do	do 6, do	Died.
2552	Adam Crine	42	5 7½	do	Grey	do	do	Manslaughter	do do do	3 do	do	do 7, do	Pardoned.
2608	James Mallin	12½	4 10½	do	Blue.	Light	Montreal	Larceny	July 18, do	5 do	do	do 3, do	do do
1844	Samuel Height	25	5 3	Flourid	do	Dark Brown.	Gore	do	July 7, 1845	5 do	do	do 3, do	do do
774	George Iper	25	5 3½	Fair	Grey	Brown	do	Rape	May 11, 1843	14 years.	do	do 5, do	do do
2586	Abraham Cornelius	36	5 8½	Sallow	Brown	Black	Talbot	Murder	do do do	Life	do	do 9, do	Died.
2800	Joseph Gimlet	23	5 2½	Dark	Hazel	Brown	Montreal	Arson	August 14, 1848	3 years.	do	do 11, do	do do
1832	Charles Freeman	39	5 10½	Black	Brown	Black	Niagara	Burglary	April 22, 1847	5 do	do	do 18, do	do do
1428	Martin Connors	58	5 6½	Dark	Grey	Brown	do	Larceny	September 16, 1845	4 do	do	do 16, do	Expiration of Sentence.
1710	Joseph Snider	20	5 6	Fair	Dark Grey	Light Brown.	do	do	do 24, 1846	do	do	do 24, do	do do
1711	Andrew Aiken	22	5 7	Swarthy	Hazel	Black	do	do	do do do	do	do	do do do	do do
1712	Henry Anderson	21	5 10½	Brown	do	do	do	Misdemeanour	do do do	do	do	do do do	do do

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RETURN of CONVICTS, (CIVILIANS,) discharged from the PENITENTIARY, &c.—(Continued.)

No.	Name.	Age.	Height.	Complexion.	Eyes.	Hair.	District.	Crime.	When Sentenced.	Term.	Unexpired.	When Discharged.	Remarks.
1166	John Chipman	25	5 4 1/2	Fair	Hazel	Dark Brown	Western	Horse stealing	September 27, 1844	7 years.	yrs. ms. days	September 27, 1849	Expiration of Sentence.
2210	Alfred Carter	16	5 3	do	Blue	Light	London	Burglary	May 17, 1848	5 do	.....	January 30, do	Died.
1031	John Brown	30	5 3 1/2	Dark	Hazel	Brown	Montreal	Larceny	May 9, 1844	5 do	.....	May 9, do	Expiration of Sentence.
1082	Cyrille Aubes	21	5 8	Sallow	do	do	do	Burglary	March 9, do	5 do	.....	March 9, do	do
1083	Cyrille Aubes	21	5 8	do	do	do	do	Robbery	do do	5 do	.....	do do	do
1041	William M'Gee	26	5 10	Fresh	Grey	do	London	Larceny	May 23, do	9 do	.....	May 14, do	Died.
1453	James M'Kenna	36	5 7 1/2	Dark	do	do	Prince Edward	do	October 4, 1845	3 do	.....	October 4, 1848	Expiration of Sentence.

D. Æ. MACDONALD,
Warden, Provincial Penitentiary.

PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY,
1st October, 1849.

B.—2.

RETURN of MILITARY PRISONERS discharged from the PENITENTIARY, during the year ending 30th September, 1849.

No.	When Received.	Name.	District.	When Sentenced.	Term.	When Discharged.	Remarks.
1980	October 15, 1847	Douglas McDonald	Midland	.....	.....	.....	Expiration of Sentence.
1998	do 27, do	William Greenwood	do	.....	.....	do	do
2019	November 10, do	William Murray	London	.....	.....	do	do
2144	March 17, 1848	Thomas Listes	Midland	.....	.....	do	do
2145	do do	Solomon Fegey	do	.....	.....	do	do
2201	April 28, do	Thomas M'Grannor	Home	.....	.....	do	do
2202	do do	James Bradshaw	do	.....	.....	do	do
2204	do do	Thomas Bradshaw	London	.....	.....	do	do
2217	May 9, do	William Shields	Niagara	.....	.....	do	do
2220	do do	Robert Smith	Home	.....	.....	do	do
2221	do do	George Terry	do	.....	.....	do	do
2237	do 31, do	John Blain	Midland	.....	.....	do	do
2243	June 6, do	James Duggan	London	.....	.....	October 16, 1848	do
2244	do do	John Mahony	do	.....	.....	April 2, 1849	do
2258	do 16, do	Thomas Galagher	Midland	.....	.....	do	do
2259	do do	William Morton	do	.....	.....	do	do
2262	do 22, do	Jonathan Ward	do	Apr! 19, 1849	Removed.
2263	do do	John Monroe	do	December 4, 1848	Expiration of Sentence.

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RETURN of MILITARY PRISONERS discharged from the PENITENTIARY, &c.—(Continued.)

No.	When Received.	Name.	District.	When Sentenced.	Term.	When Discharged.	Remarks.
2266	July 4, 1848.	John Ward.	London	June 14, 1848.	168 days	November 27, 1848.	Expiration of Sentence.
2267	do do	William Shuttis	do	do 21, do	365 do	June 19, 1849.	do
2268	do do	Philip O'Brien	do	do do	365 do	do do	do
2270	do 7, do	Henry Chalcross	Midland	do do	336 do	do do	do
2271	do 11, do	Edward Lees	do	do do	333 do	do do	do
2272	do do	Hugh M'Donald	do	do do	333 do	May 5, do	Removed.
2278	do 20, do	John M'Gaughay	London	do do	254 do	October 31, 1848.	Remainder of Sentence remitted.
2280	do 22, do	John Stock	Midland	do do	168 days	March 11, 1849.	Expiration of Sentence.
2288	do 31, do	William Webb	do	July 29, 1848.	168 days	January 11, 1849.	do
2290	do 5, do	Thomas Rooney	do	August 3, do	168 do	do 16, do	do
2302	do 21, do	Thomas Green	London	July 15, do	168 do	December 28, 1848.	do
2306	do 25, do	John Little	Midland	do do	Until October 2, 1848	do do	do
2308	do 28, do	Robert Collins	do	August 28, 1848.	40 days	October 6, 1848.	do
2309	do do	Richard Gerny	do	do do	do	do do	do
2310	do 29, do	William Danlery	do	do 29, do	do	do do	do
2312	do 5, do	Thomas Spears	Home	do do	Four lunar months	do do	do
2313	do do	John M'Creaner	do	do 28, do	Six do	December 16, do	do
2314	do 6, do	Patrick Newland	Midland	July 11, do	168 days	do 23, do	do
2321	do 16, do	James Duff	do	September 5, do	Thirty-nine days	February 19, 1849.	do
2322	do 18, do	Daniel Salmon	do	do 16, do	Forty days	October 24, 1848.	do
2323	do 23, do	Joseph Rand	do	do do	250 do	do do	do
2324	do 27, do	Henry Clark	do	do 23, do	Until October 4, 1848	May 30, 1849.	do
2325	do 29, do	Charles Curtis	do	do do	Until October 6, do	do do	do
2331	October 4, do	John Warburton	do	October 4, 1848.	Nineteen days	October 22, 1848.	do
2332	do do	John Lewis	do	do do	Thirty-nine days	November 11, do	do
2334	do 6, do	William M'Ginnis	do	do do	do do	do 13, do	do
2335	do 10, do	William Brown	do	do do	Seven days	do do	do
2336	do 14, do	John McCann	do	do 10, do	347 days	October 17, do	do
2337	do 16, do	Peter Thornton	do	do 14, do	Five days	April 19, 1849.	do
2339	do 18, do	Thomas Cotton	do	do 16, do	Forty days	October 21, 1848.	do
2340	do do	George Dryden	do	do 18, do	do do	do do	do
2342	do 20, do	Bazil Worvil	do	do do	do do	do do	do
2343	do do	George Hales	London	September 15, do	Six months.	February 28, 1849.	do
2344	do 23, do	William Nightingale	do	October 4, do	do do	March 19, do	do
2345	do do	William Taylor	Midland	do do	Until October 30, 1848.	do do	do
2346	do do	William Griffith	do	October 23, 1848.	108 days.	January 7, 1849.	do
2348	do 26, do	Henry Stratton	do	do do	200 do	do 25, do	do
2350	do 31, do	William Harris	dc	do do	Until November 7, 1848	December 4, 1848.	do
2354	November 3, do	Owen M'Court	do	November 4, 1848.	Forty days	do do	do
2355	do 4, do	Michael Carroll	do	do 1, do	120 do	December 13, 1848.	do
2367	do 6, do	John Baldock	do	do 6, do	Forty do	February 28, 1849.	do
2368	do do	John Roach	do	do do	Until November 13, 1848.	December 14, 1848.	do
2369	do 8, do	Edward Simon	do	November 7, 1848.	Forty days	November 28, do	do

RETURN of MILITARY PRISONERS discharged from the PENITENTIARY, &c.—(Continued.)

No.	When Received.	Name.	District.	When Sentenced.	Term.	When Discharged.	Remarks.
2370	November 9, 1848	Thomas Ford	Midland	November 9, 1848	Until November 16, 1848	.....	Expiration of Sentence.
2371	do 10	Thomas Fitzpatrick	do	do	do	do	do
2375	do 13	Thomas Winstanley	do	do	do	do	do
2376	do 14	Thomas Irwin	do	November 14, do	Eighty-four days	January 31, 1849	do
2377	do do	Phillip Malady	do	do do	Thirty	December 19, 1848	do
2379	do do	Sidney Wilkinson	do	do do	Forty	do do	do
2380	do do	Joseph Rudden	do	do do	166	February 24, 1849	Removed.
2381	do do	Thomas Clarke	do	do do	Seven	November 23, 1848	Expiration of Sentence.
2382	do do	George Combe	do	do do	do	do do	do
2383	do do	James Mahony	do	do do	do	do do	do
2384	do do	Joseph Hunt	do	November 28, 1848	Until November 27, 1848	.....	do
2387	do do	John Wilson	do	do do	365 days	May 31, 1849	Removed.
2388	do do	Michael Heney	London	do do	Twenty days	December 16, 1848	Expiration of Sentence.
2389	do do	Caleb Stracy	do	do do	112 do	March 3, 1849	do
2390	do do	Edward Woolner	do	do do	168 do	April 28, do	do
2392	December 2, do	Charles Hird	do	do do	Six lunar months	do do	do
2393	do 4	John Black	do	do do	Until December 9, 1848	.....	do
2394	do 5	Robert Burnham	do	do do	do do	do do	do
2396	do 6	William Cahell	do	December 5, 1848	Forty days	January 12, 1849	do
2397	do do	Zep. Hurd	do	do do	Eighty-three days	February 26, do	do
2398	do do	John Mitchell	do	do do	Nineteen do	December 25, 1848	do
2399	do do	Peter Thornton	do	do do	Twenty-nine do	January 4, 1849	do
2400	do do	William Black	do	do do	Six	December 12, 1848	do
2401	do do	Thomas Thompson	do	do do	Seven	do do	do
2402	do do	Robert Collins	do	do do	Forty	January 16, 1849	do
2404	do do	William Power	do	do do	165	do do	do
2405	do do	Charles Hawkes	do	do do	Forty	March 5, do	Removed.
2406	do do	D. Griffith	do	do do	Seven	January 27, do	Expiration of Sentence.
2408	do do	Thomas Serger	do	do do	110	December 29, 1848	do
2409	do do	Charles Riedale	do	do do	168	April 7, 1849	do
2410	do do	Thomas Fullam	do	do do	Six	May 31, do	Removed.
2411	do do	David Salmon	do	do do	Until January 4, 1849	.....	Expiration of Sentence.
2412	do do	John Bingham	do	do do	do do	do do	do
2413	do do	George Combe	do	do do	do do	do do	do
2414	January 4, 1849	Blaney Stewart	do	do do	do do	do do	do
2415	do 5	James Roaches	do	January 3, 1849	Thirty-nine days	February 10, 1849	do
2416	do 8	Charles Hawkes	do	do do	144 hours	January 10, do	do
2419	do 9	Edward Rea	do	do do	Forty days	February 12, do	do
2420	do 11	John Blain	do	do do	Thirty-eight days	do do	do
2421	do 15	Hugh Robinson	do	do do	Eighty-two do	April 2, do	do
2422	do do	N. Shine	do	do do	Until June 27, 1849	do
	do do		do	do do	do do	do do	do
	do do		do	do do	do do	do do	do

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RETURN of MILITARY PRISONERS discharged from the PENITENTIARY, &c.—(Continued.)

No.	When Received.	Name.	District.	When Sentenced.	Term.	When Discharged.	Remarks.
2423	January 16, 1849	John Ward	Midland	.....	Until April 9, 1849.	.....	Expiration of Sentence.
2424	do 20	Thomas Merriday	do	do	do do	do	do
2425	do do	Robert Dere	do	do	do do	do	do
2426	do 22	John White	do	do	do do	do	do
2427	do 24	Peter Thornton	do	do	do do	do	do
2428	do 25	Charles Risdale	do	do	do do	do	do
2429	do 26	John Drew	do	do	Forty days	March 4, 1849.	do
2430	do 29	Thomas Lyons	do	do	Until January 31, 1849.	.....	do
2431	do 31	Thomas Britton	do	do	do do	.....	do
2432	do do	Joseph Largs	do	do	do do	.....	do
2433	February 5, do	Thomas Harnett	do	February 5, 1849.	Eighty-one days	April 26, 1849.	do
2434	do do	John Hanley	do	do do	109 days	May 24, do	do
2435	do do	Richard Jarratt	do	do do	do do	do do	do
2436	do do	John Towhey	do	do do	do do	do do	do
2437	do 7, do	S. Staryard	do	do do	do do	do do	do
2438	do do	Daniel Salmon	do	do do	Until February 14, 1849.	.....	do
2439	do 8, do	John Montgomery	do	February 8, 1849.	do do	.....	do
2440	do do	William Currie	do	do do	Eighty-two days	April 30, 1849.	do
2441	do do	Thomas Ford	do	do do	do do	do do	do
2442	do 9, do	John Gurnan	do	do do	168 do	July 22, do	do
2443	do 12, do	Francis Morris	do	do do	Eighty-four do	May 2, do	do
2444	do do	Samuel Bateman	do	do do	Until February 19, 1849.	.....	do
2445	do 15, do	James Moore	do	do do	do do	do do	do
2453	do 19, do	Thomas Roberts	do	do do	do do	do do	do
2454	do 21, do	John Irvine	do	February 19, 1849.	Forty days	March 29, 1849.	do
2455	do do	William Comfort	do	do 21, do	Thirty-nine days	do 31, do	do
2456	do do	John Bingham	do	February 20, 1849.	Until February 28, 1849.	.....	do
2457	do do	Thomas Thompson	do	do do	Forty days	.....	do
2458	do 22, do	Samuel Bird	do	do 19, do	112 do	March 31, 1849.	do
2459	do 7, do	George Coates	do	do 22, do	Sixteen days	.....	do
2460	do do	Samuel Bateman	do	do do	Until March 19, 1849.	.....	do
2461	do do	Thomas Clarke	do	do do	do do	.....	do
2462	do do	William Comfort	do	do do	Thirty days	April 4, 1849.	do
2463	do do	Robert Telford	do	do do	Forty do	do 14, do	do
2464	do do	Don Dennis	do	do do	do do	do do	do
2465	do 8, do	William Honeysett	do	do do	do do	do do	do
2466	do do	William Moore	do	do do	Thirty do	do do	do
2467	do 9, do	George Camp	do	do do	Forty do	do do	do
2468	do 13, do	Ch. Evans	do	do do	do do	do do	do
2469	do 14, do	John Parkinon	do	do do	do do	do do	do
2470	do do	George Dryden	do	do do	do do	do do	do
2471	do do	Joseph S. Cochrane	do	do do	168 do	May 26, do	Removed.
2472	do 20, do	Blaney Stewart	do	do do	Thirty do	April 17, do	Expiration of Sentence.
				do 23, do	Forty do	May 4, do	Expiration of Sentence.

Appendix
(R.R.)
7th August.

Appendix
(R.R.)
7th August.

RETURN of MILITARY PRISONERS discharged from the PENITENTIARY, &c.—(Continued.)

No.	When Received.	Name.	District.	When Sentenced.	Term.	When Discharged.	Remarks.
2554	May 22, 1849	Henry Woodley	Midland	.....	Until May 29, 1849	.....	Expiration of Sentence.
2555	do	Francis Morris	do	.....	do	.....	do
2557	do	Philip Melady	do	May 25, 1849	do	July 3, 1849	do
2559	do	John Fletcher	do	do	Forty days	do	do
2560	do	Joseph Large	do	do	do	do	do
2565	June 4, do	Thomas Britton	do	June 2, do	do	do	do
2576	do	John Bethell	do	do	Fifty-six days	do	do
2587	do	John Hennesy	do	do	do	do	do
2589	do	William Medley	do	July 4, 1849	Until July 6, 1849	do	do
2590	do	David M'Roberts	do	do	Six days	July 9, 1849	do
2613	August 5, do	William Currie	do	August 5, do	144 hours	do	do
2613	do	William Currie	do	August 29, do	To be transported	August 11, do	do
2666	June 5, do	Henry Bignall	do	May 29, do	do	do	do
2673	do	John Escott	London	do	Until September 28, 1849	September 8, 1849	Removed, September 2, 1849.
1982	October 16, 1847	James Walsh	Midland	.....	do	.....	Died.
1983	do	Joseph Trotter	do	.....	do	.....	Removed, September 11, 1849.
2503	April 25, 1848	Robert Gransby	Home	.....	do	.....	do
2541	October 19, do	William Jones	Midland	October 19, 1849	do	.....	do
2553	do	William Campbell	Home	do	do	.....	do
2502	November 3, do	Bernard Callaghan	do	March 16, do	do	.....	do
2502	April 18, 1849	Robert Goodwin	do	do	do	.....	do
2503	do	Robert Goodwin	do	do	do	.....	do
2575	November 3, 1848	Charles Jones	Niagara	October 13, 1848	Twelve lunar months	September 12, 1849	Expiration of Sentence.
2577	June 16, 1849	Owen Leonard	London	4, 1849	112 days	do	do
2597	do	Thomas Reynolds	Midland	5, do	do	do	do
2597	July 13, do	Sauuel Bateman	do	9, do	Eighty-four days	do	do
2598	do	Thomas Fellett	do	13, do	Fifty-six	do	do
2599	do	Thomas Palmer	do	do	do	do	do
2604	do	John Bradford	do	23, do	Forty-two	do	do
2609	do	Samuel Stauyard	do	28, do	do	do	do
2614	August 8, do	James Smith	do	do	do	do	do
2619	do	William Wilton	do	August 8, do	Thirty-nine	do	do
2621	do	David M'Roberts	do	16, do	Forty-two	do	do
2624	do	John Mitchell	do	28, do	Seven	do	do
2146	September 6, do	James Stokes	do	September 6, do	do	do	Remitted.
2541	May 17, 1848	Patrick Glasheen	do	.....	Until March 6, 1850	do	Removed.
2541	June 5, do	.....	do	June 2, 1848	Two years	April 19, do	do

D. E. MACDONELL,
Warden, Provincial Penitentiary.

PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY,
1st October, 1849.

C.

RETURN of CONVICTS remaining in Confinement at the PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY,
1st October, 1849.

No.	NAME.	DISTRICT.	CRIME.	WHEN SENTENCED.	TERM.
460	William Farnsworth	Western	Arson		Under sentence of transportation.
468	Jesse Tillottson	London	Murder		do do do
481	William Walsh	Home	Burglary	November 20, 1840	Fourteen years.
482	James Brown	Western	Rape		Under sentence of transportation.
614	Patrick O'Riley	Midland	Manslaughter	October 8, 1842	Seven years.
625	Patrick Kelly	Western	Sodomy	do 17, do	For life.
626	Bernard Forshee	Midland	Burglary	November 2, do	Fourteen years.
640	Thomas Smith	Home	Arson	do 4, do	Seven do
652	James Madlins	Newcastle	Murder	do 12, do	Fourteen do
660	Wallingford Saunders	Home	do	do 16, do	For life.
662	Joseph Julie Glavise	Newcastle	do	do 17, do	do do
735	Hiram Haynes	Home	Rape	April 20, 1849	Fourteen years.
747	Timothy Conway	Niagara	Murder	do 11, do	For life.
758	Paschal Massion	Eastern	Manslaughter	May 15, do	Seven years.
786	Murdock M'Lennan	do	Murder	do 23, do	For life.
804	Hugh Cameron	Montreal	do	do 30, do	Fourteen years.
866	Octave Dejadine	do	Burglary	August 28, do	Seven years.
899	William M'Allister	Gore	Arson	October 9, do	do do
922	George Tooth	Montreal	Larceny	do 30, do	do do
986	Grace Marks	Home	Murder	November 11, do	For life.
945	Michael Hoary	Midland	Larceny	January 5, 1844	Seven years.
946	Samuel Brown	do	do	do do do	do do
962	Cortland Traverse	Gore	Sodomy	November 13, 1843	do do
982	John H. DeWitt	Niagara	Arson	April 6, 1844	For life.
999	Peter Stephens	Home	Larceny	January 26, do	Six years.
1000	William Davis	do	do	do do do	Seven do
1001	Samuel Beason	do	do	do do do	Nine do
1085	James Shilston	Simcoe	Rape	July 2, do	Fourteen years.
1106	Leon Dirome	Quebec	Robbery	do 19, do	Seven do
1118	Jared F. Blanchard	St. Francis	Felony and arson	August 29, do	Fourteen do
1135	Jacob Dunkin	Gore	Horse stealing, and assault with intent to commit rape	September 19, do	Nine do
1152	John Harris	Brock	Burglary	October 12, do	Six do
1153	David Foster	do	do	do do do	do do
1154	Eleazer Davis	do	do	do do do	do do
1155	Henry Purdy	do	Conspiracy	do do do	do do
1156	Peter Daunee	do	do	do do do	do do
1158	William Smith	do	Horse stealing	do do do	Five do
1162	Isaac Dunkin, alias Dunscomb	London	do do	do 7, do	do do
1163	Thomas D. Halpin	do	Forgery	do do do	do do
1173	James Moore	Midland	Horse stealing	do 24, do	Six do
1174	Joseph Christmas	do	do do	do do do	do do
1185	William Noble	Home	do do	do 30, do	Five do
1205	Ephraim Hart	Midland	Larceny	November 21, do	Nine do
1264	Robert Carroll	London	Manslaughter	April do 1845	Five do
1265	Uriah Maule	do	Larceny	do do do	Seven do
1268	Francis Mathers	Quebec	do	do 30, do	do do
1269	John Mathers	do	do	do do do	do do
1270	Pierre Charboneau	do	do	January 18, do	do do
1286	Amable Chartier	Montreal	do	February 15, do	Five do
1287	Henry Parlow	do	Arson	do do do	Seven do
1306	Jean Convillon	Three Rivers	Larceny	do do do	do do
1323	Charles Green	Niagara	do	May 29, do	Six do
1329	William M'Cracken	do	do	do do do	do do
1332	Henry Bird	do	do and forgery	do do do	do do
1348	Joseph Goss	Victoria	do and burglary	do do do	Nine do
1358	Samuel Rodgers	London	Stabbing, with intent to kill	July 2, do	For life.
1359	John Smith Cawer	Gore	Rape	do 4, do	do do
1360	Patrick Marten	do	Robbery	do 7, do	Seven years.
1365	James Parker	do	Rape	do do do	do do
1365	James Parker	Home	Burglary	April 7, do	Six do
1381	Solomon Erwood	Montreal	Larceny	July 14, do	Seven do
1390	William Chapman	Quebec	Robbery	August 9, do	Five do
1391	Elenore Galerneau	do	do	do do do	do do
1402	Denis Collett	Montreal	Breaking into shop, and larceny therein	do 15, do	do do
1403	Denis Chagnon	do	Larceny	do do do	do do
1404	Carolus alias Charles Lepage	do	Arson	do do do	Fourteen do
1417	Charles Cummings	St. Francis	Felony and larceny	do 27, do	Seven do
1427	Asel Annis	Niagara	Larceny	September 16, do	Six do
1438	William Humbert	Home	do	do 4, do	Five do

Appendix
(R.R.)RETURN of CONVICTS remaining in Confinement in the PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY,
&c.—(Continued.)Appendix
(R.R.)

7th August.

7th August.

No.	NAME.	DISTRICT.	CRIME.	WHEN SENTENCED.	TERM.
1441	Andrew Laffer	Western	Felony	September 12, 1845...	Five years.
1442	George Williams	do	do	do do do	do do
1456	Patrick Donnelly	Gore	Arson	October 14, do	For life.
1515	Ephraim Nickerson	Newcastle	Horse stealing	do 30, do	Five years.
1570	Joseph Paul	Midland	do do	April 23, 1846...	do do
1596	James Armstrong	Montreal	Larceny	January 19, do	Four do
1597	Alexandre Lafleur	do	do	do do do	do do
1600	Lous Lapoint	do	Feloniously receiving stolen goods	do do do	Seven do
1603	John M'Grath	Gore	Horse stealing	May 7, do	Five do
1604	Jonathan Brooks	do	Assault with intent to kill	do do do	Seven do
1607	John Hill	Western	Horse stealing and saddle	do 9, do	Five do
1608	Roswell Johnson	do	do do do	do do do	do do
1609	John Boisclair	do	do do	do do do	Four do
1611	Stephen Bedford	Brock	Felony	do 8, do	do do
1615	Flint L. Keyes	Talbot	Arson	do 20, do	Fourteen do
1616	Johnson B. Smith	do	do	do do do	do do
1617	William Sampson	do	Assault with intent to kill, and manslaughter	do do do	Seven do
1629	Oliver Badgero	Home	Larceny	June 6, do	do do
1630	William Vanzant	do	do	do do do	do do
1632	David Morden	do	do	do do do	Five do
1633	James Green	do	do	do do do	do do
1634	Andrew Garner	do	Forgery	do do do	Four do
1638	William Gould	do	Arson	do do do	Ten do
1639	Eliz Gould	do	do	do do do	do do
1644	Patrick Ellis	Gore	Murder	do 7, do	For life.
1645	Andrew Davidson	do	do	do do do	do do
1646	Aaron Sweet	Newcastle	Horse stealing	do 5, do	Five years.
1662	George Crandell	Home	Larceny	July 1, do	do do
1663	Elmore Crandell	do	do	do do do	do do
1677	Jean Langevin	Montreal	Robbing in a dwelling house	do 14, do	Four do
1682	James Stoutenbergh	Home	Burglary and Robbery	do 27, do	Fourteen do
1683	Hiram Stoutenbergh	do	do do	do do do	do do
1684	Nathan Case	do	do do	do do do	do do
1685	Robert Burr	do	do	do do do	For life.
1693	Louis Hurtubise	Montreal	Stealing a cow	August 15, do	Four years.
1694	Bernard Dignan	do	Larceny	do 10, do	Five do
1705	Thomas Cain	Quebec	Murder	September do	For life.
1732	Walter Ketchum	Prince Edward	Larceny	October do do	Three years.
1734	Henry H. Montgomery	Johnstown	Forgery	do 9, do	Five do
1738	Patrick Hughes alias W. Jones	Gore	Larceny	do 10, do	Three do
1739	John Bruce	do	do	do do do	do do
1740	John Smith	do	do	do do do	do do
1742	Lemuel Goss	do	Misdemeanor	do do do	do do
1743	Owen Farley	do	Larceny	do do do	do do
1744	Terence Hunt	Ottawa	Manslaughter	do 19, do	Four do
1748	Francis Dube	Montreal	Larceny	do 21, do	Three do
1749	Jean M. Landry	do	do	do 22, do	do do
1751	George Adcock	do	do	do 23, do	do do
1752	Joseph Brousseau alias Comptois	do	do	do 26, do	do do
1753	Alfred Eaton	do	do	do 27, do	do do
1754	Joseph Charbonneau	do	do	do 28, do	do do
1755	Matthias Dubcau	Quebec	do	do 30, do	do do
1756	Archibald Campbell	do	do	do do do	do do
1757	Francois Mercier	do	do	do do do	do do
1758	Louis Beacher	do	do	do do do	do do
1759	Adolphe Matton	do	do	do do do	do do
1768	William S. Reilly	Home	do	do 16, do	do do
1769	Joseph Dunn	do	Felony	do 17, do	do do
1770	Jacob Fry	do	Larceny	do 19, do	do do
1771	Henry Wilson alias Roberts	do	do	do 29, do	do do
1773	Henry Johnston	do	Horse stealing	November 4, do	Four do
1775	John Butler	Niagara	Bestiality	do do do	For life.
1778	Thomas Booth	Johnstown	Felony	do 20, do	Three years.
1779	Bassile Lime alias Amyot	do	do	do do do	do do
1781	Jane Gourley	Brock	do	do do do	do do
1797	Joseph Robert	Thrac Rivers	Rape	October 9, do	For life.
1802	Lester Page	St. Francis	Larceny	January 15, 1847...	Three years.
1816	Mary Monaghan	Midland	do	April 7, do	do do
1817	John Williams alias Thompson	do	do	do do do	do do
1818	Henry Leprat	do	do	do do do	do do
1822	William Smyth	Newcastle	do	do 8, do	do do
1823	James Hanlon	Midland	Robbery	do 20, do	do do
1824	Joseph Barret alias Bonsette	do	Horse stealing	do do do	do do
1825	George Ward	Home	Larceny	do 10, do	do do

Appendix
(R.R.)
7th August.

RETURN of CONVICTS remaining in Confinement in the PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY,
&c.—(Continued.)

Appendix
(R.R.)
7th August.

No.	NAME.	DISTRICT.	CRIME.	WHEN SENTENCED.	TERM.
1826	Sarah Cooke	Home	Larceny	March 2, 1847...	Three years.
1827	John Maloney	do	do	do do do	do do
1828	Thomas Fitzpatrick ..	Victoria	do	April 8, do	do do
1830	Michael Cotter	Niagara	do	January 7, do	do do
1834	Isaac White	do	do	April 22, do	do do
1835	Luther Johnson, alias Smith	do	do	do do do	do do
1839	John Feely	Johnstown	Burglary	do 26, do	Seven do
1841	William Prosser	do	Horse stealing	do do do	Five do
1842	Sidney Mott	do	Larceny	do do do	Four do
1843	Thomas Howey	do	Forgery	do do do	Five do
1846	James Grace	Montreal	Horse stealing	February 15, do	Three do
1847	James Coleman	do	Stealing a mare	do do do	do do
1848	Joseph Watson	do	Stealing a Gelding	January 13, do	do do
1849	Amable J. B. Frereau ..	do	Larceny	do do do	do do
1850	Joseph Fouchette	do	Stealing a mare	February 3, do	do do
1851	James Baker	do	Larceny	January 19, do	do do
1852	Louis Dubevoir	do	Stealing from the person	do 13, do	do do
1853	Jean B. Grimard	do	Larceny	April 29, do	do do
1854	Edward Ryan	do	Stealing from a warehouse	February 15, do	Five do
1855	Henry Haggarty	do	do do do	do do do	do do
1856	Mary Bourgoyne	do	Larceny	January 12, do	Four do
1858	Milo Lee	Gore	Horse stealing	May 8, do	Three do
1859	Thomas Cooner	do	Malicious shooting	do do do	Five do
1861	William Fox	Johnstown	Murder	do do do	For life.
1862	Antoine Russell	do	Bestiality	do do do	do
1864	Ranson Morison	Brook	Forgery	do 12, do	Four years.
1865	William Hand	do	Arson	do do do	Five do
1866	Franklin Riley	Western	Felony	do 8, do	Three do
1867	Martin R. White	do	Larceny	do do do	do do
1868	James Bennet	Talbot	do	do 24, do	do do
1869	Henry L. O'Niel	Huron	Forgery	do do do	do do
1870	Barney Farley	London	Misdemeanor	do 20, do	do do
1881	Thomas Leighton	Home	Arson	do 22, do	do do
1883	Hannah Murray	do	Larceny	do do do	do do
1884	John McGuire	do	Burglary	June 8, do	do do
1886	Frederick Cress	Wellington	Manslaughter	May 31, do	do do
1893	John M'Fec, alias M'Williams	Gore	Larceny	June 12, do	do do
1901	John White	Midland	do	July 9, do	do do
1902	James Moran	do	do	do do do	do do
1903	Aaron Roberts	do	do	do do do	Five do
1904	John Rollands	do	do	do do do	do do
1906	James Dwyer, alias Crow	Montreal	Shooting, with intent to disable.	do 10, do	For life.
1914	John O'Kain	do	Larceny	do 19, do	Three years.
1915	Thomas Monozue, alias Nowlan	do	Highway robbery	do do do	For life.
1927	William Caldwell	Quebec	Larceny	August 10, do	Seven years.
1928	Ignace Marquis	do	do	do do do	do do
1939	James M'Lean	Montreal	Stealing a mare	do 14, do	Three do
1940	François X. Brunelle ..	do	Carnally knowing a female under twelve years	do do do	do do
1941	William Lellis	do	Embezzlement	do do do	do do
1966	Joseph Corrier	Western	Horse stealing	September 15, do	do do
1968	Daniel Anderson	London	Felony	do 27, do	Four do
1969	Charles Murphy	do	do	do do do	Three do
1970	Alfred Washington	Niagara	Horse stealing	do 22, do	do do
1972	John Simpson	Johnstown	Larceny	October 6, do	Five do
1976	Benjamin Groat	Gore	do	do 8, do	Three do
1977	Robert Smith	do	do	do do do	do do
1978	Charles Doherty	do	Arson	do do do	Seven do
1979	Thomas Welsh	do	Larceny	do do do	Three do
1994	John Grant	Simcoe	Horse stealing	do 21, do	do do
1995	James Campbell	Newcastle	do do	do 23, do	do do
1996	James Graydon	do	Arson	do do do	Seven do
2003	Timothy Burke	Midland	Murder	do do do	For life.
2005	Jacques St. Jean	Montreal	Larceny	do 25, do	Three years.
2006	John McKeon, alias C. Carrol	do	do	do 26, do	do do
2007	Richard Lane	do	do	do do do	do do
2008	James Howard	do	do	do do do	do do
2009	John Carrol	Quebec	do	do 30, do	do do
2010	James C. O'Niel	do	Uttering counterfeit coin	do do do	do do
2011	Ann Anderson	do	Larceny	do do do	Four do
2025	Hannah Gormly	Home	do	do 1, do	Three do
2027	Thomas Birchall	do	Manslaughter	do 27, do	do do
2034	Abigail Somers	Midland	Larceny	November 19, do	do do
2035	Elisha Rodes	Johnstown	do	do do do	do do
2044	George M'Kilkin	Gore	Horse stealing	do 23, do	Five do
2045	George Speirs	do	Sheep stealing	do do do	Three do

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RETURN of CONVICTS remaining in Confinement in the PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY,
&c.—(Continued.)

Appendix
(R.R.)
7th August.

No.	NAME.	DISTRICT.	CRIME.	WHEN SENTENCED.	TERM.
2047	George Beadle	Gore	Rape	October 15, 1847	For life.
2048	Robert Fennier	Talbot	Larceny	do 20, do	Four years.
2850	Bridget Cain	do	do	do do	Three do
2084	James Woodcock	Midland	do	January 7, 1848	do do
2098	William Forsyth	Ottawa	do	do 5, do	do do
2111	George Ferguson	Bathurst	do	do 6, do	Five do
2134	John Ross	Quebec	Burglary	February 10, do	Three do
2135	Pierre Simard	do	Felony	do do do	do do
2136	Thomas Simard	do	do	do do do	do do
2148	Peter M'Donald	Wellington	Assisting of rape	November 16, 1847	do do
2158	Michael Conlan	Midland	Larceny	April 7, 1848	Five do
2162	John Gilchrist	Dalhousie	do	do 8, do	Three do
2163	Richard Paul	do	do	do do do	do do
2164	James Keegan	Huron	Assisting with intent to commit felony	do do	do do
2167	Patrick Gilgun	Newcastle	Larceny	do 6, do	do do
2172	John Stewart	Home	do	do do do	do do
2177	Edward Beausoleil	Montreal	do	March 13, do	do do
2178	Michael Haligan	do	Burglary	January 11, do	do do
2179	David Gordon	do	Larceny	do do do	do do
2180	William C. Tate	do	do	do 12, do	do do
2181	Lyman Jones	do	Stealing a peifer	March 19, do	do do
2182	William Alexander	do	Stealing a gelding, and felony	February 15, do	do do
2183	Richard M'Neir	do	Larceny	do do do	Four do
2184	John Cameron	do	do	January 14, do	Seven do
2185	Joseph M'Mullen	do	do	do do do	do do
2186	James Wright	do	Burglary	do do do	do do
2187	James O'Donnell	do	Sacrilege	do 19, do	do do
2188	Godefroe Cere	do	Rape	February 15, do	do do
2189	James Goodwin	do	Manslaughter	March 18, do	Fourteen do
2190	James Carroll	do	Felony	do do do	For life.
2191	Jacob Price	Niagara	Larceny	do do do	do do
2192	Thomas Rain	do	Bestiality	April 7, do	Three years.
2207	Julia Tooney	Montreal	Larceny	do 14, do	do do
2208	Bridget Burke	do	do	January 11, do	do do
2209	Margaret Smith	do	Stealing from the person	do 14, do	do do
2210	Thomas Penwarden	do	do do do	April 29, do	do do
2212	Thomas M'Clure	Three Rivers	Stealing a cow	do do do	do do
2213	John, alias Jean Petit.	do	Sheep stealing	January 17, do	do do
2214	Robert Henry Monroe.	Johnstown	Obtaining goods falsely	February 1, do	do do
2223	John House	Gore	Felony	April 29, do	do do
2230	John Smith, alias J. H. Robinson	do	Larceny	do do do	do do
2234	Lau Van Buskirk	Brock	Felony	do 12, do	Five do
2235	William Heyes	Dalhousie	Shooting with intent to murder.	May 10, do	Three do
2245	Josiah Horton	London	Military	do 11, do	Seven do
2250	John Fury	Home	Forgery	do 8, do	Two do
2251	Thomas Wheeler	do	Manslaughter	June 6, do	Three do
2252	Mark Long	do	Larceny	do do do	do do
2253	Orrin Ray	do	Assisting, with intent to commit rape	do do do	do do
2254	Benjamin Stanton	Victoria	Horse stealing	do do do	do do
2256	Joseph Brodrie, alias Beaudret	Newcastle	Larceny	do 8, do	Four do
2269	Ann Irvin	Midland	do	do 10, do	Five do
2273	Alexander John	Johnstown	Felony	July 6, do	Three do
2276	Neil M'Alier	Newcastle	Larceny	do 7, do	do do
2279	Thomas Ferras	Wellington	Murder	do 5, do	do do
2284	Boniface Vandal	Quebec	Larceny	do do do	For life.
2285	Eustache Chalder	Montreal	do	do 10, do	Three years.
2286	John M'Fee	do	do	do 11, do	do do
2295	John Hammond	Quebec	Burglary and Larceny	do do do	do do
2299	John Kirk	Montreal	Stealing a mare	August 10, do	do do
2301	Joseph Bonoyer	do	Horse stealing	do 14, do	do do
2311	Gonzague Duval	Three Rivers	Larceny	do do do	do do
2315	Barthol. Hart	St. Francis	Arson	July 18, do	do do
2326	Patrick Ryan	Midland	Larceny	August 31, do	Ten do
2327	Joseph O'Brien	do	do	September 7, do	Three do
2328	George Henderson	do	Manslaughter	do 29, do	do do
2329	William Mitchel	do	Larceny	do do do	do do
2330	Christopher Jaques	London	Horse stealing	do do do	do do
2333	Franklin Brown	Western	Larceny	do 26, do	Five do
2338	Hiram Doty	Gore	do	do 15, do	do do
2347	Felix Graham	Victoria	do	October 5, do	Three do
2349	John Perry	Newcastle	Forgery	do 13, do	do do
2351	Antoine Delaquer	Quebec	Larceny	do 21, do	do do
2356	Francis Ballan	Home	do	do 30, do	Seven do
2357	Ann Little	do	Manslaughter	do 16, do	Three do
2358	Michael Moran	do	do	do 18, do	Seven do
2360	John Boucher	do	Larceny	do do do	Three do
2361	Charles Suffin	do	do	November 3, do	do do

RETURN of CONVICTS remaining in Confinement in the PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY, &c.—(Continued.)

No.	NAME.	DISTRICT.	CRIME.	WHEN SENTENCED.	TERM.
2362	James Higgins	Home	Larceny	November 3, 1848	Three years.
2363	James Dudan	do	do	do do do	do do
2364	Eli Breakenridge	do	Receiving stolen goods	do do do	do do
2365	Hugh Bryson	do	Murder	do do do	For life.
2366	Sophia Sparks	do	do	do do do	do
2372	Patrick Murray	Montreal	Larceny	October 30, do	Three years.
2373	Paul Dupois	do	Shooting, with intent to murder.	do 21, do	do do
2374	Denis Sullivan	do	Larceny	do 30, do	do do
2378	John McPhee	Colborne	Rape	November 6, do	Fourteen do
2385	Mary Ann Lavrey, alias Lane	Midland	Larceny	do 24, do	Three do
2386	John Jones	Montreal	Murder	do do do	For life.
2391	William Wills	Niagara	Larceny	do 25, do	Three years.
2395	Austin Denny	Gore	do	do 29, do	Five do
2403	John Reynolds, alias Wilson	Wellington	do	November 22, do	do do
2418	William Ayres	Johnstown	do	January 5, 1849	Three do
2446	James M. Kirmas	Quebec	Stealing one sheep	February 10, do	do do
2447	David Connor	do	do do	do do do	do do
2448	Thomas Wright	do	Stabbing, with intent to do grievous bodily harm	do do do	do do
2450	Andrew Farrell	do	Stealing a sheep	do do do	do do
2451	John Clark	do	do do	do do do	do do
2452	Daniel Molly	do	Burglary	do do do	do do
2483	Morris Coleman	Midland	Larceny	April 5, do	do do
2485	John Towhy	do	do	do 7, do	Four do
2486	James Wilson	do	do	do do do	do do
2495	Charles Masterton	Gore	Stealing money	do 12, do	Three do
2496	Joseph Johnson	do	do wheat	do do do	do do
2497	John Johnson	do	do do	do do do	do do
2498	Robert Thompson	do	do blankets	do do do	do do
2511	George Stafford	Midland	Larceny	do 24, do	do do
2512	William Ranshaw	do	do	do do do	do do
2513	John Chrisler	do	Horse stealing	do do do	Five do
2516	Michael Burns	do	Larceny	do 25, do	Three do
2521	William Hart	Johnstown	Forgery	do do do	do do
2522	Jules Deschamp, alias Hyacinthe Duchane	do	Horse stealing	do do do	do do
2523	Mary Munns	Home	Larceny	December 5, 1848	do do
2524	William Ainslie	Niagara	do	April 5, 1849	do do
2525	John Wolfgang Gahhart	do	Horse stealing	do 21, do	do do
2526	Michael Cayne	do	Military	do do do	Twelve lunar months.
2528	John Griffin	Dalhousie	Felony	May 5, do	Three years.
2531	Patrick Connolly	Montreal	Larceny	January 13, do	do do
2532	Jean B. Nantelle	do	do	do do do	do do
2533	François Lapoint	do	Assault with intent to do bodily harm	February 15, do	do do
2534	Jean Lapoint	do	do do do	do do do	do do
2535	Joseph Paquet	do	Stealing a gelding	do do do	do do
2536	Henrick Kuring	do	do do	do do do	do do
2537	William Anderson	do	Stealing a mare	do do do	do do
2538	Thomas Pierce	do	Obtaining goods falsely	March 15, do	do do
2539	Edward Weir	do	Larceny	April 21, do	do do
2540	Margaret Holly	do	do	do 23, do	do do
2541	Charles Monnet	do	do	do 24, do	do do
2542	Butler K. Morris	do	Murder	do do do	For life.
2547	Oliver Roblin	Brock	Horse stealing	May 9, do	Three years.
2548	William Lucas	do	do do	do do do	do do
2550	George Bamberry	Gore	do do	do 11, do	Five do
2551	William Johnson	do	do do	do do do	do do
2556	William E. Eccles	Talbot	Forgery	do 16, do	Four do
2558	François Gignac	Three Rivers	Stealing a mare	do do do	Three do
2561	Alexis Chouinard	Gaspé	Burglary	March 27, do	Seven do
2562	John Allan	Midland	Military	May 26, do	336 days.
2563	William Coates	do	do	do do do	do do
2564	Christopher Geintner	Niagara	Murder	do do do	For life.
2567	Alex. D. Matthews	Victoria	Felony	June 6, do	Five years.
2568	William Dill	Gore	Rape	do do do	For life.
2569	Rose Bradley	Home	Larceny	do 7, do	Three years.
2570	James McConnel	do	Forgery	do do do	Five do
2571	Alexander Tonny	do	Horse stealing	do do do	do do
2572	Patrick Foley	do	Manslaughter	do do do	Seven do
2574	John M. Tague	London	Military	May 16, do	One do
2578	Joseph Richards	Home	do	do 30, do	730 days.
2579	Charles Reed	Midland	do	June 15, do	Six months.
2580	Joseph Wyld	do	do	do 21, do	336 days.
2581	George Dench	Home	do	May 3, do	365 do
2582	Thomas Cliff	do	do	June 14, do	18 lunar months.
2583	Pat. O'Hallaran	do	do	May 30, do	547 days.
2584	George Brooks	Newcastle	Rape	June 19, do	Fourteen years.

Appendix (R.R.)
7th August.

Appendix
(R.R.)
7th August.

Appendix
(R.R.)
7th August.

RETURN of CONVICTS remaining in Confinement in the PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY,
&c.—(Continued.)

No.	NAME.	DISTRICT.	CRIME.	WHEN SENTENCED.	TERM.
2585	William Reilly	Newcastle	Murder	June 19, 1849	For life.
2588	James Scott	Midland	Military	do 28, do	Six months.
2591	James Holland	do	Larceny	July 5, do	Four years.
2592	John Malloney	Gore	do	do 7, do	Three do
2593	George Riley	do	do	do do	do do
2594	George alias Bunson French	Niagara	do	do 11, do	Five do
2595	Mary Glennon	do	do	do do	Three do
2596	Eliza Macdonald	do	do	do do	do do
2600	Donald Dennis	Midland	Military	do 18, do	112 days.
2601	Timothy Oates	London	do	do 7, do	Twelve months.
2602	Henry Houghton	do	do	June 23, do	Two years.
2603	William Gunn	do	do	do 29, do	do do
2605	Samuel Lennon	Montreal	Larceny	July 16, do	Five do
2606	Toussaint Prevost	do	do	do 18, do	do do
2607	Edward M'Guire	do	do	do do	do do
2610	Michael Tyburn	Niagara	Military	do 26, do	Six lunar months.
2611	George Collins	Midland	do	August 2, do	Eighty-four days.
2612	Thomas Thompson	do	do	do do	168 do
2615	William Allbutt	London	do	July 19, do	One year.
2616	George Hales	do	do	do 11, do	Two years.
2617	George Girrish	do	do	do do	do do
2618	Douglas Macdonald	do	do	do 18, do	do do
2620	Chas. Edward Jackson	Midland	do	August 18, do	168 days.
2622	John Johnston	do	do	do 29, do	Forty-one days.
2623	Joseph Hastings	do	do	do do	do do
2625	Joseph Rudden	do	do	September 6, do	Forty do
2626	James Coulan	do	do	do 7, do	Twenty-eight days.
2627	Roger Jeary	do	do	do do	do do
2628	Samuel Hitchman	Home	do	August 13, do	232 days.
2629	Henry Mansfield	Midland	do	September 12, do	Thirty do
2630	George Camp	do	do	do 10, do	176 do
2631	Roderick Campbell	do	do	do 19, do	Forty do
2632	Edward Aspen	do	do	do do	do do
2633	William Birkett	do	do	do do	Forty-two days.
2634	Thomas Munday	do	do	do 24, do	Thirty do
2635	Timothy Carroll	do	do	do 22, do	336 do
2636	James Clarke	do	do	do do	do do
2637	James Rogers	do	do	do 26, do	Forty-two do
2638	James Smith	do	do	do do	Fourteen do
2639	Charles Risdale	do	do	do do	Forty-two do
2640	Samuel Tribe	do	do	do 28, do	do do

D. Æ. MACDONALD,
Warden, Provincial Penitentiary.

PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY,
1st October, 1849.

D.

STATEMENT, shewing the MANNER in which the CONVICTS were EMPLOYED at the
PENITENTIARY, 1st October, 1849.

Masons, Bricklayers, and Stonecutters	93	Brought up	214
Tailors	15	Seamstresses	19
Shoemakers	48	Tinsmith	1
Carpenters	27	Cook	1
Painter	1	Barber	1
Cooper	1	Labourers	151
Blacksmiths	28	Sick	28
Bookbinder	1		
Carried up	214	Making in all	410

PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY,
1st October, 1849.

E.

INVENTORY of the STOCK of the PROVINCE on hand at the PENITENTIARY, 30th September, 1849.

BLACKSMITH'S SHOP.	PURCHASED.			MADE AT PENITENTIARY.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
2 sets stone-cutters' heading tools				0	15	0
1 turning lathe and wheel	4	10	0	8	0	0
34 punching chisels, sets and stamps, at 1s. 3d.....				2	2	6
11 pairs bellows, at 80s.; 11 anvils, at 40s.	66	0	0			
125 pairs tongs, at 1s. 6d.; 12 sledges, at 5s.....				12	7	6
60 fullers, at 1s.; 24 sets hammers, at 2s.....				5	8	0
50 iron turning tools, at 8d.; 15 do at 1s.				2	8	4
11 rests to turn iron, at 2s. 6d.; 50 drills, at 8d.....				3	0	10
20 chasing tools, at 2s.; 30 borers, at 2s. 6d.....				5	15	0
14 milling tools, at 3s. 9d.; 7 rimmers, at 2s. 6d.				3	10	0
20 iron dogs, at 1s. 3d.; 4 plates for lathe, at 7s. 6d.....				2	15	0
13 float rimmers, at 2s.; 1 wheel drilling machine, 52s. 6d.....				3	18	6
1 small wheel drilling machine, 25s.; 57 cold chisels, at 1s				4	2	0
64 cold and hot iron punches at 1s. 3d.; 34 eye wedges, at 1s. 3d.				6	2	6
9 vices, at 40s.; 65 files, at 1s.....	21	5	0			
4 emery sticks, at 1s. 3d.; 14 iron and steel hard eyes, at 1s. 3d....				1	2	6
38 heading tools, at 2s. 2d.; 62 chisels, at 6d.....				5	13	4
46 drills, at 6d.; 2 hand vices, at 2s. 6d.....	0	2	6	1	5	6
2 draw-knives, at 2s. 6d.; 4 pairs compasses, at 2s.....				0	13	0
8 hand wrenches, at 2s. 6d.; 3 large screw plates, at 100s.				16	0	0
5 small screen plates, at 20s.; 2 common do, at 2s. 6d				5	5	0
3 pairs callipers, at 2s. 6d.; 6 iron steel stokes, at 3s. 6d.....				1	8	6
3 press drill machines, at 12s. 6d.; 1 hand rimmer, 2s.....				1	19	6
3 screw-drivers, at 1s. 3d.; 2 iron squares, at 2s. 6d.....	0	5	0	0	3	9
6 stocks for lathe, at 7s. 6d.; 2 steel gauges, at 2s. 6d.....				2	10	0
2 pairs hand-bellows, at 2s. 6d.; 1 circular saw, 5s.....	0	5	0	0	5	0
40 screw-taps, at 2s.; 12 flat borers, at 1s. 6d.....				4	18	0
12 new files, at 2s.; 2 sets horse-shoeing tools, at 7s. 6d.	1	4	0	0	15	0
15 hand hammers, at 2s.; 7 rivet do, at 1s. 3d.....				1	18	9
2 cut-head do, at 1s. 3d.; 4 drilling braces, at 7s. 6d.....				1	12	6
2 hand braces, at 4s. 6d.; 1 fid drill and bore, 3s. 6d.....				0	12	6
1 bevel, 2s.; 12 mandrills, at 1s. 6d.....				1	0	0
3 emery wheels, at 2s. 6d.; 1 cast iron tire iron, 10s.....	0	10	0	0	7	6
1 iron guage, 12s. 6d.; 19 cell locks, at 1s. 6d.....				2	1	0
4 locks on hand, at 20s.; 2 travellers, at 2s. 6d.....				4	5	0
4 dogs to set tires, at 2s.; 32 swedges, at 1s.				2	0	0
8 different sized hammers, at 1s. 3d.; 4 grooving tools, at 1s. 2d.....				0	14	8
6 tinsmith's stakes, at 3s. 9d.; 4 iron stove horses, at 4s.				1	18	6
3 hatch stakes, at 5s.; 2 swedges, at 1s.				0	17	0
1 small anvil, 5s.; 6 files, in use, at 10d.....	0	5	0	0	5	0
6 rivet tools, at 1s. 6d.; 1 large boulder, 5s.				0	14	0
1 cast iron heading tool, 15s.; 1 beam and weights, 50s.	0	15	0	2	10	0
1 common beam scales and weights				1	0	0
4 grindstones and cranks.....	0	12	0	0	15	0
2 writing desks, 12s.; 1 cupboard, 15s.....				1	7	0
1 chest, 10s.; 3 stools, at 1s. 3d.				0	13	9
21 wash tubs, at 1s.; 29 shackles, at 3s.; 2 pair cutting shears, at 65s.....				11	18	0
50 levers, at 5s.; 21 cell doors, unfinished, £42				54	10	0
1 cupboard, 15s.; 1 writing desk, 5s.....				1	0	0
10 cant irons, at 1s. 3d.....				0	12	6
English iron, 3 tons, 12 cwt. 3 qrs. 5 lbs., at 13s. 9d.....	50	0	11			
Old iron, 10 tons, 5 cwt., at 6s. 6d.	66	12	6			
63 lbs. cast steel, at 1s.; 48 lbs. blister ditto, at 9d.....	4	15	3			
6 cwt. 2 qrs. sheet iron, at 21s 6d.....	6	19	9			
6 boxes Canada plates, at 23s. 9d.....	7	2	6			
27 boxes I. C. tin, at 47s	63	9	0			
95 lbs. brass and copper, at 2s. 6d.....	11	17	6			
41 lbs. zinc, at 6d.....	1	0	6			
3 qrs. 20 lbs. old brass and copper, at 8d.....	3	9	4			
7 pairs coupling boxes, at 6s.; 4 bells, at 3s. 9d.	2	17	0			
28 cwt. 2 qrs. 25 lbs. sheet lead, at 42s. 6d.....	61	1	2			
1 ton, 7 cwt. 1 qr. 24 lbs. old damaged lead, at 3d.....	38	9	0			
8 cwt. 3 qrs. 20lb. lead pipe at 44s.....	19	13	8			
450 bushels charcoal, at 35s.; 500 bushels stone ditto, at 1s. 6d.....	45	7	6			
24 cwt. lead pipe, at 45s.....	54	0	0			
7 lbs grain tin, at 2s.; 2 double cell locks, at 20s	0	14	0	2	0	0
175 cell locks, at 15s.; 176 pairs hooks and hinges.....				164	5	0
1 pair large T hinges, 7s. 6d.; 39 clay and quarry picks, at 6s. 3d.....				12	11	3
10 stone cutter's picks, at 4s. 6d.; 13 mason hammers, at 4s. 6d.....				5	3	6
3 cwt. 2 qrs. old files, at 4d.....	6	10	8			
1 ton, 2 cwt. 3 qrs. 5lbs. spike nails, at 4d.....				42	11	0
2 pairs bellows, at 80s.; 4 anvils, at 40s.....	16	0	0			
Carried over.....	£555	13	9	421	7	8

INVENTORY of the STOCK of the PROVINCE on hand at the PENITENTIARY,
&c.—(Continued.)

BLACKSMITH'S SHOP.—(Continued.)	PURCHASED.			MADE AT PENITENTIARY.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
<i>Brought over</i>	555	13	9	421	7	8
4 vices, at 40s.	8	0	0			
11 soldering irons, at 2s.; 3 hand hammers at 2s.....				1	8	0
3 rivetting hammers, at 1s. 3d.; 3 hand hammers, at 8d.....				0	5	9
18 chasing tools, at 2s.; 17 rimmers, at 2s. 6d.....				3	10	0
6 screw plates, at 20s.; 2 hand wrenches, at 2s. 6d.....				6	5	0
4 augers, at 1s.; 36 screw taps, at 1s. 6d.....				2	18	0
12 pairs dies, at 1s.; 1 frame and saw, 1s.....				0	13	0
1 iron square 2s. 6d.; 1 drilling machine, 50s.....				2	12	6
4 hand braces, at 7s. 6d.; 4 pairs callipers, at 5s.....				2	10	0
2 pairs compasses, at 2s. 6d.; 2 hand vices, at 2s. 6d.....				0	10	0
12 drills at 8d.; 1 stoke, 3s. 9d.; 12 turning dogs, at 1s. 3d.....				1	6	9
6 turning tools, at 8d.; 24 iron ditto, at 1s.....				1	8	0
1 patent beam, 30s.; 6 borers, at 2s.....				2	2	0
71 letters and stamps, at 7½d.; 1 copper sucker, 2s.....				2	6	4
73 lbs. plumber solder at 2s.; 12 sheets emery paper, 2s.....	7	8	0			
41 lbs. cast steel, at 1s.; 78 lbs. copper and brass, at 2s. 6d.....	11	16	0			
1 ton, 4 cwt. 2 qrs. old lead, at 30s. per cwt.....	36	15	0			
5 cwt. 3 qrs. 16 lb. iron castings, for pumps, at 20s.....	5	17	10			
8 cwt. 3 qrs. 22 lbs. lead pipe, at 45s.....	20	2	7			
10 cwt. 3 qrs. sheet lead, at 42s. 6d.....	22	16	10			
2lbs. copper wire, at 2s.....	0	4	0			
SHOEMAKER'S SHOP.						
47 lbs. upper leather, at 1s. 8d.; 19 lbs. refuse, at 8½d.....	4	11	9			
11½ lbs. calf skin, at 3s. 9d.; 7½ lbs. shoe thread, £1.....	3	3	1			
15 hammers, at 10d.; 10 pairs pincers, at 1s.....	1	2	6			
9 pairs clams, at 8d.....				0	6	0
128 pairs lasts, at 6d.; 12 pairs ditto, at 1s. 9d.....	4	5	0			
1 pair boot-trees, 25s.; 1 old ditto, 6s.....				1	11	0
50 shoe benches, at 2s. 6d.; 6 ditto, at 1s. 6d.....				6	14	0
10 last hooks, at 4d.; 7 peg floats, at 1s. 3d.....				0	12	1
58 lap stones, at 1s.; 50 aprons, at 2s.; 4 ditto, at 1s.....	7	17	0			
30 instep leathers, at 2d.; 2 pairs boot cramps, at 1s.....	0	5	0	0	2	0
7 rag stones, at 2d.; 1 large cupboard, 30s.....	0	1	2	1	10	0
36 awl blades, 3s.; 14 lbs. heel sprigs, at 6d.....	0	10	0			
66 lbs. sole leather, (inferior,) at 6d.; inkstand and size stick, 4s. 2d.....	1	13	0	0	4	2
1 desk, 4s.; 1 bench, 1s. 8d.....				0	5	8
1 cupboard, 4s. 6d.; 1 punch, 1s.; 1 set scales, &c., 10s.....				0	15	6
1 wood horse, 1s.; saw, 4s.....	0	4	0	0	1	0
1 small axe, 2s. 6d.; wash-hand basin, 6d.....				0	3	0
TAILOR'S SHOP.						
38 yards cloth, at 2s. 6d.; 57 yards cantoon, at 10d.....	7	2	11			
15 do cotton, at 7d.; 88 yards linen, at 1s. 2d.....	5	11	5			
23 do drill, at 1s. 2d.; 10 yards tweed, at 5s.....	3	16	10			
4 work benches, at 30s.; 2 cutting ditto, at 25s. 3d.....				8	10	6
1 cupboard, £3; 2 shelves, at 15s. 3d.....				4	10	6
1 clothes horse, 6s. 3d.; 1 writing desk and stand, 7s. 6d.....				0	13	9
21 pairs tailor's scissors, 16s.; 1 pair ditto, 12s. 6d.....	1	8	6			
4 tailor's irons, 22s. 6d.; 6 sleeve boards, 6s.; 36 thimbles, 4s. 6d.....	1	7	0	0	6	0
1 clothes box, 12s. 6d.; 3 water buckets, at 1s. 6d.....				0	17	0
4 tin cups, 1s. 6d.; 1 wood box, 6s. 3d.....				0	7	9
CARPENTER'S SHOP.						
1 set bench planes, £8 15s.; 24 trying squares, £4 2s. 6d.....	11	5	0	1	12	6
5 pairs match planes, 27s. 6d.; ½ set hollow and round, 40s.....	3	7	6			
19 moulding planes, £3 3s.; 13 bead ditto, £2 12s. 6d.....	2	10	0	3	5	6
1 astragal, 3s. 6d.; 3 ploughs and bits, £2 15s.....	2	5	0	0	13	6
10 rabbit planes, 27s.; 23 dozen knives, £3 4s.....	2	12	6	1	18	6
4 braces and bits.....	2	10	0	0	10	6
48 jointers and trying planes.....	2	4	0	0	10	6
32 jack and 29 smoothing planes.....	8	6	0	3	13	1
38 hand and 14 tenon saws.....	17	10	0			
25 screw drivers, 39s. 6d.; 15 axes and 12 adzes, £9 7s. 6d.....	9	0	0	2	7	0
5 mortice and 37 common gauges.....				2	3	0
2 fillasters, 12s. 10d.; 1½ set mortice chisels, 22s.....	1	9	6	0	5	4
12 carving tools and floats.....				0	12	0
7 spoke-shaves, 18s. 9d.; 5 compass saws and 2 sets, 10s.....	0	16	6	0	12	3
26 augers, 50s.; 6 whip and 4 cross-cut saws, £9 7s. 6d.....	11	17	6			
52 turning chisels, £3; 24 gauges, £1 2s.....	4	2	0			
1 turning lathe and tools, £3 10s.; 4 screw taps, £1 8s.....	3	0	0	1	18	0
<i>Carried forward</i>	£794	8	8	496	14	7

Appendix
(R.R.)
7th August.

INVENTORY of the STOCK of the PROVINCE on hand at the PENITENTIARY,
&c.—(Continued.)

Appendix
(R.R.)
7th August.

	PURCHASED.			MADE AT PENITENTIARY.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
CARPENTER'S SHOP.—(Continued.)						
<i>Brought forward.</i>	794	8	8	496	14	7
2 raising planes, 10s.; 20 rasps and files, 37s. 6d.....	1	17	6	0	10	0
7 framing squares, 15s.; 3 bow saws, 20s. 6d.....	1	5	6	0	10	0
1 iron cramp.....				0	15	0
30 mallets, 25s.; 6 panel squares ..	1	8	0	1	5	0
5 sash planes, 50s.; 4 dado ditto, 22s ..	0	12	0	3	0	0
3 dozen gimblets, 14s.; 24 bradawls, 3s.; 39 hammers, £5 2s.....	4	9	0	1	10	0
34 scratch awls, 12s. 6d.; 24 oil stones, and 25 cans ..	1	10	0	0	18	6
15 bevels, 12s. 6d.; 2 pairs pincers, 4s.....	0	4	0	0	12	6
6 chalk lines, 3s.; 4 trammels, 10s.....	0	3	0	0	10	0
10 cold chisels, 6s. 6d.; 37 pair hand screws, £2 12s.....				2	18	6
1 pair match planes, 17s.; 1 ditto ditto, 4s. 6d.....	0	17	0	0	4	6
3 floor gauges, 5s.; 6 screw wrenches, 12s.....				0	17	0
3 grind stones, and 2 glue kettles.....	2	1	3	0	15	0
1 thackle bar, 3s.; 1 dowel box, 7s. 6d.; 2 pairs compasses, 7s.....				0	17	6
3 hollow augers, 12s.; 5 pairs match planes.....	2	15	0	1	4	3
1 sneek, 3s. 6d.; 28 work benches, £16 12s.....				16	15	6
3 desks and 1 chest, 39s.; 6 cupboards £9 7s.....	1	4	0	3	16	0
232 lbs. wrought nails, at 4d.; 210 lbs. cut ditto, at 3d.; 50 lbs. spikes, at 4d.....	7	6	6			
10 papers screws, at 5s.; 8 papers brads, at 1s.	2	18	0			
Watchmakers' tools	2	4	0	0	7	10
2462 feet 1 inch boards, at 50s.; 4203 feet plank, at 60s.....	18	15	3			
350 basswood boards at 40s.; 35 cart tongues, at 2s.....	4	4	0			
1023 feet clear oak plank, at 100s.; 240 feet pine timber, at 5d.....	10	2	9			
746 feet hardwood scantling, at 80s.	2	19	9			
2 panel doors, £9 5s.; 20 window frames, £7 4s.....	3	15	0	12	14	0
50 pairs sashes	3	12	0	10	7	0
COOPER'S SHOP.						
2 axes and 3 adzes, 18s.; 1 brace and bits, 4s.....	0	18	0	0	4	0
6 spoke-shaves, 14s.; 3 jointers, 12s.....	0	8	0	0	18	0
1 level plane, 3s.; 5 drawing knives, 13s.....				0	16	0
2 anvils, 10s. 6d.; 1 oil stone, 2s.....	0	12	6			
3 hammers, 7s.; 3 drivers, 3s.; 8 chisels, 5s.; 6 punches, 2s.....				0	17	0
1 trying square, 2s. 6d.; 2 stock awls, 5s.; 2 files, 3s. 6d.....	0	3	6	0	7	6
1 pair compasses, 1s.; 2 chisels, 2s.; 2 saws, 10s.....	0	12	0	0	1	0
3 crozers, 1s. 6d.; 1 brand iron, 2s.....				0	3	6
1 screw driver, 1s. 6d.; 12 truss hoops, 7s. 6d.....				0	9	0
PAINTER'S SHOP.						
25 paint brushes and 4 pencils, 90s.; 1 diamond, 40s.....	6	10	0			
3 measures and 3 tunnels, 5s.; 7 graining tools, 70s.....	3	10	0	0	5	0
24 paint pots, 25s.; 3 oil cans, 8s. 6d.				1	13	6
2 sieves, 7s. 6d.; 1 tin jar, 2s.....				0	9	6
2 spatula knives 5s.; 2 streamers, 3s.....	0	8	0			
1 paint mill, 25s.; 2 rolling pins, 1s.....	1	5	0	0	1	0
1 pair scales and weights, 12s. 6d.; 6 boxes glass, £7 17s. 6d.....	7	17	6	0	12	6
3 pair hy. knives, 2s.; yellow ochre, 1s. 6d.; litharge, 2s.; p. plug, 1s. 10d.....	0	7	4			
Red lead, 3s.; brown amber, 1s.; Spanish brown, 3s. 4d.; chrome yellow, 7s. 6d.....	0	14	10			
4 lbs. green paint, 20s.; ground lead, 13s. 9d.....	1	13	9			
1 cwt. dry white lead, 45s.; lamp black, 3s. 9d.; 4 stones and 2 mills, 15s.....	2	8	9	0	15	0
2 gallons turpentine, 10s.; 25 gallons linseed oil, 125s.....	6	15	0			
146 lbs. mixed paint, 8d.; 1 bench, 3s. 6d.	4	18	10	0	2	0
STONE CUTTERS AND QUARRY.						
26 cwt. 2 qrs. 18 lbs. cast steel tools, at £7 per cwt.....				186	12	3
7 cwt. 2 qrs. cast steel bush hammers, at ditto.....				52	10	0
23 cwt. 0 qrs. 25 lbs. mason hammers, at 56s.				65	0	6
22 cwt. 1 qr. 10 lbs. quarry picks, drills, &c., at 37s. 4d.....				41	11	0
107 mason's and plasterer's trowels, at 1s. 6d.....	8	0	6			
230 stone cutter's mallets, at 3d.; 272 straight edges, at 2d.....				5	2	10
233 squares, at 6d.; 268 gauges, at 1d.; 14 rules, at 4d.....				7	3	6
13 levels, 52s.; 18 bevels, 11s. 3d.; 80 shovels, at 1s. 6d.....	6	0	0	3	3	3
10 mortar hods, 12s. 6d.; 23 mortar boxes, 23s.....				1	15	6
17 wood and hand saws, at 1s. 6d.; 15 axes, at 2s.....	1	5	6	1	10	0
10 augers, 15s.; 9 draw knives, 13s. 6d.....	1	8	6			
5 wood horses, at 6d.; 7 grind stones, 26s. 3d.; 3 mason's lines, 1s. 6d.....	1	7	9	0	2	6
72 turning tools, 36s.; 5 turning lathes, 100s.....	6	16	0			
12 writing desks, 30s.; 80 wash hand tubs, £4.....				5	10	0
5 lime sieves, £1; 7 compasses, 5s. 3d.....	1	5	3			
79 wheelbarrows, at 5s.; 19 handbarrows, at 2s.....				21	13	0
19 water pails, at 1s.; 18 brick axes, at 1s.....	0	18	0	0	19	0
<i>Carried-over</i>	£984	16	8	957	10	6

INVENTORY of the STOCK of the PROVINCE on hand at the PENITENTIARY,
&c.—(Continued.)

STONE CUTTERS AND QUARRY.—(Continued.)	PURCHASED.			MADE AT PENITENTIARY.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
<i>Brought over</i>	934	16	8	957	10	6
10 planes, 10s; 9 lathing hammers, 11s. 3d.....	1	1	3			
33 cwt. 2 qrs. 17 lbs. scaffolding rope, at 37s. 4d.....				62	16	4
1800 feet scaffolding plank, 40s.; 140 feet poles, at 1s. 3d.....	44	15	0			
120 ledgers, at 7½d.; 1000 feet foot logs, at 2d.....	12	1	8			
450 cords hardwood, at 7s.; 25 cords pine, at 6s. 9d.....	165	18	9			
8000 bushels road metal, at 7s.; 16,000 bricks, at 35s.....	28	0	0	28	0	0
3000 do lime, at 6d.; 700 bushels sand, at 10s.....	3	10	0	75	0	0
100 do mortar, at 8d.; 100 hair ditto, at 1s. 3d.; 3 windlasses, at £15.....	6	5	0	18	6	8
2 sets shear poles, blocks and tackle.....				5	0	0
3 iron cranks, at 100s.; 16 tin cups, at 2d.....				15	2	8
10 white-wash brushes, at 2s.; 1 pot and ladle, 2s. 6d.....	1	2	6			
3 stone trucks, 25s.; 5 pumps, 12s. 6d.....				1	17	6
9 horse carts, at 60s.; 1 truck, 20s.; 6 ox carts, 120s.....				34	0	0
16 lbs. gunpowder, at 1s.; 4 ox sleighs, 40s.; 2 timber carriages, 20s.....	0	16	0	3	0	0
30,000 feet cut stone, at 10d.; 4000 coursers, at 3d.....				1300	0	0
20,000 do rough stone, at 2d.; 40 toise coursers, at 10s.....				186	13	4
10 scaffolding horses, at 2s. 6d.....				1	5	0
KITCHEN FURNITURE.						
3 large boilers, 4 small ditto, at 20s.....	7	0	0			
23 metal stoves, at 20s.; 3 tin ditto, at 5s.....	23	0	0	0	15	0
500 lengths stovepipes, at 6d.; 7 poker, at 6d.....				12	13	6
1 large coffee mill, 30s.; 2 small ditto, 5s.....	1	15	0			
1 crank, beam and scales, 90s.; 1 small ditto and weights, 50s.....	2	10	0	4	10	0
4 axes, at 2s. 6d.; 1 large shovel and poker, 5s.....				0	15	0
3 ash pans, 6s.; 4 shovels, 4s.; 1 saucepan, 2s.....	0	2	0	0	10	0
1 metal pot, 3s. 6d.; 1 coffee roaster, 1s. 3d.; 3 brass bells, 15s.....	0	18	6	0	1	3
30 large iron hooks, at 1s.; knives, steel, and forks, 8s.....	0	8	0	1	10	0
31½ dozen knives and 12 dozen forks, at 1s.....	2	9	6			
400 spoons, at 1d.; 525 tin cups, at 2d.....	1	13	4	4	7	6
654 tin dishes, at 3d.; 614 tin plates, at 2d.....				13	5	10
21 sconces, at 6d.; 12 candlesticks, at 1s. 3d.....				1	5	6
24 lamps, at 1s.; 17 tin dippers, at 3d.....				1	8	3
6 lamp glasses, at 1s.; 7 wash basons, at 1s.....	0	6	0	0	7	0
2 cullenders, at 1s. 6d.; 2 sets tin measures, at 4s.....				0	11	0
1 meal mesher, 1s. 3d.; 1 funnel, 1s. 6d.; 2 small ditto, at 6d.....				0	3	2
21 iron scrapers, at 9d.; 3 buck saws, at 3s. 6d.....	0	10	6	0	15	9
2 tin lanterns, at 1s. 3d.; 5 oil cans, at 2s.....				0	12	6
14 globe lamps, at 4s.; 44 potatoe nets, at 3d.....	2	16	0	0	11	0
94 tables, at 2s. 6d.; 2 chairs, 2s.; 36 stools, at 1s. 6d.....				14	13	0
1 desk, 25s.; 15 trays, at 1s. 6d.; 4 ditto, at 1s. 6d.....				2	13	6
3 bins, at 25s.; 31 tubs, at 2s. 6d.; 38 coffee buckets, at 1s. 3d.....				10	0	0
30 soup buckets, at 1s. 6d.; 2 baths, at 20s.....				4	5	0
2 barber cases, at 2s. 6d.; 24 barber's chairs, at 1s. 6d.....				2	1	0
25 shaving cups, at 2d.; 29 shaving brushes, at 3d.....	0	7	3	0	4	2
36 razors, at 1s. 3d.; 14 pairs scissors, at 1s.....	2	19	0			
5 stones, at 1s.; 15 barber's combs, at 3d.....	0	8	9			
1 tin bucket, 1s.; 3 framed rules, at 1s. 6d.; 1 measure stand, 5s.....				0	10	6
1 clothes brush, 1s.; 2 inkstands, at 1s.....	0	3	0			
14 water puncheons, at 2s. 6d.; 1 leach tub, 7s. 6d.....				2	2	6
3 sets steps, at 7s. 6d.; 2 whitewash brushes, at 2s.....	0	4	0	1	2	6
2 hand scrubbers, at 2s.; 2 stove brushes, at 1s.....	0	6	0			
9 punishment boxes, at 10s.; 1 set triangles, 7s. 6d.....				4	17	6
4 measures, 9s.; 4 small cupboards, at 2s.....				0	17	0
23 tin cups, at 2d.....				0	3	10
1 meat bench, 1s.; 500 cell brooms, at 1d.....				2	2	8
270 large brooms, at 3d.; 400 stools, at 1s.....				23	7	6
500 cell bed stools, at 1s.; 580 wash tubs, at 6d.....				39	10	0
560 night buckets, at 1s. 6d.; 616 piggins, at 1s.....				72	16	0
5 baskets, at 1s.; 6 mats, at 1s.; 15 stove pans, at 5s.....				4	6	0
5 wood boxes, at 2s. 6d.; 3 screens, at 2s. 6d.....				1	0	0
1 mangle, £3 10s.; 40 clothes lines, 10s.....				4	0	0
336 clothes pins, at 1d.; 6 clothes pounders, at 6d.....				1	11	0
13 barrels, at 1s. 3d.; 4 wheelbarrows, at 5s.....				1	16	3
2 soft soap tubs, at 3s.; 2 grease barrels, at 1s.....				0	8	0
26 large tubs, at 2s. 6d.; 1 brass kettle, 20s.....	1	0	0	3	5	0
33 forms, at 2s. 6d.; 120 salt stands, 10s.....				3	16	0
2 butcher's knives, at 1s.; 1 cow bell, 2s.....				0	4	0
11 cell lamps, at 3d.; 20 pairs spectacles, at 1s.....	1	0	0	0	2	9
BEDDING.						
514 bed ticks, at 2s.; 441½ pairs blankets, at 7s.; 474 rugs, at 1s.....	178	4	6	51	8	0
681 pillow slips, at 3d.; 9 pairs sheets, at 3s.; 16 hair mattresses, at 20s.....	16	0	0	13	12	3
<i>Carried forward</i>	£1342	2	2	2990	10	9

INVENTORY of the STOCK of the PROVINCE on hand at the PENITENTIARY,
&c.—(Continued.)

	PURCHASED.			MADE AT PENITENTIARY.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
BEDDING.—(Continued.)						
<i>Brought forward</i>	1342	2	2	2999	10	9
500 bed-boards, at 2s.; 20 iron bedsteads, at 40s.....				90	0	0
811 towels, at 3d.; 6 dozen fine combs, 30s.; 6 rack ditto, at 18s.	2	8	0	10	2	9
CLOTHING.						
851 flannel shirts, at 2s. 6d.; 427 handkerchiefs, at 2d.....				109	18	8
1200 pairs socks, at 1d.; 362 cloth jackets, at 5s.....	5	0	0	90	10	0
425 pantaloons, at 3s. 6d.; 460 pairs flannel drawers, at 2s.....				120	7	6
895 cloth caps, at 1s.; 600 stocks, at 3d.....				52	5	0
536 linen jackets, at 5s.; 880 pantaloons, at 3s.....				266	0	0
767 vests, at 2s.; 400 pairs braces, at 3d.				136	0	0
641 pairs shoes, at 5s.; 499 pairs slippers, at 2s.....				210	3	0
103 pairs boots, at 5s.				35	15	0
ARMORY.						
30 muskets, at 30s.; 20 carbines, at 30s.; 31 pistols, at 30s.....	121	10	0			
3 pocket pistols, at 7s. 6d.; 1 horse ditto, 5s.; 2 canisters powder, at 5s.	1	17	6			
Carbines and pistol cartridges, £4 14s. 9d.; cupboard and tin boxes, 15s.	4	14	9	0	15	0
BOOKS, &c.						
283 bibles, at 3s.; 13 testaments, at 1s.; 290 prayer books, at 1s.....	72	12	0			
1 pulpit bible, 20s.; 2 prayer books, at 1s. 6d.....	1	3	0			
305 Roman Catholic prayer books and testaments, at 1s.	15	5	0			
Pulpit and stool, £2 1s.; book case and stand, 10s.				2	11	0
Chaplain's library books, &c., £20; Roman catholic ditto, £15	35	0	0			
Value of Roman catholic articles of devotion	15	0	0			
Table stand and broom, 10s.; bookbinder's press, &c.....	1	0	0	4	10	0
MATRON'S ROOM.						
3 clothes presses, £1 15s.; 12 tables, at 2s. 6d.....				3	5	0
14 forms, at 1s. 6d.; 81 benches, at 1s.; 36 bed boards, at 2s.....				3	14	0
28 night pails, at 1s. 3d.; 25 small tubs, at 1s.....				3	0	0
25 piggins, at 1s.; 24 cell brooms, at 2d.....				1	9	0
10 wash tubs, at 2s. 6d.; 4 wash boards, at 6d.; 1 iron board, 2d.....				1	7	2
1 sleeve board, 1d.; 1 step ladder, 5s.; 1 wheel barrow, 5s.....				0	10	1
5 clothes horses, at 1s. 6d.; 1 clothes chest, 2s. 6d.; desk and measure, 3s. 1d.....				0	13	1
2 rules, 1s.; key boards, 1s. 4d.; 1 barrel, 2s. 6d.; 5 chairs, at 2s. 6d.....				0	11	4
1 knife, 3d.; salt box, 3d.; knife board, 1d.; 2 brooms, 1s.; 2 scrubbing brushes, 1s.	0	1	0	0	1	7
30 quilts, at 1s.; 87 blankets, at 2s. 6d.....	12	7	6			
96 sheets, at 1s. 3d.; 44 pillows, at 3d.; 90 pillow cases, at 3d.....				7	13	6
33 bed ticks, at 1s. 6d.; 50 towels, at 3d.; 5 iron bedsteads, at 20s.....				13	2	0
2 hair mattresses, at 20s.; 2 pillows, at 2s.; 1 feather ditto, 2s.....	2	6	0			
24 bonnets, at 9d.; 27 shawls, at 1s. 6d.; 48 wrappers, at 1s. 6d.....	2	0	6	3	12	0
70 petticoats, at 2s.; 92 aprons, at 5d.; 52 shifts, at 1s.....				11	10	4
12 night wrappers, at 9d.; 97 pair stockings, at 7½d.....				3	9	7
12 pairs stays, at 1s.; 70 handkerchiefs, at 3d.; 36 pocket ditto, at 2d.; 60 caps, at 3d.				2	10	6
30 pairs shoes, at 2s.; 4 pairs boots, at 4s.; 24 canvas shoes, at 1s. 6d.				5	12	0
1 tin pail, 4s.; 2 lamps, 6s.; 2 oil cans, 2s.; 1 firepan, 3s.	0	6	0	0	9	0
1 dust pan, 1s.; 2 ash kettles 2s.; 2 tea pots, 2s.; 1 coffee pot, 3s.....				0	8	0
1 tea kettle, 1s.; 25 dishes, 12s. 4d.; 48 plates, 4s.; 42 cups, 4s. 9d.....				1	2	1
2 dippers, 6d.; 2 basons, 2s. 6d.; 6 candlesticks, 6s.; 2 snuffers, 6d.....				0	9	6
5 canisters, 7s. 6d.; 3 tin boilers, 7s. 6d.				0	15	0
36 spoons, 3s.; 39 knives and forks, at 2d.; 6 saltcellars, 6d.	0	9	6	0	0	6
6 stoves at 20s.; 1 iron pot, 5s.; 1 saucepan, 1s.....	6	6	0			
1 flesh hook, 6d.; 2 Italian irons, 3s.; 9 flat irons, 3s.....	0	6	0	0	0	6
2 iron stands, 2s. 6d.; 1 pair dog-irons, 4s.; 1 trivet, 1s.				0	7	6
1 gridiron, 6d.; 2 poker, 1s.; tongs and shovel, 2s. 6d.....				0	4	0
6 clothes lines, 3s.; 2 chambers, 2s.; 2 tumblers, 1s. 6d.....	0	3	6	0	3	0
2 wine glasses, 1s. 3d.; 1 tray, bason and jug.....	0	4	6			
3 baskets, 9d.; 11 bibles, at 2s. 6d.; 6 prayer books and 4 testaments, 10s.....	1	18	3			
14 spelling books, at 3d.; 14 Roman catholic testaments, 16s.....	0	19	6			
14 prayer books, 14s.....	0	14	0			
17 pairs socks, at 1s.; baby clothes, 3s.; 18 bonnets, at 1s.....				1	18	0
34 yards blue stripe, at 1s.	1	14	0			
45 yards factory cotton, at 6d.; 14 yards check, at 7d.....	1	10	8			
4½ lbs. yarn, at 2s. 6d.; 4 lbs. thread, at 3s. 6d.....	1	5	3			
Tape, needles, pins, and thimbles	0	6	6			
30 pairs scissors, 30s.; 50 combs, 12s. 6d.....	2	2	6			
2 dozens stay laces, 1s. 6d.; 5 pairs spectacles, 5s.....	0	6	6			
Knitting needles 10d.; chair cover, 2s.; iron fender, 5s.....	0	0	10	0	7	0
<i>Carried over</i>	£1753	0	11	4201	13	11

Appendix
(R.R.)
7th August.

INVENTORY of the STOCK of the PROVINCE on hand at the PENITENTIARY,
&c.—(Continued.)

Appendix
(R.R.)
7th August.

MATRON'S ROOM.—(Continued.)	PURCHASED.			MADE AT PENITENTIARY.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
<i>Brought over</i>	1753	0	11	4201	13	11
6 table covers, 3s ; 9 new knives, 7s.....	0	7	0	0	3	0
4 water palls.....				0	6	0
S T A B L E.						
8 horses, £75 ; 1 set bells, 10s. ; 2 sets harness, £5 10s.....	81	0	0			
7 sets cart harness, £6 2s. 6d. ; 10 halters, 25s.				7	7	6
1 string bells, 5s. ; 4 horse covers, 19s. ; 3 ditto, 22s. 6d.	0	5	0	2	1	6
1 whip, 3s. ; 4 pitch-forks, 6s. ; 2 shovels, 1s.....	0	3	0	0	7	0
1 double sleigh and lamps, £2 10s. ; 2 single ditto, £3.....				5	10	0
2 carriages.....				14	0	0
4 buffalo skins and apron, £3 ; 1 light wagon, £8	3	0	0	8	0	0
1 hearse, £5 ; 1 oil can, 2s. ; 8 carts, £22.....				27	2	0
1 water cart, 15s. ; 1 iron ball, 2s. 6d. ; 8 horsepickers, 2s.....				0	19	6
1 pair shears, 2s. ; 3 wrenches, 2s. 6d. ; 5 span bits, at 1s. 3d.....	0	10	9			
1 truck, 25s. ; 7 sursingles, 11s. 8d. ; 2 bridles and 1 saddle, 16s.....	0	16	0	1	16	8
10 buckets, at 10d. ; 3 currycombs and brushes, 15s.....	0	15	0	0	8	4
1 water and spoke brush, 6d. ; 4 harness ditto, at 10d.....	0	3	10			
1 jack, 5s. ; 1 water barrel, 2s. 6d. ; 1 wheel barrow, 2s. 6d.....				0	10	0
2 sets pole straps, at 5s. ; 1 oil brush, 2s. ; 2 carriage covers, 7s. 6d.	0	2	0	0	17	6
5 span collars, at 12s. ; 3 cart saddles, at 10s. ; 2 bridles, at 7s. 6d.....				5	5	0
4 span hames, at 2s. 6d.....				0	10	0
3½ tons hay, at 63s. 6d. ; 100 bushels oats, at 1s. 5½d. ; straw, 13s. 4d.....	19	1	5			
S T O R E R O O M.						
368½ yards brown and yellow cloth, at 2s. 6d.....	46	1	10			
154½ yards home made flannel, at 1s. 5d.....	109	7	4			
20 yards home made grey, at 1s. 5d.....	1	8	4			
740 yards white duck, at 1s. 1d. ; 230 yards black ditto, at 1s. 2d.....	53	10	0			
69 yards factory cotton, at 6d. ; 39 yards flannel, at 1s. 6d.....	4	10	0			
77½ yards check, at 9d. ; 13½ yards brown linen, at 9d.....	3	8	2			
48 yards brown linen, at 6d. ; 13½ yards canvass, at 1s. 4d.	2	2	0			
2 yards tick, at 1s. 6d. ; 68½ yards crossover, at 10d.....	3	0	1			
17 yards white cotton, at 9d. ; 25 aprons, at 9d.....	0	12	9	0	18	9
5 shawls, at 6s. ; 3 yards blue calico, at 6d.....	1	6	6			
32 lbs. thread, at 3s. ; 1½ dozen stay laces, at 9d.....	4	17	1			
Black and white tape, 6s. 9d. ; wire 1s. 6d. ; candle-wick, 2s. 6d.....	0	10	9			
4½ lbs. pistol balls, at 6d. ; 30 pairs stockings, at 9d.....	1	4	9			
2 gross pins, 6s. ; 1 dozen eight-twelfths brown lines, at 6s. ; 1 doz. plumb ditto, 5s.	1	1	0			
82 foot rules, at 2s. 6d. ; 1 piece girth web	10	13	9			
4 gross buttons, at 1s. ; 24 thimbles, 2s. 6d. ; 5 papers needles, 1s. 8d.	0	8	2			
Copperas, 4d. ; bees' wax, 10d.....	0	1	2			
350 lbs. candles, at 7d. ; 4 plane irons, at 1s. 3d.....	10	9	2			
50 lbs. sugar, 21s. ; 2 lbs. tea, 4s. 6d. ; 8 tin cups, 1s. 4d.....	1	5	6	0	1	4
3 jars, 3s. ; 2 coal grates, 50s.....	2	13	0			
21 bibles, at 4s. 6d. ; 50 ditto sheets, at 4s. ; 55 testaments, at 1s.	17	9	6			
8 fustian jackets, at 7s.				2	16	0
5 do coats, at 10s. ; 3 gray cloth ditto, at 17s. 6d.....				5	2	6
4 gray cloth vests, at 6s. ; 16 pairs fustian trousers, at 6s.....				6	0	0
6 pairs cotton drawers, at 2s. 6d. ; 6½ dozen handkerchiefs, at 5s. 6d.....	1	14	4	0	15	0
16 mats, at 3s. ; 28 lbs. wire, at 5d.	0	11	8	0	2	8
1 fishing net, 1s. ; 4 chimney brooms, at 6d.....				0	3	0
2 dozen scarlet caps, at 12s. ; 2 thrashers, at 1s.....	1	6	0			
½ quire foolscap paper, 1s. ; ink powder, 1s. 2d. ; flour, 3s. 1d.....	0	5	3			
R O P E R Y.						
1400 lbs. flax, at 2d. ; 1584 lbs. rope, at 5d				44	13	4
99 lbs. packing, at 3d. ; 50 lbs. lead lines, at 10d.				3	6	5
31 dozen bed cords, at 20s. ; 18 ditto, at 15s. ; 11 ditto, at 10s.....				50	0	0
8½ clothes lines, at 15s. ; 3½ dozen ditto, at 3s.....				8	13	0
Old machinery	39	0	0	12	0	0
H O S P I T A L.						
Medicines, Bibles, jars, &c.....	9	14	2			
Surgical instruments, and other hospital requisites.....	11	12	2			
Books of Registry, &c.....	7	10	0			
<i>Carried forward</i>	£2206	19	4	4413	15	3

Appendix
(R.R.)
7th August.

Appendix
(R.R.)
7th August.

INVENTORY of the STOCK of the PROVINCE on hand at the PENITENTIARY,
&c.—(Continued.)

WARDEN'S OFFICE.	PURCHASED.			MADE AT PENITENTIARY.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
<i>Brought forward</i>	2206	19	4	4413	15	3
1 pair fire irons and fender, £4 10s.; 1 walnut desk, 70s.....	2	0	0	6	0	0
1 walnut table and cover, £3; 2 painted cupboards, £5.....				8	0	0
1 carpet, 15s.; 12 chairs, £4; 1 telescope, £3.....	3	0	0	4	15	0
1 tin case and basket, 6s.; 2 pairs brass candlesticks, 15s.....	0	15	0	0	6	0
CLERK'S OFFICE.						
1 settee, 7s. 6d.; 1 painted table, 5s.; 6 chairs, 15s.....				1	7	6
1 pair brass candlesticks, censers and snuffers, 7s. 6d.; tin case, 3s. 6d.....	0	11	0			
1 walnut desk, £3; 1 painted ditto, £1; 1 cupboard £6.....				15	0	0
1 desk-table and 2 boxes, 5s.; fire and dog irons, 7s. 6d.....				0	12	6
1 fender, 10s.; minute, letter, and account books, £25.....	25	10	0			
Stationery.....	5	0	0			
SUNDRIES.						
1 large bell, £45; 2 ditto, £10.....				55	0	0
6 fire engines.....	2	10	0	162	10	0
2 detector clocks, £10 10s.; 1 hall clock, 50s.....	10	10	0	2	10	0
6 hall chairs, at 7s. 6d.; 1 meat safe, 7s. 6d.....				2	12	6
2 garden spades, 6s.; 4 brass padlocks, 4s.....	0	10	0			
18 pairs handcuffs, at 2s.; 45 staves, at 1s.....				4	1	0
1 hall lamp, 15s.; 2 racks, 5s.....	0	15	0	0	5	0
1 quarry drill.....				0	7	6
BUILDINGS.						
Value of stone cottage.....				300	0	0
do lime kiln.....				20	0	0
do stone sheds.....				10	0	0
do barrack buildings.....	100	0	0			
do land.....	1000	0	0			
	£3358	0	4	5007	2	3

PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY,
1st October, 1849.

Donald Æ. Macdonell, Warden, and Francis Bickerton, Clerk, of the Penitentiary, severally make oath that the foregoing "Inventory of the Stock of the Province on hand at the Penitentiary," is correct and true in every respect to the best of their knowledge and belief.

D. Æ. MACDONELL,
F. BICKERTON.

Sworn before me, at Kingston,
the 10th day of November, 1849.

WM. WILSON, J. P.

F.

GENERAL ACCOUNT of DISBURSEMENTS at the PENITENTIARY, during the year ending 30th September, 1849.

DATE.	No.	TO WHOM PAID.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	AMOUNT.		
				£	s.	d.
October, 1848	1	J. B. Wickham	Travelling allowance	0	17	6
do do	2	R. Gaskin	Stone coal	124	0	0
do do	3	J. M'Kenna	Travelling allowance	0	10	0
do do	4	George Coulson	Lumber	102	11	6
do do	5	John Watkins & Co.	Hardware	1171	0	1
do do	6	Charles Brent	Medicines	5	12	11
do do	7	Elizabeth Smith	Wages	0	3	5
do do	8	do do	Hospital	2	2	4
do do	9	A. & A. Foster	Oil	21	16	3
do do	10	R. M'Cormick	Candles	7	15	11
do do	11	George M'Leod	Lumber	1	0	0
do do	12	Thomas Conlan	Travelling allowance	0	12	6
do do	13	George Highgate	do do	0	15	0
do do	14	James Kane	do do	0	15	0
do do	15	Silas Green	do do	0	15	0
do do	16	Pierre Gagnon	do do	0	15	0
do do	17	Francis Bernard	do do	0	15	0
do do	18	John Toway	do do	0	15	0
do do	19	An. Beauche	do do	0	15	0
do do	20	Louis Beauche	do do	0	15	0
do do	21	John Burke	do do	0	15	0
do do	22	Michael Campbell	do do	0	15	0
do do	23	Cyrille Brabur	do do	0	15	0
do do	24	J. M'Namara	do do	0	15	0
do do	25	John Bryant	Lime kiln	1	0	0
do do	26	George Hardy	Library books	12	14	9
do do	27	C. H. Linter	Digging grave	0	7	6
do do	28	W. Firemore	Travelling allowance	0	15	0
do do	29	F. Lyons	do do	0	12	6
do do	30	John Quinlan	do do	0	12	6
do do	31	John Hughes	do do	0	12	6
do do	32	Alexander Smith	do do	0	12	6
do do	33	Eben. Hems	do do	0	12	6
do do	34	John Henberry	do do	0	12	6
do do	35	D. Franks	do do	0	12	6
do do	36	M. M'Mullan	do do	0	12	6
November do	37	John Conard	Hospital bedding	0	18	9
do do	38	British Whig	Advertising	4	17	10
do do	39	Mary Spikes	Socks	0	6	0
do do	40	J. Wilson	Wages	7	15	9
do do	41	John Jacques	Travelling allowance	0	15	0
do do	42	Jerim. Damur	do do	0	10	0
December do	43	M. Ferns	Prayer Books	0	14	0
do do	44	John Bryant	Attending lime kiln	1	4	0
do do	45	The Herald Office	Advertising	3	11	0
do do	46	C. H. Linter	Digging grave	0	7	6
do do	47	Thomas Smith	Hospital	0	15	7
January 1849	48	Robert Peters	Travelling allowance	0	10	0
do do	49	Adam Main	Lumber	0	11	6
do do	50	C. H. Linter	Digging grave	0	7	6
do do	51	Jacob Vosburgh	Milk	1	8	6
do do	51½	C. Loan	Quarrying	461	17	10
do do	52	Argus Office	Advertising	17	19	7
do do	53	James M'Martin	Travelling allowance	0	12	6
do do	54	James Johnson	do do	0	15	0
do do	55	Charles Carpenter	do do	0	10	0
do do	56	Isaac Hall	do do	0	10	0
do do	57	Felix Desmeaure	do do	0	15	0
Carried forward				£1974	12	6

Appendix
(R.R.)
7th August.

Appendix
(R.R.)
7th August.

GENERAL ACCOUNT OF DISBURSEMENTS AT THE PENITENTIARY,
&c.—(Continued.)

DATE.	No.	TO WHOM PAID.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	AMOUNT.		
				£	s.	d.
		<i>Brought forward</i>		1974	12	6
January, 1849	58	Joseph M'Intyre	Travelling allowance	0	15	0
do do	59	Henry Smith	do do	0	17	6
do do	60	Thomas Johnson	Copying	1	15	0
do do	61	C. M'Guire	Travelling allowance	0	17	6
do do	62	Wm. M'Guire	do do	0	17	6
February do	63	Eliza Wilson	do do	0	15	0
do do	64	Michael Monaghan	do do	0	15	0
do do	65	Pierre Fontain	do do	0	15	0
do do	66	Hy. Duchene	do do	0	15	0
do do	67	Fran. Fortior	do do	0	15	0
do do	68	E. Laney	do do	0	15	0
do do	69	C. H. Linter ..	Digging graves ..	0	15	0
do do	70	Wm. Lister	Shingles	0	10	0
do do	71	A. Johnson	Copying	3	2	6
do do	72	Chronicle & News Office	Advertising	1	11	10
March do	73	Henry Wilmot	Lumber	31	9	11
do do	74	Jacob Vosburg ..	Hospital	1	9	6
do do	75	Thomas Pigeon ..	Lumber	31	18	8
do do	76	Lau. Herchmer ..	Wages	26	5	0
do do	77	Ralph Smith	Travelling allowance	0	12	6
do do	78	Thos. Alsop	do do	0	12	6
do do	79	Horace Deney	do do	0	10	0
do do	80	John Norris	do do	0	10	0
do do	81	Henry Grass	Wages	46	8	3
do do	82	F. Little	do	46	8	9
do do	83	Peter Purcell	Digging grave	0	5	0
do do	84	Ch. Reville	Travelling allowance	0	15	3
do do	85	Cyr. Aubre	do do	0	15	0
do do	86	M. A. Horne	Bran	0	14	8
do do	87	C. H. Linter	Digging grave ..	0	7	6
do do	88	M. Laville	Bay horse	10	0	0
do do	89	A. Johnson	Writing	1	9	3
do do	90	Joseph Mercier ..	Travelling allowance	0	15	0
do do	91	Ben. Liscard	do do	0	15	0
do do	92	J. Hennessy	do do	0	10	0
do do	93	Frs. Yott	Bay Horse	14	7	6
do do	94	A. Johnson	Copying	1	16	0
do do	95	John Bryant	Attending lime kiln	1	0	0
do do	96	Robert M'Kibbon ..	Travelling allowance	0	10	0
do do	97	Catherine Fitzgerald	Board, &c.	1	10	0
do do	98	N. Palmer	Medicines	101	12	0
do do	99	John Watkins, & Co.	Hardware	1235	14	6
do do	100	James Fraser	Oil, &c.	76	6	9
do do	101	R. M'Cormick	Candles	4	6	8
do do	102	Captain Hallowell	Gray horse	17	0	0
do do	103	Joseph Bruce	Groceries	21	10	11
April do	104	John Honeyman	Castings	44	4	2
do do	105	Elizabeth M'Gill	Soap, &c.	101	18	6
do do	106	John Corrad	Hospital	11	10	0
do do	107	Angus M'Leod	Building stone ..	40	0	3
do do	108	James Williamson ..	Oil	10	10	0
do do	109	Joseph Parker	Socks, &c.	26	17	4
do do	110	John Fraser	Hardware	51	9	8
do do	111	James Riley	Travelling allowance	0	15	0
do do	112	Thomas M'Cormick ..	do do	0	15	0
do do	113	Mary Ann Shadbolt ..	do do	0	10	0
do do	114	British Whig Office ..	Advertising	2	15	4
do do	115	Jas. Powell	Lard	5	11	0
do do	116	George M'Mahon	Cordwood	203	5	4
do do	117	Peter Dunn	Travelling allowance	0	17	6
do do	118	Mary Derrick	do do	0	10	0
do do	119	Jane Clinston	Board and lodging	1	0	0
do do	120	David Broom	Travelling allowance	0	15	0
do do	121	James Burns	do do	0	15	0
do do	122	Aug. Gerrard	do do	0	15	0
do do	123	William Fee	Horse	15	10	0
do do	124	A. & A. Foster	Rations	1922	14	5
do do	125	André Desmereau ..	Travelling allowance	0	15	0
do do	126	James Maul	do do	0	17	6
		<i>Carried over</i>		£6113	1	5

Appendix
(R.R.)
7th August.

GENERAL ACCOUNT OF DISBURSEMENTS AT THE PENITENTIARY,
&c.—(Continued.)

Appendix
(R.R.)
7th August.

DATE.		No.	TO WHOM PAID.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	AMOUNT.		
					£	s.	d.
<i>Brought over</i>					6113	1	5
April,	1849	127	Bridget Donnelly	Travelling allowance	0	10	0
do	do	128	W. Dwyer	do do	0	15	0
do	do	129	Henry Johnson	do do	0	15	3
do	do	130	J. D. Bryce & Co.	Clothing	346	11	8
do	do	131	John E. Desset	Cordwood, &c.	101	6	7
do	do	132	Ch. Loan	Quarrying	407	1	2
do	do	133	William Ford	Leather	606	19	5
do	do	134	Joseph Brioche	Travelling allowance	0	17	6
do	do	135	William Wilson & Co.	Clothing	234	12	2
do	do	136	G. M. Wilkinson	Crockery	0	8	4
do	do	137	William Patterson	Cordwood	79	5	11
do	do	138	Samuel Perry	Travelling allowance	1	0	0
do	do	139	John Quagan	do do	1	0	0
do	do	140	Ramsay & Co.	Stationery	24	5	2
May,	do	141	Jacob Vosburgh	Milk	1	9	0
do	do	142	F. George	Yarn	4	17	4
do	do	143	Herald Office	Advertising	4	3	10
do	do	144	Flor. Mahony	Travelling allowance	0	12	6
do	do	145	William Reynolds	do do	0	15	0
do	do	146	James Dallas	do do	0	10	0
do	do	147	Robert White	do do	0	15	0
do	do	148	James Holland	do do	0	15	0
do	do	149	Andrew Ballantine	Wages	39	19	4
do	do	150	John Brown	Travelling allowance	0	15	0
do	do	151	Johnson Day	Bricks	465	15	1
do	do	152	Jane Clinston	Board, &c.	2	0	0
do	do	153	Kerr, Waddell & Co.	Woollen yarn	12	12	5
do	do	154	Church Depository	Prayer books	0	6	3
do	do	155	Lewis Jackson	Travelling allowance	0	10	0
do	do	156	Michael Asselstine	Woollen cloth	265	11	5
do	do	157	C. H. Linter	Digging graves	0	15	0
do	do	158	A. Thibido	Attendance at the fire	10	0	0
do	do	159	James Pratt	Travelling allowance	0	17	6
do	do	160	C. W. Jenkins	Lead pipe, &c.	8	1	3
do	do	161	George Sexton	Wages	37	11	11
do	do	162	George Coulson	Lumber	3	4	0
do	do	163	Richard Robinson	Wages	5	14	7
do	do	164	Johnson Day	Bricks	122	10	0
do	do	165	George Richards	Travelling allowance	0	12	6
do	do	166	Thomas Parks	do do	0	10	0
do	do	167	Charles Hoborough	Stationery	4	5	0
do	do	168	Jane Clinston	Board, &c.	1	10	0
do	do	169	James Fraser	Oil, &c.	62	17	2
June	do	170	A. B. Dublois	Travelling allowance	0	15	3
do	do	171	Jacob Vosburgh	Milk	0	15	6
do	do	172	John M'Phee	Travelling allowance	0	10	2
do	do	173	A. Johnson	Posting punishment ledger	1	2	6
do	do	174	John M'Michael	Socks	0	15	7
do	do	175	John Conard	Bread	2	15	6
do	do	176	James Dardy	Travelling allowance	0	17	9
do	do	177	D. Bagero	do do	0	12	6
do	do	178	R. Hubbard	do do	0	12	6
do	do	179	Henry Cleveland	do do	0	12	6
do	do	180	William Crossby	do do	0	15	3
do	do	181	John Watkins & Co.	Hardware	326	7	9
do	do	182	Edward Vaughan	Wages	3	13	6
do	do	183	John Bryant	Attending lime kiln	1	4	0
do	do	184	R. Bowers	Wages	42	16	7
do	do	185	Jane Clinston	Board, &c.	1	0	0
do	do	186	C. H. Linter	Digging graves	1	10	0
do	do	187	D. M'Donald	Wages	28	5	3
do	do	188	Patrick Donough	Travelling allowance	0	10	0
do	do	189	Rev. Mr. Rogers	Salary	10	8	4
do	do	190	George Coulson	Lumber	20	4	6
do	do	191	B. Noel	Travelling allowance	1	0	0
do	do	192	C. M'Dermott	Mattress, &c.	3	6	6
do	do	193	John Witt	Wages	48	17	7
do	do	194	William Martin	do	40	13	7
do	do	195	B. Henney	do	2	14	8
<i>Carried forward</i>					£9516	2	11

Appendix
(R.R.)
7th August.

Appendix
(R.R.)
7th August.

GENERAL ACCOUNT OF DISBURSEMENTS AT THE PENITENTIARY,
&c.—(Continued.)

DATE.		No.	TO WHOM PAID.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	AMOUNT.		
					£	s.	d.
					9516	2	11
<i>Brought forward</i>							
June,	1849	196	James M'Mahon	Wages	82	16	0
do	do	197	Ch. Loan	Quarrying	852	16	4
do	do	198	Thomas Smith	Wages	44	7	3
do	do	199	Jane Clinston	Board, &c.	1	0	0
do	do	200	Patrick Purcell	Digging grave	0	5	0
do	do	201	William Jackson	Travelling allowance	0	12	6
do	do	202	Jacob Vosburgh	Milk	0	15	0
do	do	203	J. Gilmore	Travelling allowance	0	12	6
do	do	204	James Thompson	do do	0	12	6
July,	do	205	John Bryant	Lime kiln	1	0	0
do	do	206	Dykes & Co.	Clothing	2	12	3
do	do	207	John Moore	Travelling allowance	0	15	0
do	do	208	Thomas Ebbs	do do	0	15	0
do	do	209	Lau. O'Neil	Wages	39	18	10
do	do	210	John M'Gowan	Travelling allowance	0	15	0
do	do	211	K. M'Kenzie	Law charges	29	3	8
do	do	212	Frs. Bellanger	Travelling allowance	1	0	0
do	do	213	John Bolliver	do do	1	0	0
do	do	214	Contingent account	Postages, &c.	8	11	0
do	do	215	Esther Hawthorn	Socks	2	6	0
do	do	216	Road Trustees	Com. Tolls	5	0	0
do	do	217	The Surgeon	Salary	150	0	0
do	do	218	John Watkins, & Co.	Hardware	50	0	0
do	do	219	Edw. Revell	Sand	77	13	4
do	do	220	William Wilson & Co	Clothing	50	0	0
do	do	221	Angus Johnson	Copying	1	4	9
do	do	222	Jane Clinston	Board, &c.	2	0	0
do	do	223	John Bryant	Attending lime kiln	1	0	0
do	do	224	W. M. Lister	Shingles	14	1	3
do	do	225	C. H. Linter	Digging graves	0	15	0
August,	do	226	Jacob Vosburgh	Milk	0	15	6
do	do	227	S. Moore	Travelling allowance	1	0	0
do	do	227½	The Herald Office	Advertising, &c.	4	0	8
do	do	228	Sidney Scobell	Repairing cottage	22	5	0
do	do	229	Mary Riley	Board, &c.	1	0	0
do	do	230	James Mills	Wages	47	15	6
do	do	231	Ramsay & Co.	Stationery	11	4	6
do	do	232	J. B. Lavere	Travelling allowance	0	15	0
do	do	233	Michael Lambert	do do	0	15	0
do	do	234	Em. Girard	do do	0	15	0
do	do	235	James Fraser	Oil	15	0	0
do	do	236	Argus Office	Advertising	4	15	11
do	do	237	S. J. Rankin	Charcoal	106	3	9
do	do	238	M. Asselstine	Woollen cloth	75	0	0
do	do	239	William Funston	Wages	53	17	1
do	do	240	John Fraser	Hardware	450	0	0
do	do	241	A. Strong	Advertising	4	19	0
do	do	242	J. D. Bryce & Co.	Clothing	100	0	0
do	do	243	Patrick Purcell	Digging grave	0	5	0
do	do	244	C. H. Linter	do do	0	7	6
do	do	245	Sam. Pollard	Wages	79	16	5
do	do	246	Mary Pollard	do do	61	0	7
do	do	247	Esther Hawthorn	Socks	2	3	1
September,	do	248	James Mullin	Travelling allowance	0	15	0
do	do	249	Sam. Height	do do	0	15	0
do	do	250	Mary Ryley	Board, &c.	2	0	0
do	do	251	Jacob Vosburgh	Milk	0	15	6
do	do	252	Geo. Brown	Hospital cloth	0	11	3
do	do	253	Geo. Iper	Travelling allowance	0	15	0
do	do	254	Thomas Herron	Wages	58	8	11
do	do	255	Alex. Macpherson	Lumber	10	13	2
do	do	256	Oliphant & Watt	Forage	611	4	2
do	do	257	William Craig	Quarrying	265	0	0
do	do	258	S. J. Rankin	Charcoal	15	0	0
do	do	259	C. H. Linter	Digging graves	0	15	0
do	do	260	Angus Johnson	Posting punishment book	0	18	0
<i>Carried over</i>					£ 12450	16	7

Appendix
(R.R.)
7th August.

GENERAL ACCOUNT OF DISBURSEMENTS AT THE PENITENTIARY,
&c.—(Continued.)

Appendix
(R.R.)
7th August.

DATE.	No.	TO WHOM PAID.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	AMOUNT.		
				£	s.	d.
		<i>Brought over</i>		12450	16	7
September, 1849	261	Edward Boyle.....	Rations.....	1975	0	0
do do	262	William Cunningham	Hospital	0	2	6
do do	263	R. Fisher	Lumber	266	4	2
do do	264	M. Connors	Travelling allowance	0	15	0
do do	265	John Bryant	Lime kiln.....	0	16	0
do do	266	Joseph Snider.....	Travelling allowance	0	15	0
do do	267	Henry Ansdena	do do	0	15	0
do do	268	Andrew Johnson	do do	0	15	0
do do	269	Joseph Bruce.....	Groceries.....	15	11	8
do do	270	Patrick Purcell	Digging grave.	0	5	0
do do	271	John Conard	Hospital bread.....	3	18	6
do do	272	John Chapman	Travelling allowance	1	0	0
do do	273	Jac. Vosburgh	Milk	0	18	3
do do	274	Commercial Bank	Discount, &c.	8	7	8
do do	275	Contingent Account	Postages, &c.	17	12	10
do do	276	William Patterson.....	Cordwood	50	0	0
do do	277	H. Smith.....	Salary	68	9	10
do do	278	D. E. Macdonell	do	334	14	2
do do	279	F. Bickerton	do	122	10	0
do do	280	Thomas Costen	do	143	15	4
do do	281	R. V. Rogers	do	113	15	0
do do	282	M'Donell, V. G.	do	98	6	8
do do	283	Edward Horsey	do	150	0	0
do do	284	Mrs. Chase.....	do	37	10	0
do do	285	William Jones	do	90	2	6
do do	286	John Hooper	Wages	74	0	6
do do	287	John Richardson	do	84	6	3
do do	288	John Swift	do	82	19	9
do do	289	Richard Gibson	do	81	5	6
do do	290	C. W. Murray	do	89	16	6
do do	291	John Matthews	do	88	0	6
do do	292	Hugh Menard	do	98	19	9
do do	293	William Smith	do	82	11	9
do do	294	Mark Harmester	do	86	3	10
do do	295	Dan. Gleeson.....	do	37	16	2
do do	296	James Gleeson	do	20	9	6
do do	297	James M'Carthy	do	8	10	2
do do	298	Michael Keely	do	10	17	2
do do	299	Richard Tyner	do	37	0	3
do do	300	Edward Crawford	do	46	18	10
do do	301	Richard Nursey	do	47	13	9
do do	302	William Waldron	do	47	12	0
do do	303	John Cooper	do	47	15	6
do do	304	Edward Bannister	do	52	13	9
do do	305	Richard Robinson	do	10	6	6
do do	306	John Rowe.....	do	50	3	7
do do	307	Joseph Baldwin.....	do	49	16	7
do do	308	John Thorpe	do	47	13	3
do do	309	James Kearns.....	do	47	8	6
do do	310	Edward Shortis.....	do	47	8	6
do do	311	Thomas Summerville	do	47	12	0
do do	312	George Fee.....	do	47	15	6
do do	313	William Crawford	do	47	11	1
do do	314	James Wilson.....	do	21	12	3
do do	315	Samuel Barton	do	39	11	0
do do	316	Patrick Phelan	do	16	1	0
do do	317	Patrick O'Connor	do	58	16	8
do do	318	Thomas O'Donnell	do	7	19	3
do do	319	Archibald M'Intosh	do	6	7	0
do do	320	William Hornby.....	do	3	13	6
do do	321	Alexander Cameron	do	3	8	3
		<i>Carried forward</i>		£ 17616	12	6

Appendix
(R.R.)
7th August.

Appendix
(R.R.)
7th August.

GENERAL ACCOUNT OF DISBURSEMENTS AT THE PENITENTIARY,
&c.—(Continued.)

DATE.	No.	TO WHOM PAID.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	AMOUNT.		
				£	s.	d.
		<i>Brought forward</i>		17616	12	6
September, 1849	322	F. Donoughe	Wages	8	8	3
do do	323	Angus M'Donald	do	7	0	0
				£ 17627	0	9

PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY,
1st October, 1849.

Donald Æ. Macdonell, Warden, and Francis Bickerton, Clerk, of the Penitentiary, severally make oath, that the foregoing "General Account of Disbursements at the Penitentiary, during the " year ending 30th September, 1849," is correct and true in every respect, to the best of their knowledge and belief.

D. Æ. MACDONELL.
F. BICKERTON.

Sworn before me, at Kingston,
the 10th day of November, 1849.

Wm. Wilson, J. P.

Appendix
(R.R.)
7th August.

Appendix
(R.R.)
7th August.

G.

GENERAL ACCOUNT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS, at the PENITENTIARY, during the year ending 30th September, 1849.

	£	s.	d.	September 29, 1849.	£	s.	d.	By Amount of Vouchers Nos. 1 to 325, transmitted herewith	£	s.	d.
October 1, 1848									17627	0	9
February, 1849											
March, do											
May and July do											
September 29, do									622	11	7
To Balance of Cash on hand, as per last Return											
To Grant of last year, (balance)	1700	0	7	September 29, 1849.	1700	0	7				
To Cash to make good the loss by Fire	3750	0	0		3750	0	0				
To Cash to pay off Old Debts	1000	0	0		1000	0	0				
To Grant on account of this year's Expenditure	5000	0	0		5000	0	0				
To Cash received from Military Convicts	5300	0	0		5300	0	0				
do do James Gardiner	365	18	3		365	18	3				
do do Stone Sheds	23	9	0		23	9	0				
do do Carpenter's shop	261	19	9		261	19	9				
do do Shoemaker's shop	81	9	3		81	9	3				
do do Blacksmith's shop	116	6	10		116	6	10				
do do Plumber's shop	81	0	11		81	0	11				
do do Tailor's shop	0	18	11		0	18	11				
do do Rope account	14	8	2		14	8	2				
do do Lime Kiln	16	8	8		16	8	8				
do do Matron's room	21	14	2		21	14	2				
do do Rent Account	7	18	10		7	18	10				
do do Bindery	28	12	3		28	12	3				
do do Labour Account	4	14	11		4	14	11				
do do Sundries	153	3	9		153	3	9				
do do	7	15	1		7	15	1				
To proceeds sale of six Oxen and a Cow	796	11	6		796	11	6				
	113	13	0		113	13	0				
	£18249	12	4		£18249	12	4				

PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY,
1st October, 1849.

Donald Æ. Macdonell, Warden, and Francis Bickerton, Clerk, of the Penitentiary, severally make oath that the foregoing "General Account of Receipts and Disbursements at the Penitentiary, during the year ending 30th September, 1849," is correct and true in every respect, to the best of their knowledge and belief.

D. Æ. MACDONELL,
F. BICKERTON.

Sworn before me, at Kingston,
the 10th day of November, 1849.

WM. WILSON, J. P.

RETURN

TO AN ADDRESS OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY of 4th June, for a Statement of all Claims made to the Commissioners appointed under the authority of the Act of last Session for the payment of Losses alleged to have been sustained during the Rebellion in the years 1837 and 1838, in that part of the Province heretofore called Lower Canada; such Statement to contain the names and residences (at the time of the alleged loss) of all Claimants; the amount and nature of each Claim; the amount awarded, and the evidence on which the several awards were made; the amount, if any, paid to such Claimants or any of them; and the amount paid to the Commissioners by way of compensation for the duties assigned to them, and for the expenses attending their sittings; as also, a Copy of the Instructions given to the said Commissioners by the Executive Government of this Province.

By Command.

J. LESLIE,
Secretary.SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Toronto, 8th August, 1850.

(Copy.)

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Toronto, 28th June, 1849.

Sir,

The Honourable Mr. Dionne having declined forming part of the Commission of Enquiry, under the late Act for the Indemnification of Rebellion Losses in Lower Canada, your name will stand the first on the Commission, and as such Senior Commissioner, I beg leave to transmit you herewith the letter of instructions which I have received the Governor General's commands to write for the information and guidance of the Commissioners.

When the Commission shall have been perfected, you will receive notification thereof, as well as of the time and place of meeting, according to the Statute under which you will be called upon to act.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed,) J. LESLIE,
Secretary.Honourable P. H. MOORE,
&c. &c. &c.
Philipsburg,
Lower Canada.SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Montreal, 28th June, 1849.

GENTLEMEN,

By the Act 12 Vic. ch. 58, passed during the last Session of the Provincial Parliament, provision has been made for the appointment of a Commission for making Inquiry, under legislative authority, into the just losses sustained by parties in Lower Canada, whose property was destroyed during the Rebellion in the years 1837 and 1838; and you will see by the accompanying Commission that His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to appoint you to be Commissioners for that purpose.

His Excellency being of opinion that it may be satisfactory to you, in the discharge of your arduous duties, to be informed of the views in which the Act originated, and according to which it ought, in the opinion of His Excellency, to be carried into effect; has commanded me to say, that the Bill having been originally framed upon the precedent of that for the payment of similar losses in Upper Canada, and the proceedings taken by former Provincial Administrations under the Governments of Lord Metcalfe and Lord Cathcart, was regarded as little liable to misapprehension or misconstruction; and in acceding to the introduction of the proviso contained in the preamble, the Government acted, not from an impression of the necessity of such an amendment for the purpose for which it was professed to be desired, but from an anxiety to meet the wishes of others, and, if possible, of thus avoiding all occasion of cavil: finding such, however, not to be the effect of their acquiescence in that proposition, it became necessary to proceed with the measure as it now stands on the Statute Book.

Appendix
(S.S.)

8th August.

The Government designed, by the introduction of the measure, to eradicate all tendency to disloyalty and disaffection, by removing every remaining just cause of complaint in reference to the unfortunate events of 1837 and 1838; and the establishing the Institutions of the Country in the hearts and affections of the people.

The object of the Act, therefore, was not to countenance Rebellion, or to compensate the losses of persons guilty of the heinous crime of Treason. Its design, as conveyed in the language of the Statute, was to secure indemnity for just losses sustained by the inhabitants of Lower Canada during the Rebellion of 1837 and 1838, so far only as they may have arisen from the total or partial, unjust, unnecessary, or wanton destruction of the dwellings, buildings, property and effects of the said inhabitants, and from the seizure, taking and carrying away of their property and effects. Claims which had been already recognized by the deliberate Acts of preceding Parliaments and Governments.

His Excellency commands me to say, that in this spirit was the measure, under which you are called upon to act, introduced and passed through Parliament, and that in the same spirit he doubts not you will discharge the important and delicate duty imposed upon you by the Commission issued under it.

His Excellency commands me further to say, that Mr. Newhouse, of Berthier, has been appointed Secretary to the Commission; and that the remuneration of each of the Commissioners has been fixed, by His Excellency in Council, at the rate of twenty shillings per diem, while actually engaged in performing the duties imposed by the Statute; and that that of the Secretary has been, in like manner, fixed at the like rate of twenty shillings per diem, while similarly engaged.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) J. LESLIE,
Secretary.

(Copy.)

[L.S.] Province of Canada.

By His Excellency the Right Honorable JAMES, Earl of ELGIN and KINCARDINE, Knight of the Most Ancient and Most Noble Order of the Thistle, Governor General of British North America, and Captain General and Governor in Chief in and over the Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and the Island of Prince Edward, and Vice-Admiral of the same, &c. &c. &c.

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

GREETING :

WHEREAS, in and by an Act of the Legislature of this Province, made and passed in the twelfth year of Her Majesty's Reign, and intituled, "An Act to provide for the Indemnification of parties in Lower Canada whose property was destroyed during the Rebellion in the years one thousand eight hun-

dred and thirty-seven, and one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight," it is amongst other things enacted, That it shall be lawful for the Governor to appoint five persons to be Commissioners under the said Act, and from time to time to remove them or any of them and to appoint another or others in the place of any so removed, or dying or resigning office. Now KNOW YE, that reposing trust and confidence in the loyalty, integrity and ability of the Honorable Philip H. Moore, Jacques Viger, John Simpson, William Crosbie Hanson, and Ovide LeBlanc, Esquires, I, the said JAMES, Earl of ELGIN and KINCARDINE, Governor General of the said Province, have, under and by virtue of the power and authority in me vested in and by the said Act, nominated and appointed, and by these presents do nominate and appoint the said Honorable Philip H. Moore, Jacques Viger, John Simpson, William Crosbie Hanson, and Ovide LeBlanc, to be Commissioners under the said Act, faithfully and without partiality to enquire into and to ascertain the amount of the losses mentioned in the preamble to said Act, as those for which compensation ought to be made, and report the same to me as in the said Act provided. To have and to hold the said appointment unto them the said Honorable Philip H. Moore, Jacques Viger, John Simpson, William Crosbie Hanson, and Ovide LeBlanc, during pleasure, together with all and every the privileges, rights, power and authority to the said office and appointment belonging or in anywise appertaining, subject all things to the injunctions, limitations and provisions in the said Act contained.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at Montreal, this second day of July, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, and in the thirteenth of Her Majesty's Reign.

(Signed,) ELGIN AND KINCARDINE.

By Command.

(Signed,) J. LESLIE,
Secretary.ST. EUSTACHE,
6th July, 1850.

SIR,

In obedience to the Commands of His Lordship the Governor General, We have the honor to transmit herewith our Report under the Act 12 Vic. ch. 58, in conformity with the Address of the Legislative Assembly communicated to us in your letter of the 15th June. The Report is divided into two classes. The first exhibits the various Claims on which the evidence has been heard, (but on none of which has any judgment been rendered,) to the number of 693, as well as the several amounts of Indemnity claimed. The grounds on which these claims are founded, with the names and residence of the parties. The sum claimed by these 693 parties amount to £95,790 5s. 8d. Currency.

The second class comprises all the remaining claimants, with their residences, amounts and grounds of claims. The number of these is 1935, and the sum £106,289 14s. 4d. Currency.

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As the reception of Claims was by the Statute limited to the 1st May, 1850, and considerable portion of our time was occupied in the discharge of this duty, and much of it consumed by the frequent and necessary interruptions for the presentation of Claims, whilst evidence was being received on Claims undergoing examination—and that no one entitled to indemnity should be excluded—the three months preceding the 1st of May was in great part devoted to the reception of Claims in the various Counties where these Claimants resided.

In addition it may not be unnecessary to call to your recollection, for the information of His Excellency the Governor General, that the Claims we have to examine, are not like those in the ordinary Courts of Justice, where the oath to the sum total, and the signature is alone necessary to establish the proof. Whereas, our claims are composed of an infinite number of items, every one of which has to be proved by three several parties—totally unlettered—who will swear to every thing severally, from their inability to combine numbers, but from scruples of conscience, to nothing *en bloc*.

We have not only to examine minutely into the justice of all claims but to apportion the Indemnity according to the true intent and meaning of the Act.

To secure this most important object, as well as ourselves from reproach, it is necessary to recur to antecedents, by extending the examination of parties claiming, beyond the proof necessary merely to

establish the actual amount of loss suffered, so that persons guilty of the heinous crime of Rebellion may not be relieved from losses brought on them by their own offences.

Although the duty of the Commissioners will now be confined to the hearing of the claims in the second class, and to the judgments on both, it must be apparent that no human intelligence or industry can accomplish this within the time prescribed by the Statute, and we therefore avail ourselves of this opportunity to state the fact for the information of His Lordship.

The other parts of the requisition being in possession of the Government, we deem it unnecessary to supply them.

We have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servants,

P. H. MOORE,
J. VIGER,
JNO. SIMPSON,
W. C. HANSON.

The Honourable
JAMES LESLIE,
Provincial Secretary,
&c. &c. &c.
Toronto.

Appendix
(S.S.)
8th August.

RETURN of CLAIMS filed before the Commission appointed under the Act 12 Vict. cap. 58, for LOSSES arising out of the REBELLION of 1837 and 1838; shewing the Residence of each Person, and the Amount and Nature of the Losses, with remarks.

COUNTIES OF ROUVILLE AND MISSISQUOI.

No. of Claim.	NAME OF CLAIMANT.	RESIDENCE OF CLAIMANT.	AMOUNT OF CLAIM.			NATURE OF CLAIM.
			£	s.	d.	
1	Francis Manie	Foucault.....	71	18	9	Burning.
2	Charles Miller	St. Armand, West.....	314	13	0	do
3	Garret Sixby	do	26	2	0	do
4	Singleton Ketchum	Caldwell's Manor	5	10	0	Provisions for Troops.
5	John Gibson	Foucault.....	72	0	9	Burning and medical aid.
6	David Nutt.....	Caldwell's Manor	18	2	0	Damage and destruction.
7	Daniel M'Callum	Foucault.....	169	5	9	Burning.
8	James Campbell.....	Caldwell's Manor	18	0	0	Loss of Horse.
9	Samuel Adams	do	13	17	6	Pillage.
10	Joseph Garipey	Henryville	315	4	0	do
11	Joseph Demas	St. George	117	4	0	Wounds and Doctor's fees.
12	Joshua Buller.....	Caldwell's Manor	4	3	0	Work done for Government.
13	Elkana Philips	Stanbridge	100	0	0	Destruction of Property.
14	Albert Chapman	Clarenceville	25	0	5	do do
15	Harvey Huxley	Alburgh	112	3	4	Burning.
16	Uriah Laffin	Clarenceville	31	2	6	Arms and other property furnished to Government.
17	John Hawley	Beach Ridge	5	5	0	Provisions for Troops.
18	Widow M'Cauley	St. Armand	15	0	0	Horse killed on Government duty.
19	James Gillivray	Sabervois	51	6	8	Pillage, and provisions taken.
20	Ira Johnson	Beach Ridge	414	19	7	Pillage.
21	Oliver Flagg	Clarenceville	183	1	6	House Rent and Speculative.
22	William Andrews	Foucault.....	14	6	1	Provisions for Troops.
23	Henry Linn	St. George	123	5	0	Wounds.
24	Henry Salls	St. Athanase	22	10	0	Burning.
25	Joseph Duquette	Henryville	7	7	6	Pillage.
26	Abel Smith	Phillipsburgh.....	60	10	9	Provisions for Troops.
27	Captain H. Moore	Moore's Corner.....	121	6	3	Damage and Food for Troops.
28	Lodorik F. Strite	Missisquoi Bay	35	2	6	Board and Lodging of Troops.

Appendix
(S.S.)

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RETURN of CLAIMS filed, &c.—REBELLION LOSSES, &c.—(Continued.)

Appendix
(S.S.)

8th August.

COUNTIES OF ROUVILLE AND MISSISQUOI.—(Continued.)

No. of Claim.	NAME OF CLAIMANT.	RESIDENCE OF CLAIMANT.	AMOUNT OF CLAIM.			NATURE OF CLAIM.
			£	s.	d.	
29	Isaac Flagg	Clarenceville	12	10	0	Pillage.
30	Abram Osborne	St. Thomas	150	0	0	do
31	Wesleyan Chapel	Clarenceville	20	0	0	Use of said Chapel.
32	W. G. Clarke	do	168	11	3	Pillage and Burning.
33	Wesleyan Chapel	Phillipsburg	15	0	0	Use and Damage of Chapel.
COUNTY OF ROUVILLE.						
44	Louis Charboneau	Ste. Marie	5	0	0	Pillage.
45	Edouard Vincellette	St. Athanase	164	0	8	do
46	Edouard Houlte	do	41	8	7	do
47	Jacques Séné	Ste. Marie	22	15	11	do
48	John Mounsay	St. Athanase	91	6	7	do
49	J. Baptiste Sorette	St. Jean Baptiste	10	0	0	Lodging Troops.
50	J. Baptiste Dahean	St. Athanase	90	3	4	Burning.
52	Veuve A. Têtro	Ste. Marie	17	11	6	Pillage.
53	Joseph Rainville	do	83	8	0	do
54	Pierre Rainville	do	4	0	10	do
55	André Metelly	do	1	10	0	Gun delivered up.
56	Edouard Vedal	St. Athanase	23	12	6	Pillage.
57	Felix Bessette	Ste. Marie	5	12	0	do
58	Pierre Messieurs	do	3	1	3	do
59	Timothé Rainville	do	1	8	9	do
60	Joseph Loïselle	do	7	17	8	do
61	Amable Boulet	do	8	17	9	do
62	Timothé Franchère	St. Mathias	981	9	5	Pillage and Burning.
63	François Goyette	St. Athanase	108	16	0	Burning.
64	Ignace Rousseau	Ste. Marie	20	16	4	Pillage.
65	Charles Le May	do	29	5	10	Destruction of Property.
66	François Tanguay	do	4	5	3	Pillage.
67	Joseph Girouard	St. Jean Baptiste	17	16	8	Destruction of Property.
68	Eustache Soupras	St. Mathias	125	5	2	Pillage.
69	François Denecourt	St. Gregoire	405	0	0	Burning.
70	J. Baptiste Berger	do	5	10	0	do
71	Paul Morris	L'Acadie	19	5	0	Pillage.
72	J. Baptiste Têtro	Ste. Marie	82	8	2	do
73	David Masé	St. Hilaire	2	7	6	do
74	Gabriel Duclos	Ste. Marie	19	10	0	Pillage and Destruction.
75	Louis Larivière	St. Hilaire	2	12	3	Pillage.
76	Alexis Galipeau	do	4	5	0	do
77	Theophile Legarde	do	2	8	2	Pillage and Lodging Troops.
78	François Coté	do	29	6	4	do do do
79	Joseph Touné	Vadehoncœur	5	1	3	do do do
80	J. Baptiste Haneux	St. Hilaire	11	10	9	Lodging Troops.
81	Nicholas Goder	Ste. Marie	1	10	0	Gun delivered up.
82	François Têtro	St. Mathias	77	19	6	Pillage.
83	Joseph Rainville	Ste. Marie	1	10	0	Gun delivered up.
84	M. D. M. LaPierre	St. Damase	202	2	4	Pillage and Destruction.
85	Pierre Caneau	Ste. Marie	12	10	0	Pillage.
86	Veuve F. Rainville	do	6	18	9	do
87	Antoine Loïselle	do	11	11	9	do
88	Louis Marcoux	do	1	10	0	Gun delivered up.
89	François Marcoux	do	4	11	2	Pillage.
90	Joseph Marcoux	do	2	3	7	do
91	J. Baptiste Adams	do	3	9	11	do
92	Charland & Daner	St. Athanase	239	4	9	Pillage.
93	Pierre Gigault	St. Mathias	8	15	0	do
94	J. F. Whitefield	West Farnham	10	16	8	Ball cartridge, &c. for H.M. Troops.
95	Francis Mullins	do	13	10	0	Provisions for Troops.
96	Mathias Bessette	St. Athanase	7	14	10	Pillage.
97	Veuve T. Camphill	do	23	15	0	do
98	Edouard Clement	St. Charles	28	4	6	do
99	Joseph Aiel	St. Athanase	14	4	4	do
100	Jacques Suroget	do	17	15	0	do
101	Pantalion Bouchard	do	9	7	10	do
102	Alexander Syr	Granby	28	2	6	Pillage and Destruction.
103	Veuve F. Gagnon	St. Athanase	16	4	10	Burning and Pillage.
104	Etienne Hébert	do	2	4	10	Pillage.
105	J. Bte. Amaud	do	8	0	5	do
106	Veuve Abm. Arcaud	do	32	12	0	do
107	Veuve J. B. Bourbonneau	St. Jean Baptiste	7	11	8	Pillage and Lodging Troops.
108	Amable Miclet	St. Marie	22	2	3	Pillage.
109	Isaie Hudon	St. Athanase	52	10	3	do

RETURN of CLAIMS for REBELLION LOSSES, LOWER CANADA.—(Continued.)

9th August.

COUNTY OF CHAMBLY.

8th August.

No. of Claim.	NAME OF CLAIMANT.	RESIDENCE OF CLAIMANT.	AMOUNT OF CLAIM.			NATURE OF CLAIM.
			£	s.	d.	
110	Pierre Surprenant	St. Athanase	8	7	1	Pillage.
111	Vital Simineau	do	56	2	5	do and Destruction.
112	Robert M'Korkill	West Farnham	43	15	11	Provisions for Troops.
113	Albert P. White	St. Athanase	30	15	5	Destruction of Property.
114	Albert Robert	St. Bruno	11	5	0	Pillage.
115	Pierre Gazette	do	12	10	0	do
116	Pierre Paradis	St. Valentine	865	10	0	Burning.
117	François Menard	St. Bruno	10	0	0	Pillage.
118	André Proteau	do	50	0	0	Money Stolen.
119	Guillaume Roy	Boucherville	20	15	0	Pillage.
120	François Gauthier	do	21	7	6	do
121	Maurice Roy	do	19	18	6	do
122	J. B. Breudeau	do	10	17	6	do
123	Louis Pillett	do	7	2	2	do
124	Jacques Daragon	St. Gregoire	28	2	2	do and Destruction.
125	James Hamson	St. Johns	92	10	0	Burning.
126	William Simpson	do	27	17	6	Rent, and Lodging Troops.
127	Casimere Dupesne	Chambly	0	15	0	Gun delivered up.
128	J. B. Dupesne	do	1	0	0	do do do
129	Louis Mongeau	do	20	6	3	do do do and Pillage.
130	Louis Mongeau, fils	do	13	0	0	Pillage.
131	Louis Trudeau	Longueuil	18	10	0	do
132	Narcisse Trudeau	do	119	15	0	do
133	Alexis Colin	do	50	17	6	Destruction.
134	André Trudeau	do	12	10	0	Board and Lodging Troops.
135	Charles Trudeau	do	13	1	6	Pillage and do do
136	Luc Dubue	do	221	10	7	Burning and Pillage.
137	William Barlbridge	St. Johns	13	18	9	Pillage.
139	Joseph Geddes	St. Athanase	16	12	6	do
140	Patrick McKamon	do	37	12	8	Destruction.
138	Antoine Bissonette	L'Acadie	45	5	0	Pillage.
141	Joseph Masson	Chambly	2	0	0	Gun delivered up.
142	Benoni Charet	Blairfindie	32	10	0	Pillage.
143	Joseph Trahan	do	25	0	0	Burning.
144	Charles Dupuis	L'Acadie	20	15	1	Pillage.
145	Joseph Guertin	Chambly	24	6	8	do
146	J. Bte. Senecal	St. Jean Baptiste	9	14	7	Lodging Troops.
147	Louis Patmaude	St. Bruno	26	19	11	Pillage.
148	Joseph Oclair	L'Acadie	1970	2	0	Burning and Pillage.
149	Joseph Huot	Longueuil	1	10	0	Gun delivered up.
150	Alexis Pinet	Varenes	500	0	0	Pillage.
151	Eugene Talhaue	do	16	16	10	do
153	Abraham Paradis	L'Acadie	197	14	2	Burning and Pillage.
152	François Dupont	do	460	17	7	do do
154	Hubert Letourneaux	do	16	0	0	Pillage.
155	Joseph Toiseau	Boucherville	10	6	9	do
156	Benjamin Lejeune	do	7	9	9	do
157	Pierre Coynal	Chambly	2	0	0	Gun delivered up.
158	J. Bte. Lanoir	do	2	0	0	do do do
159	Widow F. Higgins	West Farnham	103	10	0	Effects furnished Troops.
160	Narcisse Demers	St. Mathias	1	12	6	Guns delivered up.
161	Noël Breun	Chambly	2	0	0	do do do
162	Nicholas Proteau	do	2	0	0	do do do
163	Noël Darche, père	do	1	10	0	do do do
164	Christoph Fournier	Longueuil	9	18	8	Pillage.
165	Henry Stephens	do	14	12	6	do
166	Touissant Profontaine	do	24	0	6	do
167	Benjamin Bartaud	St. Johns	8	0	0	Rent of House.
168	Edouard Mace	St. Mathias	7	0	0	Pillage.
169	Joseph Picotte	L'Acadie	87	16	5	Burning and Pillage.
170	Joseph Dorval	Chambly	2	0	0	Gun delivered up.
171	J. Bte. Bissonette	L'Acadie	957	13	6	Burning and Pillage.
172	Alexis Richard	St. Jean	29	5	0	Did not proceed with his Claim.
173	Curé Mignault	Chambly	77	15	0	Burning.
174	Reverend Adam Theberge	Terrebonne	14	3	6	Pillage.
175	Laurent Colin	Longueuil	100	0	0	do and Lodging Troops.
176	F. B. Bruneau	St Bruno	78	4	6	Pillage.
177	Veuve F. Vian	Longueuil	18	13	2	Board and Lodging.
178	Joseph Deandelin	Chambly	1	15	0	Gun delivered up.
179	Antoine Robert	do	1	12	6	do do do
180	Christoph Fournier	Longueuil	10	14	0	Pillage.
181	Bazile Mignault	Chambly	2	0	0	Gun delivered up.
182	François Coutois	do	3	0	0	do do do

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RETURN of CLAIMS for REBELLION LOSSES, LOWER CANADA.—(Continued.)

Appendix
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COUNTY OF ST. HYACINTHE.

No. of Claim.	NAME OF CLAIMANT.	RESIDENCE OF CLAIMANT.	AMOUNT OF CLAIM.			NATURE OF CLAIM.
			£	s.	d.	
183	M. Joseph Crevier.....	St. Pie.....	42	0	11	
184	Charles Blanchet	LaPresentation	3	0	0	Pillage.
185	Veuve Guillaume Coutu.....	do	1	18	4	do
186	J. B. Janet dit Bouregard	do	40	3	11	do
187	Veuve Pierre Roberge	do	15	16	8	do
188	George Gagnon	do	5	7	11	do
189	Joseph Végiard	St. Damase.....	10	2	6	do
190	Joseph Chartier.....	LaPresentation	6	15	11	do
191	Jos. Janet dit Bouregard	do	5	13	6	do
192	Pierre Blachet	do	10	16	2	do
193	Veuve Joseph Leduc.....	do	2	5	10	do
194	Charles Sené	St. Cesaire	4	6	8	do
195	François Bouner	LaPresentation	12	8	4	do
196	Thomas Fleboth.....	St. Hyacinthe.....	5	10	6	do
197	Ignace Bousquet	St. Pie.....	3	10	0	Guns delivered up.
198	Antoine Gauvin	LaPresentation	7	12	2	Pillage.
199	Auguste Archambault	do	10	19	6	do
200	François Nadeau	do	8	7	10	do
201	Joseph Rainard	do	1	14	11	do
202	Veuve M. Bronnellet	do	12	16	11	do
203	Pierre Drapeau	do	5	15	7	do
204	Thomas O. Ganion.....	do	4	0	3	do
205	Louis Longeoise.....	St. Pie.....	3	15	0	Gun delivered up.
206	Christoph Dunarais	LaPresentation	3	1	10	Pillage.
207	Joseph Chapdelaine	do	6	0	10	do
208	Michel Meujo	St. Hyacinthe.....	1	5	0	Gun delivered up.
209	Joseph Plomondon.....	do	1	0	0	do do do
210	Antoine Baron	do	2	0	0	do do do
211	J. B. Legros dit St. Pierre	do	1	5	0	do do do
212	Charles Taite	do	2	0	0	do do do
213	Pierre Durand.....	do	27	0	4	Pillage.
214	Joseph Vasseur dit Belisle	St. Pie.....	1	5	0	Gun delivered up.
215	Jean B. Tétu	LaPresentation	4	16	8	Pillage.
216	Antoine Champeigny.....	St. Pie.....	13	18	5	do
217	Pierre C. Phancœuf	St. Damase.....	308	0	6	do
218	François C. Mars	Milton	50	0	0	Destruction.
219	André Gagnon	St. Damase.....	2	5	0	Pillage.
220	L. P. Chênequy	St. Benoit	400	0	0	do
221	Louis Dandelin	St. Hyacinthe.....	1	2	6	Gun delivered up.
222	François Jacques	LaPresentation	28	14	6	Pillage.
223	Louis Gelemeau	St. Cesaire	1	0	0	do
224	Florent Lefebvre	Bolton	9	6	4	do
225	Guillaume Monplasser	St. Cesaire	16	16	10	do
226	J. B. Monplaiser	do	8	0	0	do and Lodging Troops.
227	François Menard	do	6	10	0	Pillage.
228	Noël Sémard	do	4	4	6	do
229	Toussaint Gagnon	LaPresentation	6	6	3	do
230	J. B. St. Onge	St. Cesaire	159	8	9	Destruction, and Lodging Troops.
231	Antoine Chicouin	do	4	9	2	Pillage and do do
232	Octave Huot	do	9	15	0	Pillage.
233	Guillaume Plomondon	do	18	0	2	do and Lodging Troops.
234	Louis Frichette	LaPresentation	3	16	3	Pillage.
235	Joseph Chauon	St. Charles	173	10	10	Burning.
236	Joseph G. Coté	Stukely	79	12	8	Pillage.
237	Charles Euler	St. Hyacinthe.....	3	0	0	Guns delivered up.
238	Léon F. de Kirenac	do	27	11	0	Pillage.
239	Veuve Chas. Beauregard	LaPresentation	13	5	2	do
240	Caliste Gigon.....	Stukely	14	17	4	Lodging Troops.
241	Thomas Flubotte	St. Pie.....	1	10	0	Gun delivered up.
242	François Chicouine	do	1	10	0	do do do
243	François Chocquette	St. Hyacinthe.....	1	10	0	do do do
244	Joseph Bostodeau	do	116	17	6	Lodging Troops and Pillage.
245	Veuve Martin Bolieu.....	do	4	3	6	Pillage.
246	Pierre Brodeur	St. Dominique	5	0	0	do
247	Cécile C. Tétu.....	St. Hyacinthe.....	46	4	4	do and Lodging Troops.
248	François Papineau.....	St. Cesaire	19	1	0	Pillage.
249	Joseph Tessier	do	22	7	0	do
250	Jean M. Lavacque.....	St. Hyacinthe.....	10	0	0	Horse shot by the Troops.
251	Joseph Deragon.....	St. Cesaire	6	8	0	Pillage.
252	Antoine Arpin	LaPresentation	2	4	7	do
253	Pierre Arpin	do	1	5	0	Gun delivered up.
254	Antoine Côté	St. Hyacinthe.....	64	9	0	Pillage and Lodging Troops.
255	Eusebe Blanchette.....	St. Charles	20	0	0	Damage done.
256	Eusebe Cartier	St. Hyacinthe.....	38	0	8	Pillage.
257	Pierre Boulette	LaPresentation	22	0	0	do
258	J. J. Talham dit Lesperance	do	76	0	0	do

RETURN of CLAIMS for REBELLION LOSSES, LOWER CANADA.—(Continued.)

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COUNTY OF ST. HYACINTHE.—(Continued.)

No. of Claim.	NAME OF CLAIMANT.	RESIDENCE OF CLAIMANT.	AMOUNT OF CLAIM.			NATURE OF CLAIM.
			£	s.	d.	
259	Alexander LeBlanc	St. Pie	4	11	4	Pillage.
260	Joseph Meunier	St. Cesaire	2	0	0	do
261	Godfroy Raymond	St. Hyacinthe	41	12	6	do and Lodging Troops.
262	Edouard Arpin	La Presentation	10	0	0	Pillage.
263	Joseph Fitchette	St. Hyacinthe	15	0	0	do and Lodging Troops.
264	Joseph Palardy	do	10	19	6	Pillage.
265	J. B. Lалу dit Lamontague	do	15	3	6	do
266	Michel Rocque	St. Hyacinthe	1	10	0	Gun delivered up.
267	Joseph Blanchette	do	1	10	0	do
268	Hubert Harnois	do	21	0	0	Destruction of Property.
COUNTY OF RICHELIEU.						
269	Justin Girouard	St. Antoine	1	9	2	Pillage.
270	François Marcon	St. Ours	35	11	3	Damage done.
271	André Loïselle	St. Charles	9	1	6	Pillage.
272	Anselme Tetrault	St. Marc	62	12	4	do
273	Veuve John O'Brien	do	25	12	5	do
274	Veuve J. Jaquet	St. Ours	666	15	0	do
275	Edouard Tetrault	St. Marc	135	7	4	do
276	Louis Petit	do	7	17	0	do
277	Joseph Jeannotte	do	255	7	8	do
278	Augustin Adams	Belœil	6	9	11	do
279	Michael Bachaud	St. Charles	10	6	8	do
280	J. B. Maraudie	St. Ours	5	14	6	do
281	François Bonnet	do	5	14	6	do
282	Hector Duvert	St. Charles	261	11	6	do
282	Olivier Vandaudague	St. Ours	24	14	2	Pillage and Lodging Troops.
283	Veuve C. Marchessault	do	85	4	0	Pillage and Destruction.
284	Augustin Jodoin	St. Antoine	2	0	0	Gun delivered up.
285	Veuve F. Mount	St. Charles	61	10	5	Pillage.
286	Bazile Mathieu	St. Ours	12	10	0	Horse killed.
287	Prudent Malo	Belœil .....	.....	.....	.....	Claim against Nelson.
288	Jean Blanchette	St. Charles	2	10	0	Gun delivered up.
289	Veuve Antoine Daigle	St. Ours	225	15	10	Pillage.
290	J. B. Mignault	St. Denis	73	18	9	do
291	Beaudrault and Gervais	do	551	7	2	do
292	Denis Richer dit Laflech	St. Marc	32	13	11	do
293	J. E. Mignault	St. Denis	70	19	6	do
294	Louis Geureute	do .....	.....	.....	.....	Claim against Nelson.
295	Joseph & Jean Chewette	do .....	.....	.....	.....	do do
296	Louis Pagé	do	386	9	6	Pillage.
297	Joseph Courtemache	do	20	13	2	do
298	Joseph Galipeau	Belœil	15	11	3	do
299	Louis Duclos	do	53	18	4	do
300	Joseph Fournier	do	123	7	4	do
301	Simeon Richer	St. Denis	24	9	5	do
302	François M. Lamire	St. Charles	50	4	9	do
303	J. Baptiste Cormier	do	21	10	0	do
304	Antoine Leduc, fils	do	48	4	2	do
305	François Lajoie	St. Denis	1	15	10	do
306	Benjamin Richer	do	39	1	8	do
307	Antoine St. Jacques	do	28	1	2	do
308	J. B. Pleuff	St. Ours	13	0	10	do
309	André Lamotte	St. Antoine	1	10	0	Gun delivered up.
310	J. B. Tétrault dit Ducharme	St. Denis	61	18	7	Pillage.
311	Joseph Charpentier	do	68	5	0	do
312	Cartier & Raymond	St. Hyacinthe	233	0	5	do
313	Joseph Quaié dit Dragon	St. Denis	461	18	7	Pillage and Destruction.
314	André Janet dit Bourgard	do	33	11	0	Pillage.
315	Alexander Choquet	do .....	.....	.....	.....	Claim against Nelson.
316	Louis Dudevot	do	11	1	11	Pillage.
317	Joseph Phanceuf	do	12	16	7	do
318	Pierre Cheval	St. Antoine	5	0	0	Sword delivered up.
319	Veuve Michel Brien	St. Denis	3	5	0	Pillage.
320	Veuve A. Bonier	do	13	11	2	do
321	J. B. Bernard	Belœil	35	10	4	do
322	Joseph Malbœuf	St. Denis	5	7	6	do
323	Dr. Jacques Dorion	St. Ours .....	.....	.....	.....	Claim against Nelson.
324	Thomas Laffamme	St. Denis .....	.....	.....	.....	do do
325	François Cormier	St. Ours .....	.....	.....	.....	do do
326	Victor Jalbert	St. Denis	11	7	6	Pillage.
327	André Courtemache	do	12	8	0	do

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RETURN of CLAIMS for REBELLION LOSSES, LOWER CANADA.—(Continued.)

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COUNTY OF RICHELIEU.—(Continued.)

No. of Claim.	NAME OF CLAIMANT.	RESIDENCE OF CLAIMANT.	AMOUNT OF CLAIM.			NATURE OF CLAIM.
			£	s.	d.	
328	Joseph Brodeur	St. Antoine.....	7	8	8	Pillage.
329	Joseph Bélanger	St. Denis	139	2	2	Burning.
330	Louis Jeurault	do	6	13	2	Pillage.
331	François Menard	do	17	14	11	do
332	Veuve A. Maillet	do	2	19	3	do
333	Pierre Haller	St. Antoine.....	5	7	6	do
334	François P. Jalbert	St. Denis.....	151	11	0	do
335	Veuve S. Mongeon	St. Antoine.....	23	6	7	do
336	Veuve Charles Olivier	St. Denis.....	15	2	6	do
337	Olivier Chamard	do	509	3	6	do
338	Louis Brodeur	do	110	14	9	do
339	F. X. Lenois dit Rolland..	do	50	9	10	do
340	Chas. and Rose Frichette.	do	10	0	0	Horse shot.
341	Pierre Tétro dit Ducharme	do	7	10	0	Pillage.
342	Alexis Ayotte, père	do	13	12	0	do
343	Louis Grenon.....	do	2	15	0	do
344	Joseph Bousquet	do	17	18	4	do
345	Jacques Desnages	St. Antoine.....	4	19	6	do
346	J. Baptiste Maillet.....	St. Denis.....	236	19	7	do
347	Louis Chagnon	do	16	9	2	do
348	Scholastique Chewett	do	14	18	8	do
349	Amable Pion	Baie du Fevre	5	6	8	do
350	J. B. Paynette, père	St. Antoine.....	3	5	0	do
351	Francis Vandondaigue dit Gadbois	St. Denis.....	48	19	5	do
352	J. B. Vandondaigue	St. Denis.....	17	7	5	Pillage.
353	Simon Jussaume	Contreccœur	28	17	8	do
354	Christoph Phancœuf	St. Denis.....	23	5	0	do
355	F. X. Laforce.....	do	12	15	0	do
356	J. B. Masse.....	do	62	4	2	do
357	Pierre Lamotte	do	19	18	10	do
358	David Guertin	do	8	10	0	do
359	Michel Richard	do	0	13	4	do
360	Veuve J. B. Bayard	do	2	0	10	do
361	Veuve Charles Picard	St. Hyacinthe.....	175	0	0	do
362	Veuve Pierre Paquet.....	St. Denis.....	8	14	2	do
363	Marie Monette	do	5	12	6	do
364	Veuve Jos. Haller	St. Antoine.....	11	11	2	Gun and Lodging Troops.
365	Veuve F. T. Mignault	St. Denis.....	115	15	6	Pillage.
366	Gideon Cormier.....	St. Antoine.....	7	4	10	do
367	Denis Bousquet	St. Denis.....	10	5	9	do
368	Joseph Bousquet	do	4	5	0	do
369	Hector Durat	St. Charles.....	206	8	2	do
370	Louis Brodeur	do	30	19	10	do
371	Esther Tétrault	St. Denis.....	11	4	2	do
372	Marie Perrin dit St. Pierre	do	1	16	0	do
373	Ignace Fortier	do	5	7	6	do
374	Pierre Morin.....	do	5	1	10	do
375	Toussaint Champeaux	St. Rosalie	7	5	5	Pillage and Lodging Troops.
376	Levy Larne.....	St. Denis.....	13	19	0	Pillage.
377	Toussaint Bousquet	do	4	0	0	Guns delivered up.
378	Joseph Gamain	St. Ours	12	16	0	Pillage.
379	Toussaint Patenaude.....	Belœil	16	11	0	Pillage and Lodging Troops.
380	Louis Mongé	St. Ours	62	10	8	Pillage.
381	Charles Lebeau	St. Denis.....	8	11	3	do
382	Hypolite Mongé.....	St. Ours	52	14	5	do
383	J. B. Lacroix	St. Denis.....	6	5	9	do
384	Joseph Graville	do	2	8	1	do
385	Joseph Gawit.....	do	6	17	5	do
386	Veuve Joseph Maheu	do	2	3	0	do
387	François Gaudette.....	St. Antoine.....	1	6	10	do
388	Michel Caron	do	1	10	0	do
389	François Caron	do	4	18	0	do
390	Abraham Paquet	do	8	2	8	do
391	J. Baptiste Gaudette.....	do	7	0	8	do
392	Joseph Thibodeau.....	St. Denis.....	5	4	4	do
393	George St. Germain	do	97	15	8	do
394	J. B. Renaud	St. Antoine.....	3	10	0	do
395	Antoine Tremblay.....	Contreccœur	1	15	0	do
COUNTY OF VERCHERES.						
396	François L. L'Heureux...	Contreccœur	239	10	0	Pillage and Lodging Troops.
397	Augustin Perrin.....	St. Hilaire	23	17	4	Pillage.
398	J. B. E. Durocher	St. Charles.....	403	17	8	do

RETURN of CLAIMS for REBELLION LOSSES, LOWER CANADA.—(Continued.)

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COUNTY OF VERCHERES.—(Continued.)

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No. of Claim.	NAME OF CLAIMANT.	RESIDENCE OF CLAIMANT.	AMOUNT OF CLAIM.			NATURE OF CLAIM.
			£	s.	d.	
399	M. Chanon dit Colonas...	Verchères	13	7	5	Pillage.
400	Cristoph L'Hussier	Varennes	2	8	4	do
401	Janvier Bassiere.....	Verchères	1	8	8	do
402	François Brien	do	18	14	7	do
403	Joseph Beaugard	do	12	19	4	do
404	Veuve Joseph Amiot.....	do	8	19	5	do
405	Veuve X. Larose	do	2	7	6	do
406	Jacques Fontain, fils.....	do	8	15	9	do
407	Joseph Dansereau	do	44	7	6	do
408	Louis Monastisse	do	9	2	6	do
409	Jerome Brunelle	do	7	12	9	do
410	Xavier Tétreau	do	10	2	8	do
411	Pierre Robert.....	do	7	14	9	do
412	Joseph Dansereau	do	5	13	11	do
413	Michel Bouregard.....	do	25	1	8	do
414	Xavier Malhiot	do	84	9	1	Pillage and Lodging Troops
415	Michel Leronger	do	6	13	11	Pillage.
416	Joseph Bouregard	do	5	0	0	do
417	F. X. Chauon dit Cabanu	do	2	5	0	do
418	J. B. H. Rouville	Sorel	567	6	4	Pillage and Boarding Officers.
419	François Amiot	Verchères	14	0	5	Pillage.
420	Joseph Milotte	do	7	3	10	do
421	David Tétrault	do	10	16	7	do
422	Joseph Bonin.....	Contreccœur	25	14	7	do
423	Pierre Moreau	do	2	5	0	do
424	Michel Longevin	Varennes	2	0	8	do
425	Joseph Danavais	Verchères	1	12	11	do
426	J. B. Martin	do	1	5	0	Gun delivered up.
427	Lambert Chicoine.....	do	2	0	2	Pillage.
428	Lambert Lapierre	do	0	18	6	do
429	Michael Bome	Chambly.....	284	0	0	Burning and Destruction.
430	Veuve J. B. Jirard	Varennes	14	15	2	Pillage and Lodging, &c.
431	Jean Fontain, père.....	Verchères	7	2	9	Pillage.
432	Michel Lussier	do	4	10	10	do
433	Alexis Pinet	Varennes.....	.....	.....	.....	do
434	Charles Berard	Verchères	4	13	6	do
435	Louis Chagnon	do	2	13	6	do
436	Michel Janette	do	2	15	0	do
437	Toussaint Lamoureux ..	do	1	5	0	Gun delivered up.
438	Ambroise Senecal	do	10	8	4	Pillage.
439	Timothe Bertrand	do	79	12	8	do
440	J. B. Privé	Verchères	3	15	0	Guns delivered up.
441	Joseph Dansereau	do	2	2	6	do do do
442	Timothe Dansereau	do	10	12	2	Pillage.
443	Louis Dansereau	do	3	13	7	do
444	Pierre Dumais	do	3	4	10	do
445	Michel Burnell	Varennes.....	17	12	10	do
446	Joseph Grenon	Contreccœur	6	3	10	do
447	Narcisse Duhamel	do	5	17	6	do
448	Paul Grenon	do	8	0	0	do
449	Joseph Mongeon	Verchères	14	2	6	do
450	Clement Dansereau	Contreccœur	16	0	6	do
451	Louis Fiset.....	do	2	11	9	do
452	Veuve Noël Geard.....	do	3	3	6	do
453	Dorothé Devilleray	Varennes.....	2	16	0	Canon delivered up.
454	Léon Tétreau	Verchères	2	9	1	Pillage.
455	Joseph Germain.....	do	8	18	8	do
456	Veuve A. Germain.....	do	5	9	8	do
457	Antoine Joachim.....	do	7	5	7	do
458	Joseph Labossiere.....	Contreccœur	3	15	0	do
459	Etienne Cassavant.....	Verchères	11	8	8	do
460	George Weeks and A. Laframboise	Assignees to the Bankrupt Estate of W. Nelson	19745	15	7	
462	Victoire Chagnon	Verchères	4	5	0	Pillage.
461	André Chicoine	do	1	15	0	Gun delivered up.
463	Robert Lamoureux.....	Contreccœur	2	1	3	Pillage.
464	Joseph Gareau	St. Denis.....	12	16	9	do
465	Nicholas Gervais	Contreccœur	3	17	0	do
466	Veuve A. Marion	do	30	10	3	do
467	Louis Chanon.....	Verchères	1	8	0	do
468	Xavier Polardy	do	1	5	0	do
469	Frs. Chanon	do	1	7	6	do
470	Nicholas Dalpy	Varennes.....	2	0	0	do
471	Veuve P. V. Gervais.....	Contreccœur	3	19	10	do
472	Eloi Chagnon.....	Verchères	1	19	5	do
473	Jean Fontaine.....	do	5	17	5	do

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COUNTY OF VERCHERES.—(Continued.)

No. of Claim.	NAME OF CLAIMANT.	RESIDENCE OF CLAIMANT.	AMOUNT OF CLAIM.			NATURE OF CLAIM.
			£	s.	d.	
474	Joseph Labossiere	Contreccœur	5	4	2	Pillage.
475	François Gervais	do	4	3	6	do
476	Olivier Gervais	do	36	15	6	do
477	Olivier Hubert	do	5	18	10	Pillage and Lodging Troops.
478	Laurent Hubert	do	3	8	8	Pillage.
479	Clement Chabot	do	5	4	9	do
480	J. B. Lesuret	Verchères	3	10	0	Guns delivered up.
481	Joseph Donais	Contreccœur	3	11	0	Pillage.
482	L. M. Dezardy	do	4	18	0	do
483	Frs. Boisseau	Verchères	1	5	0	Gun delivered up.
484	J. B. Donais	Contreccœur	1	14	3	Pillage.
485	F. X. Tétro	Verchères	6	5	11	do
486	Michel Tétro	do	5	14	2	do
487	Augustin Handfield	do	2	8	4	do
488	J. B. Alette	do	2	7	0	Gun delivered up.
489	André Alette	do	2	0	6	do do do
490	Pascal Chanon	do	4	17	4	Pillage.
491	Joseph Lacroix	Contreccœur	3	5	6	do
492	Louis Gervais	do	8	7	6	do
493	Augustin Dansereau	Verchères	2	16	5	do
494	Pierre Chicoine	do	1	17	6	Gun delivered up.
495	Marel Dansereau	do	2	11	3	Pillage.
496	Joseph Chaput	Contreccœur	4	6	10	do
497	Frs. Lacroix	do	3	7	1	do
498	Joseph Dansereau	Verchères	2	10	0	Gun delivered up.
499	François Martel	do	1	5	0	do do do
500	Joseph Goyette	do	1	10	8	do do do
501	F. X. Paquet	do	1	15	0	do do do
502	Jos. Lamoreux	Contreccœur	39	11	0	Pillage.
503	Pierre Janet	Verchères	1	5	0	Gun delivered up.
504	Antoine Guindon	St. Antoine	5	3	5	do do do
505	Jerome Richard	Contreccœur	4	4	9	do do do
506	Frs. Charbonneau	do	3	0	4	do do do
507	J. B. Charbonneau	do	6	0	6	do do do
508	Louis Quintin	Varennnes	1	5	0	do do do
509	David Laurent	do	10	18	6	Pillage and Lodging.
COUNTY OF HUNTINGDON.						
510	Veuve M. Joyal	Napierville	48	2	2	Burning.
511	Veuve Frs. Trepanier	do	396	18	4	do
512	Edouard Remillard	L'Acadie	40	19	8	Pillage.
513	Fabrique of	Napierville	327	12	6	Money stolen.
514	Veuve L. Gagnon	St. Valentine	1449	16	6	Pillage.
515	Succession of E. Masson	Beauharnois	1736	4	3	do
516	Damase Masson	do	1670	16	4	do
COUNTY OF TWO MOUNTAINS.						
517	Joseph Beauchamp	St. Augustin	21	12	0	Pillage.
518	Thomas Ethier	St. Benoit	9	9	0	do
519	Thomas Ethier as Tutor to J. Ethier's children	do	9	2	0	do
520	Xavier Beauchamp	St. Eustache	27	4	0	do
521	Veuve J. B. Villeneuve	St. Anne	13	9	6	do
522	Louis N. Roehon	Terrebonne	94	9	4	do
523	Olivier Corbeau	do	2	10	0	Gun Delivered up.
524	Pierre Lemages	do	2	0	0	do do do
525	Felix Lemoges	do	1	10	0	do do do
526	Paul Ethier	do	2	0	0	do do do
527	André Casal dit Giraldo	St. Rose	12	10	0	do do do and Clock stolen.
528	W. H. Scott, M. P. P.	St. Eustache	5349	10	11	Pillage and Destruction.
529	Fabrique of	do	6793	15	8	Destroyed by Fire.
530	H. Ethier	St. Jerome	21	12	10	Pillage and Destruction.
531	Joseph Lacroix	St. Rose	1	10	0	Gun delivered up.
532	Joseph Filatreau	do	2	10	0	do do do
533	Veuve H. Leclaire	St. Eustache	276	10	6	Pillage.
534	Adolph Mariay	St. Adelle	44	2	0	do
535	J. B. Pilon	St. Eustache	4	0	0	Destruction.
536	Etienne Beauchamp	do	15	9	5	Pillage and Destruction.
537	Bazile Chanon	do	14	16	4	do do
538	Joseph Nadon	do	4	14	0	Destruction.

Appendix
(S.S.)
8th August.

RETURN of CLAIMS for REBELLION LOSSES, LOWER CANADA.—(Continued.)

Appendix
(S.S.)
8th August.

COUNTY OF TWO MOUNTAINS.—(Continued.)

No. of Claim.	NAME OF CLAIMANT.	RESIDENCE OF CLAIMANT.	AMOUNT OF CLAIM.			NATURE OF CLAIM.
			£	s.	d.	
539	J. B. Bélanger	St. Eustache	804	3	6	Destruction and Pillage.
540	Isaie Foisie	do	482	5	10	Burning and Pillage.
541	Veuve H. St. Germain	do	214	3	0	do do
542	Léon Marie	do	92	10	7	do do
543	J. B. Dumouchel	St. Benoit	3874	2	11	do do
544	François Masson	St. Eustache	88	13	1	do do
545	Simon Benard	St. Rose	11	0	0	Pillage.
546	Veuve Jos. Labelle	St. Eustache	2	16	2	do and Destruction.
547	François Gauthier	do	20	10	0	Burning.
548	Gregoire Féré	do	139	4	3	Pillage.
549	Thomas Paton	LaChute	20	10	10	do by Rebels.
550	Augustin Poudrette	St. Scholastique	163	6	0	do Burning, &c.
551	Louis N. Lazon	St. Jerome				
552	Alexis Aubé	St. Eustache	47	17	8	Pillage and Destruction.
553	Jacques Lacombe	St. Scholastique	98	6	2	do do
554	J. B. Lacombe	do	19	2	6	Pillage.
555	François Tougas	do	43	0	0	do and Destruction.
556	Jacques Lacombe, fils	do	23	17	6	Pillage.
557	Joseph Gauthier	do	5	3	9	do
558	Mrs. Daniel Seguin	do	2	5	4	do
559	Benjamin Robillard	Bytown, U. C.	97	0	0	Burning.
560	Michel Lauzon	St. Eustache	72	17	6	Pillage.
561	Charles Charette	St. Rose	2	10	0	Gun delivered up.
562	Joseph Payment	St. Eustache	27	6	7	Pillage and Destruction.
563	Pierre Marie	do	14	15	3	do do
564	Veuve Jos. Lalonde	St. Hermas	16	11	7	do do
565	Charles Cheny	do	97	9	7	do do
566	Joseph Legault	do	14	4	10	Pillage.
567	Ignace Roderigue	do	8	7	6	do
568	do do	do	16	11	7	do and Destruction.
569	Veuve Jos. Paquet	Bytown	52	13	9	Burning and Pillage.
570	Pierre Godin	St. Eustache	6	5	0	An Ox taken by Rebels.
571	Antoine Meloche	St. Hermas	15	2	10	Pillage.
572	Antoine Godin	St. Eustache	14	1	6	do
573	Jean E. Clarion	St. Benoit	21	2	9	Burning.
574	Veuve Pierre Clarion	St. Hermas	35	15	4	do
575	Jean Ouimette	St. Rose	1	10	6	Gun delivered up.
576	Charles Casseau	do	1	10	0	do do do
577	James Watts	St. Benoit	669	7	1	Burning and Pillage.
578	Damien Masson	do	519	19	8	Pillage and Destruction.
579	François Desooyeaux	do	106	7	11	do do
580	Paul Sequin	do	54	16	5	do do
581	Simon Blondiu	St. Rose	3	15	0	Guns delivered up.
582	Toussaint Monette	St. Benoit	31	12	8	Pillage and Destruction.
583	Bazile E. André	do	13	16	0	Pillage.
584	Veuve Jacques Brayer	do	18	1	3	do
585	Joseph Trottier	do	19	8	6	do
586	Joseph Cecille	do	3	10	0	Pillage and Destruction.
587	Antoine Raly	do	12	0	0	do do
588	Hyacinthe Tourangeau	do	15	5	0	do do
589	J. B. Bouleau	do	3	4	7	do do
590	Thomas Richer	do	20	13	0	do do
591	Joseph Lorrier	do	12	10	0	do do
592	Antoine Frenche	do	5	4	6	do do
593	Joachim Boyer	do	23	15	0	do do
594	Jérémie Frenche	do	5	15	1	do do
595	Joseph Richer	do	6	12	1	do do
596	Julien Angregnon	do	9	15	0	do do
597	Veuve H. Proulx	do	37	13	9	do do
598	Gideon Menard	do	18	5	0	do do
599	Louis LeBlanc	do	47	10	0	Burning and Pillage.
600	Marcel Biroleau	do	12	11	8	Pillage.
601	Rose A. Brazeau	do	14	2	1	do
602	Joseph Fortier	do	41	0	7	do
603	Albert Clement	do	33	15	0	do
604	Olivier Richer	do	22	8	2	do
605	Antoine Bertrand	do	50	2	6	do
606	Mrs. Isidore Depocas	do	5	18	2	do
607	Alexis Robillard	do	7	3	11	do
608	Jean B. Richer	do	168	7	9	do
609	Bazile Jeron dit Latulipe	do	248	15	2	Burning and Pillage.
610	M. E. Mongrain	do	259	7	9	do do
611	Amable Labrosse	do	452	13	3	do do
612	H. Denis	St. Hermas	18	5	2	do do

RETURN of CLAIMS for REBELLION LOSSES, LOWER CANADA.—(Continued.)

COUNTY OF TWO MOUNTAINS.—(Continued.)

No. of Claim	NAME or CLAIMANT.	RESIDENCE of CLAIMANT.	AMOUNT			NATURE of CLAIM.
			£	s.	d.	
613	Veuve L. Aubry.....	St. Hermas.....	368	11	10	Burning and Pillage.
614	Ignace Bensamne	St. Benoit	211	17	0	do do
615	Jacques Beauchamp	St. Eustache	28	7	4	Pillage.
616	Joseph Perrier	St. Scholastique.....	612	9	5	Burning and Pillage.
617	H. Parent, père	St. Eustache	19	10	0	Pillage.
618	Veuve Louis Masson.....	St. Benoit	1375	1	6	Pillage and Destruction.
619	J. B. Leberçau	do	150	11	3	do do
620	Joachim Richer	Rigaud	23	7	0	Pillage.
621	Jean J. Girouard	St. Benoit	2400	7	0	Burning and Pillage.
622	Dr. Jacques Labrie	do	500	0	0	Destruction of a manuscript copy of the History of Canada.
623	Veuve J. B. Dumouchel..	do	57	10	0	Pillage.
624	Dr. Dumouchel	do	57	18	6	do
625	Hercule Dumouchel	do	91	4	2	do
626	Augustin Laberçau	do	70	3	5	Burning and Pillage
627	Fabrique of.....	St. Benoit	7127	10	0	do do
628	Etienne Chartier	St. Philomeuc.....	430	9	0	do do
629	Mrs. Antoine Talbot.....	St. Pierre du Sud	30	7	3	do do
630	Antoine Boucher	Two Mountains.....	66	6	3	do do
631	Etienne Dubreil.....	St. Benoit	189	13	8	do do
632	Louis Joran dit Latulipe..	do	159	13	10	do do
633	Joseph Brazeau	do	155	18	0	do do
634	Jean B. Veziua	do	127	2	6	do do
635	Prisque Charbonneau	do	190	15	0	do do
636	Louis Brazeau	do	147	1	8	do do
637	Geoffry Perrier	do	350	19	0	do do
638	Louis Nadon	St. Rose	4	0	4	Guns delivered up.
639	Veuve J. B. Beautron	St. Eustache	39	1	3	Damage and Pillage.
640	Luc Girouard.....	do	12	0	3	Pillage.
641	Emery Féré	do	150	19	3	Burning and Pillage
642	Julie Féré	do	66	12	1	Pillage.
643	John Dunn.....	do	94	18	11	Burning and Pillage.
644	Veuve Laurent Vernits...	do	7	0	0	do do
645	Adelaide Delage.....	do	5	18	4	do do
646	J. B. Laviolette.....	do	230	0	0	Burning.
647	Joseph Beauchamp	do	6	2	1	Pillage.
648	Paul Richard	do	204	10	6	Burning and Pillage
649	Michel Legot.....	do	34	0	10	Pillage.
650	François Mallette	do	38	5	0	do
651	Augustin Laurent	do	11	8	9	do
652	Antoine Duguette	St. Augustin	21	6	8	do
653	Veuve A. Lalonde.....	Bytown	3	18	3	Destruction.
653	Charles Paradis.....	St. Eustache	8	12	6	Guns delivered up
655	James Carter	Gore	12	10	0	Destruction.
656	Charles Champagne	St. Eustache	23	17	8	Pillage.
657	Joseph Labrun	do	6	9	3	do
658	Eustache Desforges	do	52	10	0	Burning.
659	Joseph Rockburn dit La- roque.....	do	90	17	5	do
660	Amable Martel	do	17	1	3	do
661	François Caré.....	do	80	4	9	Pillage.
662	Louis Aubry	St. Scholastique.....	5	4	9	do
663	J. B. Rochon	St. Eustache	39	8	9	do
664	Antoine Groult	St. Augustin	24	7	6	do
665	Veuve François Masson..	do	202	16	2	Burning &c
666	Hilaire Desgardins.....	St. Scholastique.....	6	15	9	Pillage.
667	J. B. Desgardins	do	7	18	4	do
668	Xavier Leclair	St. Eustache	30	16	10	do
669	Marie Bélanger	do	223	1	9	do
670	Veuve George Johnston..	do	56	10	0	Burning, &c
671	Jos. Beautron dit Major..	St. Scholastique.....	483	8	9	do
672	Francis Cheffer and M. Biroleau	do	43	2	6	do
671	Edouard Beautron.....	do	521	4	7	do
674	J. B. Biroleau	St. Eustache	2	0	0	Pillage.
675	Joseph Tassé	Petit Nation	77	10	11	Burning and Pillage
676	Toussaint Goyer	St. Eustache	16	19	1	Pillage.
678	Veuve L. Vennet	St. Scholastique.....	74	10	0	Burning, &c.
679	Alexis Robillard.....	do	5	10	4	Pillage.
680	Frs. Danis	Plattsburgh, United States	116	15	0	Burning, &c.
681	Hyacinthe Dorion	St. Scholastique.....	355	15	3	do
682	Charles Fortier	do	9	14	11	Pillage.
683	J. B. Richer	St. Benoit	44	19	0	Burning and Pillage
684	Frs. Delage.....	St. Eustache	2	10	0	Guns delivered up.

RETURN of CLAIMS for REBELLION LOSSES, LOWER CANADA.—(Continued.)

8th August.

COUNTY OF TWO MOUNTAINS.—(Continued.)

8th August.

No. of Claim.	NAME OF CLAIMANT.	RESIDENCE OF CLAIMANT.	AMOUNT OF CLAIM.			NATURE OF CLAIM.
			£	s.	d.	
685	Veuve A. Rochon	St. Eustache	52	14	9	Pillage.
686	Jos. Robillard	do	29	8	10	do
687	Pierre Maisonneuve	St. Scholastique	17	4	8	do
688	Joachim Lalonde	St. Benoit	23	17	5	do
689	J. S. Vallée	St. Scholastique	107	16	4	Burning, &c.
890	Frs. Guendon	St. Eustache	8	5	0	Pillage.
691	Lambert Guerin	do	4	10	0	Gun delivered up.
692	Jacob Barcelo	St. Scholastique	1256	6	0	Burning, &c.
			£ 95790	5	8	

The above Claims have all been examined, but no amount has yet been awarded them.

THE FOLLOWING ARE THE UNHEARD CLAIMS.

COUNTIES OF ROUVILLE AND MISSISQUOI.

No. of Claim.	NAME OF CLAIMANT.	RESIDENCE OF CLAIMANT.	AMOUNT OF CLAIM.			NATURE OF CLAIM.
			£	s.	d.	
1	Jérémie Babien	Henryville	5	0	0	Pillage, Burning, and Destruction.
2	Joseph Fatoice	do	59	12	6	do do do
3	Seth Warner	do	159	14	10	do do do
4	Leonard Brown	Dunham	75	0	0	do do do
5	Willard Nichols	Clarenceville	27	5	0	do do do
6	J. & E. Gerrish	Phillipsburg	273	15	0	do do do
7	John Henderson	do	30	10	0	do do do
8	Seneca Robinson	do	31	17	10	do do do
9	Daniel Bush	Clarenceville	12	15	0	do do do
10	William Chitter	do	111	2	6	do do do
11	François Béchard	St. Gregoire	87	10	0	do do do
12	Joseph Vinette	St. Marie	3	7	0	do do do
13	François Chabot	St. Mathias	3	15	0	do do do
14	N. A. Brouillet	St. Marie	4	5	6	do do do
15	François Vigeant	do	9	17	11	do do do
16	Noël Benjamin	do	34	10	0	do do do
17	Abraham Arcand	Charteville	5	8	0	do do do
18	Luke Fagan	St. Marie	6	15	0	do do do
19	J. Baptiste Fontain	St. Hilaire	29	8	3	do do do
20	Joseph Roy	do	2	0	0	do do do
21	J. Baptiste Gaboury	do	2	0	0	do do do
22	Joseph Dubé	do	1	10	0	do do do
23	Louis G. Authier	do	2	0	0	do do do
24	François Mâché	St. Athanase	213	15	6	do do do
25	Jean Baptiste Lomme	St. Mathias	17	18	6	do do do
26	E. Douville	St. Hilaire	5	16	8	do do do
27	Etienne Poulin	St. Marie	3	5	9	do do do
28	Jacques Robitaille	St. Hilaire	25	2	6	do do do
29	Pierre Vieo	St. Gregoire	6	6	9	do do do
30	Eustache Gratton	St. Marie	10	3	4	do do do
31	J. B. Bessette	do	4	13	0	do do do
32	L. Marcoux	do	19	13	3	do do do

RETURN of CLAIMS for REBELLION LOSSES, LOWER CANADA.—(Continued.)

COUNTY OF CHAMBLY.

No. of Claim.	NAME or CLAIMANT.	RESIDENCE or CLAIMANT.	AMOUNT			NATURE OF CLAIM.
			£	s.	d.	
33	François Camulin	St. Bruno	2	0	0	Pillage, Burning, and Destruction.
34	Joseph Lambert	Chambly	3	0	0	do do do
35	Pierre Robert	St. Bruno	1	10	0	do do do
36	Bazile D'Argueau	Longueuil	1	5	0	do do do
37	Pierre Cuson dit Lange	St. Bruno	10	6	9	do do do
38	Joseph Huot	Longueuil	1	10	0	do do do
39	Charles Leforce	Boucherville				
40	Frs. Med. Petremoulx	St. Philippe	50	0	0	do do do
41	Joseph Med. Petremoulx	St. Johns	19	0	0	do do do
42	Charles Bonneau	do	27	2	10	do do do
43	François Ranger	Blairfindie	112	10	4	do do do
44	Godefroy Dubuc	Chambly	2	10	0	do do do
45	Jean G. Roy	Blairfindie	65	1	0	do do do
46	Antoine Rocheleau	Chambly	1	10	0	do do do
47	Amable Robert	do	46	18	0	do do do
48	Veuves Secard & Morand	Belœil	200	0	0	do do do
COUNTY OF ST. HYACINTHE.						
49	Joseph Chapdelain	LaPresentation	3	8	7	do do do
50	François Larivière	do	3	10	3	do do do
51	Cleophas Bernard	do	3	6	8	do do do
52	François Gosselin	do	3	3	2	do do do
53	Veuve C. Marchessault	St. Antoine	96	13	10	do do do
54	J. B. Bourque	St. Damase	101	0	0	do do do
55	William Bunoughs	Barnston	26	13	3	do do do
56	Veuve Charles Boucher	LaPresentation	1	12	6	do do do
57	François Girard	St. Cesaire	2	3	0	do do do
58	Alexander Daigle	LaPresentation	28	2	6	do do do
59	Charles Boucher	do	1	3	0	do do do
60	S. T. Lesperance	do	852	18	3	do do do
61	Thomas Nadeau	St. Cesaire	4	2	3	do do do
62	François Maille	do	8	3	0	do do do
63	Pierre Dancois	LaPresentation	1	19	0	do do do
64	D. G. Morrison	St. Hyacinthe	140	10	0	do do do
65	J. Bte. Maiotte	St. Cesaire	20	7	0	do do do
66	Prudent Huot	do	11	8	7	do do do
67	Joseph Lavallé	LaPresentation	3	0	6	do do do
68	Joseph Tétréau	St. Cesaire	3	7	8	do do do
69	Antoine Morin	do	4	8	6	do do do
70	Alexandre LeBlanc	St. Pie	4	11	4	do do do
71	François Allard	St. Cesaire	7	0	0	do do do
72	Gregoire Chabot	St. Dominique	1	10	6	do do do
73	Pierre Millette	LaPresentation	1	3	0	do do do
COUNTY OF RICHELIEU.						
74	J. B. Blanchard	St. Marc	49	9	0	do do do
75	Pierre Vel dit Sansoney	St. Ours	2	16	9	do do do
76	François Mathieu	do	12	12	6	do do do
77	D. Vallières	St. Charles	10	14	8	do do do
Null	J. B. Pion	St. Ours				
78	Xaxier Levitre	do	4	10	7	do do do
79	Veuve L. St. Jacques	St. Denis	175	16	8	do do do
80	Florentine Vigeant	do	2	10	0	do do do
81	Seriphin Bourque	do	2	0	0	do do do
82	Olivier Benoit	do	1	10	0	do do do
83	André Mahue	do	1	5	0	do do do
84	Louis Archambault	do	1	5	0	do do do
85	H. D'Eschambault	Boucherville	174	13	5	do do do
86	L. F. D'Eschambault	St. Denis	90	5	0	do do do
87	Dr. W. D'Eschambault	do				
88	Charles Valin	do	3	8	3	do do do
89	Nicolas Lenoix	St. Antoine	45	15	0	do do do
90	Pierre Côté	St. Denis	11	0	9	do do do
91	Antoine Lame	St. Antoine	1	0	0	do do do
92	Augustin Vincart	St. Denis	12	13	0	do do do
93	François Fontaine	do	1	15	0	do do do
94	Joseph Laliberté	St. Antoine	1	5	6	do do do
95	Augustin Lachappelle	St. Charles	3	0	0	do do do
96	Joseph Bartheaume	St. Denis	2	0	0	do do do
97	Louis Lagieu	do	2	5	4	do do do
98	Pierre Menard	St. Antoine	6	10	0	do do do
99	Pierre Renaud	do	3	18	9	do do do

Appendix
(S.S.)
8th August.

RETURN of CLAIMS for REBELLION LOSSES, LOWER CANADA.—(Continued.)

Appendix
(S.S.)
8th August.

COUNTY OF RICHELIEU.—(Continued.)

No. of Claim.	NAME OF CLAIMANT.	RESIDENCE OF CLAIMANT.	AMOUNT OF CLAIM.			NATURE OF CLAIM.
			£	s.	d.	
100	Louis Generout	St. Denis.....	1290	15	8	Pillage, Burning, and Destruction.
101	Pierre Bourgeois	do	38	7	1	do do do
COUNTY OF VERCHERES.						
102	Louis L'Hussier.....	Verchères	0	19	3	Pillage, Burning, and Destruction.
103	Joseph Mongeau	Varenes.....	0	15	0	do do do
104	Louis A. Robitaille	do	72	10	4	do do do
105	Alexis Demarais.....	Verchères	2	3	0	do do do
106	Henritte Logeau.....	Varenes.....	0	10	1	do do do
Null	Pierre Bourgeois .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
107	Moise Boisseau.....	Verchères	2	1	3	do do do
108	Denis Chagnon	do	4	13	9	do do do
COUNTY OF HUNTINGDON.						
109	Julien Remillard	Napierville	648	19	7	Pillage, Burning, and Destruction.
110	Basile Robert.....	do	28	11	0	do do do
111	A. Cyre	do	987	0	11	do do do
112	François Thibeau	do	26	12	2	do do do
113	Louis Monbeveau	St. Marguerite	21	2	6	do do do
114	J. Bte. Delorier.....	Napierville	36	6	4	do do do
115	Alexis Benoit.....	do	44	13	1	do do do
116	Joseph Remillard	do	14	15	0	do do do
117	Louis Guerin	do	12	2	0	do do do
118	J. Bte. Giroux	do	70	18	8	do do do
119	Frederick Miller	Lacolle	187	5	0	do do do
120	Julien Fontaine	Napierville	38	11	0	do do do
121	Louis Bélanger	do	19	15	10	do do do
122	Moyse Pinsonneault.....	St. Valentine	69	17	6	do do do
123	Joseph Roberge.....	do	119	16	10	do do do
124	Ambroise Hébert	Napierville	13	6	9	do do do
125	Antoine Bélanger	do	31	10	3	do do do
126	Veuve Lambert Fontaine.....	do	195	3	11	do do do
127	Joseph Grégoire, père	do	340	6	3	do do do
128	François Gamache.....	do	29	13	6	do do do
129	Marie M. Girard	Henryville	77	4	0	do do do
130	Laurent Raignault.....	Napierville	204	11	0	do do do
131	Pascal Blais	do	62	15	0	do do do
132	François Remillard	Blairfindie	218	17	6	do do do
133	Joseph Smith.....	Napierville	434	19	4	do do do
134	Célestin Lucier	do	10	0	0	do do do
135	Louis Martin	do	2	14	6	do do do
136	J. B. Dozois	do	14	0	0	do do do
137	François Pattenaude	Sherrington	89	5	11	do do do
138	Antoine Denault.....	St. Edouard	77	3	3	do do do
139	François Fauchez	Napierville	12	14	3	do do do
140	Thomas Hodgson	Lacolle	12	16	9	do do do
141	Joseph Trudeau.....	Napierville	386	9	6	do do do
142	Laurent Surprenant	do	3	15	0	do do do
143	Edward Williams	Burtonville	7	11	3	do do do
144	Dame F. Trudeau, veuve.....	Napierville	34	1	9	do do do
145	Célestin Bédard.....	do	37	17	0	do do do
146	Jacques Demers.....	do	168	0	0	do do do
147	Isai Martin.....	do	20	0	0	do do do
148	Joseph O. Breen	do	6	6	1	do do do
149	François Christie	do	51	13	5	do do do
150	Simón Lacroix	do	6	1	0	do do do
151	Maurin Boulée.....	do	90	2	3	do do do
152	Pierre Granger	do	11	10	0	do do do
153	Pierre Martin.....	do	42	8	6	do do do
154	François Martin.....	do	9	6	5	do do do
155	Simón Martin.....	do	13	0	0	do do do
156	Simón Larreau	do	188	7	0	do do do
157	François Remillard, fils.....	do	69	5	0	do do do
158	Laurent Coutu	do	26	18	0	do do do
159	Veuve Charles Pouliotte.....	do	10	2	4	do do do
160	Xavier Barbauld.....	do	389	14	6	do do do
161	Pierre Ferrier.....	do	28	8	4	do do do
162	Anselme Péro.....	do	28	14	8	do do do
163	Michel Moisan	do	37	17	2	do do do
164	Richard Eaman	do	36	0	0	do do do
165	Veuve A. Turgeon.....	do	265	1	10	do do do
166	François Giroux.....	do	10	11	9	do do do

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RETURN of CLAIMS for REBELLION LOSSES, LOWER CANADA.—(Continued.)

Appendix
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COUNTY of HUNTINGDON.—(Continued.)

No. of Claim.	NAME or CLAIMANT.	RESIDENCE or CLAIMANT.	AMOUNT or CLAIM.			NATURE of CLAIM.		
			£	s.	d.			
167	Julien Ricard.....	St. Valentine	5	7	10	Pillage, Burning, and Destruction.		
168	Louis Letourneau	Napierville	29	14	0	do	do	do
169	Pierre Pattenaude	Hemmingford	17	7	6	do	do	do
170	No Robert Bell	St. Edouard	91	8	3	do	do	do
171	Alexis Couture	Napierville	7	14	0	do	do	do
172	Toussaint Martin	St. Valentine	497	2	6	do	do	do
173	Joseph Ethier dit Dragon	do	82	12	0	do	do	do
174	Louis Senné	do	24	18	4	do	do	do
175	François Gamache.....	Napierville	85	16	8	do	do	do
176	J. B. Tremblay	do	47	10	3	do	do	do
177	Toussaint Lavoil.....	do	26	7	1	do	do	do
178	Veuve Chouinard	do	76	14	10	do	do	do
179	François Nolet	do	4	15	0	do	do	do
180	J. G. Lancing	Lacolle	168	1	8	do	do	do
181	Toussaint Lavoil, fil.	Napierville	4	18	11	do	do	do
182	George Cronkwright.....	Lacolle	531	17	0	do	do	do
183	Louis Ethier, père.....	St. Valentine	80	0	0	do	do	do
184	Louis Ethier dit Dragon..	do	27	11	3	do	do	do
185	Eustache Chouinard	Napierville	20	12	5	do	do	do
186	Mark Elvidge.....	Odelltown	226	7	6	do	do	do
187	Aaron Traver	Lacolle	247	18	9	do	do	do
188	Edouard Cyre.....	Napierville	82	17	9	do	do	do
189	Veuve Joseph Latour	do	57	13	0	do	do	do
190	Amable Barrette	do	46	1	6	do	do	do
191	Etienne Beaudoin	do	4	15	2	do	do	do
192	Pierre Turgeon	do	15	1	8	do	do	do
193	Cassimere Martineau.....	do	30	5	0	do	do	do
194	J. Baptiste Hall.....	do	20	17	6	do	do	do
195	J. B. Berthiaume	do	9	6	3	do	do	do
196	Joseph Brisset	St. Edouard	146	8	4	do	do	do
197	Andrew Boyington	Napierville	23	9	0	do	do	do
198	Veuve Charles Langlois...	do	5	6	0	do	do	do
199	Moyse Sans Cartier	do	2	19	3	do	do	do
200	Augustin Grenon	do	12	19	8	do	do	do
201	Joseph Hébert	do	6	5	0	do	do	do
202	Hubert Dupuis	do	3	19	0	do	do	do
203	Louis Mécier	do	13	2	6	do	do	do
204	Joseph Lefebvre.....	St. Edouard	6	5	0	do	do	do
205	John Odell	Lacolle	258	2	6	do	do	do
206	Joseph J. Odell	do	24	3	2	do	do	do
207	Thomas Scafe.....	do	16	13	10	do	do	do
208	Alexis Durocher.....	Napierville	35	4	0	do	do	do
209	Pierre Bissonnette	do	4	2	6	do	do	do
210	J. Bertrand, Esq.	Lacadie	82	5	0	do	do	do
211	B. Bouchard	St. Valentine	17	12	6	do	do	do
212	Pierre Visina	Napierville	58	15	0	do	do	do
213	Pierre Lémelin	do	21	10	0	do	do	do
214	Louis Lémelin	do	95	4	2	do	do	do
215	J. H. Surprenant	do	22	15	0	do	do	do
216	Benjamin G. Manning	Lacolle	12	15	9	do	do	do
217	David Chouinard	Napierville	181	7	1	do	do	do
218	Raymond Robert	do	25	8	11	do	do	do
219	François Pattenaude	L'Acadie	51	10	10	do	do	do
220	Julien Pattenaude.....	Napierville	23	7	0	do	do	do
221	Abraham Bérubé.....	do	20	5	6	do	do	do
222	Théodore Provost	St. Edouard	3	13	1	do	do	do
223	Richard Martineau	Napierville	18	9	7	do	do	do
224	Michel Bell.....	St. Edouard	21	15	5	do	do	do
225	J. Baptiste Parault	Napierville	10	13	4	do	do	do
226	Jacques Mélièr	St. Valentine	28	4	1	do	do	do
227	Movse Latour.....	Napierville	19	9	6	do	do	do
228	Pierre Godin	St. Valentine	10	12	6	do	do	do
229	Ambroise Landry	Napierville	12	10	0	do	do	do
230	George Curry.....	Lacolle	79	0	1	do	do	do
231	Joseph Lamoureux	Napierville	44	17	6	do	do	do
232	Joseph Lamoureux, fils.....	do	9	14	6	do	do	do
233	Jacques Catudal	do	37	7	4	do	do	do
234	Antoine Boyé.....	Blairfindie	70	9	4	do	do	do
235	J. B. Frédette, fils.....	Napierville	69	10	5	do	do	do
236	J. B. Frédette, père	do	26	9	2	do	do	do
237	Louis Audette	St. Valentine	30	18	0	do	do	do
238	Hubert Demers	do	163	19	0	do	do	do
239	Aubin Gamache.....	do	30	0	6	do	do	do
240	George Smith.....	Napierville	14	15	6	do	do	do
241	J. J. & J. Odell & Co....	Lacolle	133	0	0	do	do	do
242	Ira Wilson	do	11	16	3	do	do	do

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RETURN of CLAIMS for REBELLION LOSSES, LOWER CANADA.—(Continued.)

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8th August.

COUNTY OF HUNTINGDON.—(Continued.)

No. of Claim.	NAME OF CLAIMANT.	RESIDENCE OF CLAIMANT.	AMOUNT OF CLAIM.			NATURE OF CLAIM.
			£	s.	d.	
243	David Fredetta	Sherrington	48	1	6	Pillage, Burning, and Destruction.
244	Julien Fredette	do	45	19	3	do do do
245	Thomas Hewson	Lacolle	16	16	0	do do do
246	Veuve Louis Griffard	Napierville	17	18	11	do do do
247	Ambroise Paré	do	256	1	0	do do do
248	Ralph Moore	Lacolle	44	12	8	do do do
249	Antoine Fillion	Napierville	49	0	0	do do do
250	Antoine Marchessault	do	57	17	10	do do do
251	Hubert Gregoire, fils.....	do	45	5	0	do do do
252	Alexandre Pinsonnault.....	St. Valentine	211	15	0	do do do
253	Pierre Blais.....	Napierville	9	0	0	do do do
254	Veuve Thomas Guay.....	St. Valentine	15	15	0	do do do
255	Veuve M' Cabe	Napierville	47	14	4	do do do
256	Crispain Guay	St. Valentine	9	15	6	do do do
257	Ambroise Guay	Lacolle	18	12	0	do do do
258	Midard Dupuis	St. Edouard	34	11	0	do do do
259	F. X. Latour	Napierville	41	17	0	do do do
260	Zenas Clarke	Lacolle	15	2	6	do do do
261	J. Bte. Palin	Napierville	10	8	0	do do do
262	Joseph Monjeau.....	St. Valentine	40	6	3	do do do
263	Luc Perrin	St. Edouard	5	15	10	do do do
264	Joseph Belle	Napierville	10	7	6	do do do
265	Joseph Daumé dit La- violette	Lacolle	7	16	3	do do do
266	Augustin Plauquin	do	158	8	6	do do do
267	François Monnette.....	St. Edouard	31	10	9	do do do
268	Julien Monnette	do	1	10	0	do do do
269	Jacob Remillard.....	Napierville	5	10	0	do do do
270	L. M. Ducoigne.....	Blairfindie	208	18	0	do do do
271	Dominique Monnet	St. Remi.....	402	0	0	do do do
272	Isaac Henkel	St. Edouard	7	0	0	do do do
273	J. B. Lukin, N. P.....	Napierville	250	0	0	do do do
274	F. X. Dumas	Lacolle	31	7	6	do do do
275	Laurent Carpentier	do	15	12	6	do do do
276	Michel Normandin	do	5	5	0	do do do
277	Joseph Palin	St. Valentine	16	4	0	do do do
278	François Ethier	do	13	0	0	do do do
279	Paul E. Fortin	do	5	10	6	do do do
280	François Fontaine	Blairfindie	19	0	0	do do do
281	François Ranger.....	do	246	5	0	do do do
282	do do	L'Acadie.....	302	10	0	do do do
283	William Robinson	Lacolle	04	17	5	do do do
284	Veuve J. Bonneau.....	St. Valentine	2	1	3	do do do
285	Pierre Hébert.....	Napierville	20	16	0	do do do
286	Ambroise Charbonneau.....	do	136	16	2	do do do
287	Alexis Hébert.....	do	86	1	5	do do do
288	Amable Denant	St. Valentine	1	0	0	do do do
289	Edouard Chattelle	Napierville	71	18	6	do do do
290	Louis Dumais.....	St. Valentine	48	0	11	do do do
291	Veuve J. Blain	do	1	10	0	do do do
292	Antoine Beloin	Napierville	20	10	0	do do do
293	Julien Landrie	St. Valentine	46	9	2	do do do
294	Alexis Pattenaude	do	37	18	9	do do do
295	Narcisse Gregoire	Napierville	8	14	6	do do do
296	Joseph Marceau.....	do	87	17	4	do do do
297	Veuve N. Gamache	do	15	10	2	do do do
298	Médard Lucier	do	6	7	0	do do do
299	J. M. Bonneault	do	6	8	9	do do do
300	Eusèbe Robert	Napierville	7	10	0	do do do
301	Veuve J. B. Cyre	do	24	19	11	do do do
302	Uriah Traver	Lacolle	46	17	6	do do do
303	Zozains Tremblay	Napierville	10	0	0	do do do
304	Louis Dupuis.....	Lacolle	464	15	0	do do do
305	Antoine Hébert	Napierville	10	0	7	do do do
306	Veuve J. Lamoureux.....	do	104	3	3	do do do
307	Joseph Brisson	St. Remi.....	7	10	0	do do do
308	Pierre Surprenant	Lacolle	108	7	0	do do do
309	Michel Richard	do	40	14	0	do do do
310	Simon Corbière	do	65	9	10	do do do
311	Grégoire Guay	St. Valentine	7	18	0	do do do
312	Homér Woodsworth	Lacolle	9	0	8	do do do
313	Louis Frichette	Napierville	11	11	6	do do do
314	Charles Litémont	Lacolle	52	3	4	do do do
315	Marie A. Lanoue	Napierville	28	10	6	do do do
316	J. B. Daigneau	Lacolle	77	1	7	do do do
317	Laurent Caron	do	20	7	9	do do do

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RETURN of CLAIMS for REBELLION LOSSES, LOWER CANADA.—(Continued.)

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(S.S.)
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COUNTY OF HUNTINGDON.—(Continued.)

No. of Claim.	NAME OF CLAIMANT.	RESIDENCE OF CLAIMANT.	AMOUNT OF CLAIM.			NATURE OF CLAIM.
			£	s.	d.	
318	Antoine Daigneau	Lacolle	16	17	11	Pillage, Burning, and Destruction.
319	Alexis Hébert	Napierville	17	18	4	do do do
320	Jean Montenémé	Lacolle	43	14	0	do do do
321	Michael Grimes	do	11	17	4	do do do
322	Veuve Baptiste Boyer	St. Edouard	156	15	11	do do do
323	Ambroise Poisseau	Lacolle	140	13	0	do do do
324	Michel Lucier	Napierville	132	5	0	do do do
325	Augustin Bissonnette	St. Valentine	75	6	3	do do do
326	Olivier Bédard	Napierville	5	17	3	do do do
327	Pierre Reignier	Lacolle	29	9	3	do do do
328	Edouard Bédard	do	7	4	6	do do do
329	Isaac Hébert	Napierville	3	11	6	do do do
330	Laurent Corbiere	Lacolle	142	15	4	do do do
331	J. B. Leblanc	Napierville	21	10	0	do do do
332	George Keddy	Lacolle	52	0	6	do do do
333	J. B. Pattenaude	do	145	3	8	do do do
334	J. B. Bousquet	do	5	13	9	do do do
335	Alexis Hébert	Napierville	1	9	9	do do do
336	Toussaint Ciréo	St. Edouard	6	12	6	do do do
337	Joseph Beaudin	St. Jacques	79	14	2	do do do
338	James Coey	Sherrington	5	0	0	do do do
339	Guillaume Belouin	Lacolle	47	15	0	do do do
340	François Remmillard	do	96	4	2	do do do
341	David Laurd	Blairfindie	20	0	0	do do do
342	Thomas Couture	Lacolle	83	8	10	do do do
343	David Roy	Blairfindie	125	15	0	do do do
344	Laurent Dupuis	Napierville	45	18	2	do do do
345	Pierre Bousquet	Lacolle	60	18	4	do do do
346	Josephet Lacroix	Napierville	5	3	3	do do do
347	Charles Roy	Blairfindie	25	8	4	do do do
348	Laurent Roy	do	34	17	6	do do do
349	Julien Couture	do	14	17	6	do do do
350	Antoine Merizzie	Napierville	912	13	2	do do do
351	Louis Toupin	St. Valentine	38	13	6	do do do
352	Antoine Boisseneau	do	50	0	0	do do do
353	Joseph Tellier	Napierville	21	2	6	do do do
354	Noel Thiébeau	St. Valentine	20	19	0	do do do
355	Veuve P. Bourdeau's heir.	do	3	0	0	do do do
356	Vital Bouchard	Napierville	62	2	6	do do do
357	Ignace Fradette	do	13	10	10	do do do
358	Constant Bousquet	do	501	3	5	do do do
359	Joseph Traham	do	62	6	10	do do do
360	Luc Verdon	St. Edouard	49	18	0	do do do
361	Antoine Gamache	St. Valentine	12	19	8	do do do
362	Pierre Cyr	Napierville	20	0	0	do do do
363	Alexis Brunelle	do	34	15	0	do do do
364	Etienne Brunelle	do	25	19	3	do do do
365	Augustin Beaudreau	do	21	13	0	do do do
366	Louis Thétro	do	4	12	11	do do do
367	Joseph Hébert	do	7	15	0	do do do
368	Isaie Martin	do	7	15	0	do do do
369	Alexis Benoit	do	7	15	0	do do do
370	Paul Lorrette	Lacolle	12	0	5	do do do
371	Joseph Ethier	St. Valentine	15	0	0	do do do
372	Veuve J. Coté	Napierville	4	8	0	do do do
373	Veuve Joseph Latour	do	13	10	0	do do do
374	Warren Johnson	Lacolle	14	12	3	do do do
375	Basile Lussiere	do	15	9	6	do do do
376	James O'Connor	do	25	11	0	do do do
377	André Marois	Napierville	11	0	0	do do do
378	Pierre Paulin	do	18	9	6	do do do
379	Antoine Forgeue	St. Valentine	20	0	0	do do do
380	Joseph Piedalu	Blairfindie	183	14	10	do do do
381	Dominique Piedalu	do	24	9	4	do do do
382	Albert Couture	Lacadie	22	4	6	do do do
383	John Stockdale	Napierville	15	5	0	do do do
384	Joseph Alexander	do	14	15	0	do do do
385	John Wrights	St. Valentine	49	17	6	do do do
386	Maxime Hénaut	do	54	5	9	do do do
387	Ambroise Sabourin	do	24	0	11	do do do
388	Alexander Joiner	Lacolle	35	0	0	do do do
389	Jean Levéque	do	26	13	2	do do do
390	Joseph Bachant	do				No Sum named.
391	André Guernon	St. Valentine	20	15	0	Pillage, Burning, and Destruction.
392	Sophie Roberge	Napierville	14	5	0	do do do
393	Barney Hughes	Lacolle	15	5	0	do do do

RETURN of CLAIMS for REBELLION LOSSES, LOWER CANADA.—(Continued.)

COUNTY of HUNTINGDON.—(Continued.)

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No. of Claim.	NAME or CLAIMANT.	RESIDENCE or CLAIMANT.	AMOUNT			NATURE of CLAIM.
			£	s.	d.	
394	Josiah Lewis	Lacolle	4	0	0	Pillage, Burning, and Destruction.
395	Charles Millette.....	Napierville	28	5	0	do do do
396	Louis Remillard.....	do	35	17	8	do do do
397	François Grenon	do	19	11	2	do do do
398	Mathurin Hébert	do	65	18	6	do do do
399	Mrs. James Martin	St. Remi.....	354	4	9	do do do
400	Isaac Oligney.....	do	782	16	5	do do do
401	Trave Vanblit	Lacolle	40	6	4	do do do
402	Pierre Robert.....	do	28	7	11	do do do
403	William Scriver.....	do	9	15	0	do do do
404	Cornelius Vanvlic	do	13	6	8	do do do
405	Frs. X. Guay.....	Napierville				No Sum named.
406	Ignace Girard.....	do	20	12	5	Pillage, Burning, and Destruction.
407	Jacques Marceau	do	13	16	0	do do do
408	François Vézina.....	do	12	10	0	do do do
409	Abram Bessette.....	do	26	15	0	do do do
410	Bernard Brouellet.....	do	27	10	0	do do do
411	James Gaul.....	Lacolle	32	6	4	do do do
412	François Menard	St. Edouard	41	7	6	do do do
413	Etienne Lavoie	Napierville	3	5	0	do do do
414	Jean Bte. Ouillet	St. Edouard	7	15	0	do do do
415	Christoph Sythe.....	do	4	17	1	do do do
416	André Provost.....	do	10	18	7	do do do
417	Michel Surprenant.....	do	15	14	0	do do do
418	Clement Ferland.....	Napierville	4	10	0	do do do
419	Joseph Audette.....	St. Valentine	192	15	9	do do do
420	François Bourassa	Blairfindie	25	0	0	do do do
421	Toussaint Duclas	Lacolle	11	15	0	do do do
422	François Lavallé	do	12	2	6	do do do
423	François Marchaud	St. Johns.....	150	0	0	do do do
424	Paul Pinsonnault	St. Remi.....	49	8	1	do do do
425	Pierre L'Heureux	Blairfindie	434	3	0	do do do
426	Jean Cozino	Napierville	9	15	0	do do do
427	William Pain	Lacolle	15	4	0	do do do
428	David Scott.....	do	7	0	0	do do do
429	Veuve Frs. Fournier.....	Henriville	4	1	0	do do do
430	Pierre Gamache.....	Napierville	15	10	0	do do do
431	Mr. Pierre Roy	L'Acadie.....	32	14	0	do do do
432	Jacques Poisson.....	St. Edouard	8	2	11	do do do
433	Laurent Poisson.....	do	5	14	0	do do do
434	Pierre Hébert.....	Lacolle	29	10	0	do do do
435	François Aubry	St. Edouard	9	4	6	do do do
436	Simon Martin.....	St. Philippe	85	8	10	do do do
437	Veuve N. Bousgon.....	Napierville	12	0	0	do do do
438	Henri Chassé.....	Lacolle	9	1	6	do do do
439	Charles Langlois	L'Acadie.....	8	16	1	do do do
440	John M'Nill	Napierville	16	0	0	do do do
441	Chrisastôme Martineau.....	do	52	14	10	do do do
442	Narcisse Letourneau	do	16	0	0	do do do
443	Joseph Barrette.....	Lacolle	17	16	6	do do do
444	Etienne Duquette	do	8	0	9	do do do
445	Antoine Girard	St. Valentine	21	10	0	do do do
446	J. Bte. Dragon	do	114	9	2	do do do
447	Veuve J. Boissonnette	Napierville	11	8	9	do do do
448	Alexis Durocher.....	do	24	0	0	do do do
449	Joseph Charon	St. Valentine	9	4	2	do do do
450	François Aubry	St. Edouard	10	2	6	do do do
451	Cassimere DeLaplante	do	4	2	0	do do do
452	J. Macmanus	Sherrington	8	10	0	do do do
453	Veuve J. Bte. Paradis	L'Acadie.....	319	0	0	do do do
454	Simon Marchessault	Blairfindie	16	17	2	do do do
455	Theophile Pelot	Lacolle	10	0	0	do do do
456	Toussaint Beaudin.....	St. Edouard	30	8	9	do do do
457	Jacques Bizailon	do	10	6	8	do do do
458	Joseph Gauthier.....	Napierville	898	11	11	do do do
459	Alexis Roy	do	188	0	0	do do do
460	Henri Desprince.....	Blairfindie	14	0	0	do do do
461	François X. Vautrain	St. Edouard	25	6	9	do do do
462	Laurent Lérigé	do	8	9	6	do do do
463	John Cockman	Lacolle	7	10	0	do do do
464	François Hébert.....	St. Valentine	7	0	0	do do do
465	Ambroise Dubé	do	11	5	0	do do do
466	Pierre Dandurand.....	do	4	3	8	do do do
467	F. X. Dandurand	do	8	13	8	do do do
468	J. Bte. Barthiaume	Lacolle	4	9	6	do do do
469	Veuve F. Roy.....	Napierville	6	11	6	do do do

RETURN of CLAIMS for REBELLION LOSSES, LOWER CANADA.—(Continued.)

8th August.

COUNTY OF HUNTINGDON.—(Continued.)

8th August.

No. of Claim.	NAME OF CLAIMANT.	RESIDENCE OF CLAIMANT.	AMOUNT OF CLAIM.			NATURE OF CLAIM.
			£	s.	d.	
470	J. B. Beaudreault	Napierville	6	0	0	Pillage, Burning, and Destruction.
471	Joseph LaBounty	do	11	1	6	
472	John Sloan	Lacolle	6	5	0	
473	Eusebe Audette	Bairfindie	54	19	2	
474	Henry Wilson	Lacolle	12	7	6	
475	Pierre Bachant	do	67	8	5	
476	Joseph Dumas	Napierville	10	0	0	
477	Edouard Noel	St. Valentine	161	16	0	
478	Joseph Boudreau	do	17	0	0	
479	Joseph Richard	Champlain	64	16	0	
480	Michel Brisson	Napierville	6	0	0	
481	Louis Paré, père	do	3	15	0	
482	Charles Thibault	do	15	0	0	
483	Gulliaum Poulin	St. Valentine	9	11	6	
484	Antoine Poutre	Napierville	2	0	0	
485	John Stephenson	Lacolle	23	13	0	
486	Joseph Moleur	St. Valentine	25	0	0	
487	Jean B. Ethier	do	31	17	4	
488	William McGowan	do	25	2	9	
489	J. B. Monsion	Napierville	8	0	0	
490	J. B. Renardet	do	19	19	6	
491	Pierre Duteau	do	6	12	8	
492	Veuve Isaac Gorvais	do	12	0	0	
493	Joseph Hébert, père	do	76	19	3	
494	Joseph Hébert,	do	6	7	6	
495	Pierre Hébert, père	do	7	10	0	
496	François Giroux	do	49	17	0	
497	Julien Cardinal	do	19	15	0	
498	Noel Désaullet	Lacolle	11	5	0	
499	Pierre Maquette	Napierville	45	12	6	
500	Thomas Figsby	St. Edouard	31	11	0	
501	William Robson	do	56	1	0	
502	Hamilton Forrest	do	83	10	3	
503	Charles Réaume	St. Valentine	41	1	6	
504	J. Pinsonnault	Lacolle	29	5	0	
505	Michel Lussier	St. Edouard	28	10	0	
506	Elizabeth Laundry	St. Valentine	5	3	10	
507	Peter Hall	Napierville	12	9	6	
508	Joseph Brunelle	do	12	11	8	
509	Margurite Brunelle	do	6	5	0	
510	Veuve G. Renaudette	do	12	0	0	
511	Jean Guay	do	12	0	9	
512	Veuve Berthielet	do	4	17	1	
513	Mrs. F. Vallerand	do	61	7	6	
514	Jean B. Remillard	do	2	0	0	
515	Antoine Rocque	St. Valentine	29	1	4	
516	Laurent Morin	Napierville	9	17	6	
517	François Picard	do	20	0	0	
518	Ralph Featherston	Lacolle	27	15	0	
519	Reni Gauvin	St. Valentine	25	0	0	
520	P. L. Girardin	do	25	0	0	
521	Jean Gagnon	Napierville	11	15	0	
522	Jure Boudreau	L'Acadie	6	10	0	
523	Alexandre Bertrand	Napierville	55	19	5	
524	Louis Marceau	do	20	0	0	
525	J. M. Gagné	do	11	18	0	
526	James Sloan	Sherrington	5	0	0	
527	François Bedard	St. Grégoire	5	5	0	
528	Morris Lewis	Lacolle	15	10	0	
529	William Summers	do	5	0	0	
530	Richard Denison	do	7	10	0	
531	Medard Boudreau	St. Valentine	18	3	4	
532	Louis Bell	Napierville	132	11	0	
533	Michel Giroux	St. Valentine	11	7	6	
534	Eustache Seguin	do	65	3	5	
535	Thomas Horin	Russelltown	1	5	0	
536	Jacob Bouchard	Bairfindie	189	0	0	
537	Veuve Jos. Benoit	St. Edouard	9	18	9	
538	Jacques Levert	do	1	10	0	
539	Jacques Robert	do	128	5	8	
540	Elof Letourneau	Napierville	12	0	0	
541	David Noel	St. Valentine	4	14	0	
542	Julien Cardinal	Napierville	14	0	0	
543	Joseph Noel	St. Valentine	7	2	6	
544	George Robidoux	Napierville	12	18	6	
545	Toussaint Corrier	do	71	2	6	

RETURN of CLAIMS for REBELLION LOSSES, LOWER CANADA.—(Continued.)

COUNTY of HUNTINGDON.—(Continued.)

No. of Claim.	NAME or CLAIMANT.	RESIDENCE or CLAIMANT.	AMOUNT or CLAIM.			NATURE of CLAIM.
			£	s.	d.	
546	James Stow	Napierville	4	0	0	Pillage, Burning, and Destruction.
547	Veuve J. Marceau.....	do	14	7	6	do do do
548	Joseph Brouseau	do	2	0	0	do do do
549	Cyprien St. Amand	St. Valentine	18	9	0	do do do
550	John Hoy	St. Edouard	7	0	0	do do do
551	Sophia Litourneau.....	Napierville	3	0	0	do do do
552	Pierre Tremblay.....	Lacolle	6	5	10	do do do
553	Veuve O. Roy.....	Napierville	14	2	6	do do do
554	Joseph David, fils	St. Edouard	8	3	9	do do do
555	Thomas Wilson	Napierville	12	10	0	do do do
556	Loop Odell.....	do	87	10	0	do do do
557	Joseph Lavine	Lacolle	13	2	6	do do do
558	J. B. Robert	St. Edouard	4	7	2	do do do
559	Mrs. J. York	Napierville	20	0	0	do do do
560	John Boston	Montreal.....	52	5	0	do do do
561	François Ferras	Napierville	12	0	0	do do do
562	Nicholas Dérocher.....	do	10	0	3	do do do
563	Barthelemi Gervais	do	144	13	2	do do do
564	Veuve E. Denaut	L'Acadie	14	6	2	do do do
565	Toussaint Lefebvre	Laprairie.....	15	6	0	do do do
566	William McDowell	Hemmingford.....	23	0	0	do do do
567	Joseph Benoit	St. Dominique	252	0	0	do do do
568	Joha Dunn.....	St. Remi.....	13	17	6	do do do
569	François Denis	St. Phillippe	10	15	0	do do do
570	Pierre Villancour	St. Remi.....	13	10	0	do do do
571	Louis Durivage	do	14	15	0	do do do
572	Paul Asselin	St. Constant	2	5	0	do do do
573	Basile Lefebvre	St. Renuie	14	0	0	do do do
574	Joseph Boucher	St. Remi.....	11	9	0	do do do
575	Frederick Hart	St. Phillippe	51	13	4	do do do
576	Benoni Laperche	St. Remi.....	35	9	2	do do do
577	Frederick Singer	St. Phillippe	71	8	8	do do do
578	Joseph O. Pinsonneault..	St. Constant	15	0	0	do do do
579	J. B. Ledoux	St. Remi.....	174	10	10	do do do
580	Michel Giroux	St. Constant	62	18	4	do do do
581	Isaac Newton.....	do	60	0	0	do do do
582	Jos. St. Jeunne	Laprairie.....	15	0	0	do do do
583	François Bro	do	3	15	0	do do do
584	Paul Baulier	do	3	0	0	do do do
585	Simon Foisy	do	9	18	0	do do do
586	Joseph Daigneau	St. Phillippe	44	0	0	do do do
587	J. B. Duquet	Chateauguy	5	10	0	do do do
588	François Caron	do	13	15	9	do do do
589	Médard Bruneau	St. Constant	25	13	3	do do do
590	Joseph Broisseau	St. Remi.....	54	5	0	do do do
591	Nicholas Vandal.....	Chateauguy	425	9	0	do do do
592	Paul Boissonneau	Napierville	14	10	0	do do do
593	Louis Levernois.....	Sherrington	15	19	0	do do do
594	P. Z. Lanctot.....	Laprairie.....	570	4	7	do do do
595	Alexis Ferras	St. Remi.....	20	5	8	do do do
596	A. Regis Samson	Chateauguy	492	16	1	do do do
597	Joseph Brazeau	St. Martine.....	1384	8	4	do do do
598	Louis Defayette	Laprairie.....	3	15	0	do do do
599	Veuve Charles Gadous...	do	2	10	0	do do do
600	Pierre Dois.....	do	13	12	6	do do do
601	Narcisse Maillette	Chateauguy	254	0	0	do do do
602	Vital Dumouchel	do	560	7	9	do do do
603	Louis Buziere	do	22	10	5	do do do
604	David Lanouette	do	46	12	6	do do do
605	Thomas Lefebvre	do	90	10	0	do do do
606	William Dalton	do	408	2	8	do do do
607	J. B. Danrieu.....	do	290	16	3	do do do
608	J. L. Caron.....	St. Joachim de Chateauguy ..	1017	19	6	do do do
609	François X. Lenoir	Chateauguy	37	0	6	do do do
610	Joachim Duquet.....	St. Joachim de Chateauguy ..	22	3	1	do do do
611	J. B. Duquet.....	Chateauguy	10	17	7	do do do
612	J. B. Duquet dit Durocher	do	13	7	6	do do do
613	Antoine Beauchamp.....	St. Remi.....	26	15	0	do do do
614	Celestin Reille	do	11	19	9	do do do
615	Frs. Brosseau	Laprairie.....	1	16	3	do do do
616	François Ri de	Chateauguy	137	10	9	do do do
617	Pierre Boucher	St. Remi.....	26	10	2	do do do
618	Pierre Bazinét	do	22	15	7	do do do
619	J. B. St. Germain.....	do	96	3	3	do do do
620	J. B. Gauthier	do	118	8	2	do do do

RETURN of CLAIMS for REBELLION LOSSES, LOWER CANADA.—(Continued.)

COUNTY OF HUNTINGDON.—(Continued.)

No. of Claim.	NAME OF CLAIMANT.	RESIDENCE OF CLAIMANT.	AMOUNT OF CLAIM.			NATURE OF CLAIM.
			£	s.	d.	
621	François Barthiaume.....	St. Remi.....	72	8	9	Pillage, Burning, and Destruction.
622	Guillaume Baudin.....	do	108	4	6	do do do
623	Toussaint Gibeau	do	4	1	6	do do do
624	Paul Leriger	do	28	1	2	do do do
625	Michel Bouchard	St. Jacques LeMinerve	4	10	9	do do do
626	Charles Forque	Laprairie.....	3	10	1	do do do
627	François Senécal	do	3	17	6	do do do
628	Hypolite Senécal	do	2	10	0	do do do
629	Celestina Beaudin	St. Remi.....	12	10	0	do do do
630	Raphael Demers	Laprairie.....	1	10	0	do do do
631	Alexis Poussard	do	5	0	0	do do do
632	J. B. Surprenant	St. Phillippe	7	8	9	do do do
633	Etienne Lequer	do	6	12	8	do do do
634	J. B. St. Marie	St. Constant	27	10	0	do do do
635	Julien Brosseau	Laprairie.....	2	10	0	do do do
636	Louis Daunais	St. Phillippe	12	1	6	do do do
637	Hypolite Bomasse	Laprairie.....	2	0	0	do do do
638	Charles Maillon	do	3	0	0	do do do
639	J. B. Brisson	St. Remi.....	10	0	0	do do do
640	J. B. Lemyre.....	St. Constant	12	10	0	do do do
641	Julien Gervais	do	14	7	6	do do do
642	Paul Boucher.....	Laprairie	1	10	0	do do do
643	André Hebert.....	Chateauguay	37	14	9	do do do
644	J. M. Coullard	do	14	0	5	do do do
645	Widow Duquett.....	do	352	4	6	do do do
646	Constant Guerin	do	1236	0	0	do do do
647	Glaude Gervais	Laprairie.....	8	6	8	do do do
648	Thomas Griffith.....	Port Hope, Canada West.....	250	0	0	do do do
649	Antoine Lamontagne.....	Point Levy.....	748	9	0	do do do
650	Narcisse Trudelle	St. Remi.....	26	10	0	do do do
651	David F. Barker	Lacolle	148	13	7	do do do
652	Alexis Barrette	St. Remi.....	9	0	0	do do do
653	Alexis Gagnier	Chateauguay	21	5	0	do do do
654	Louis Lesiège	do	90	0	0	do do do
655	Antoine Fortin	St. Edouard	28	12	6	do do do
656	Appolinaire Fortin.....	Chateauguay	103	5	6	do do do
657	Joseph L'Amesse	St. Jérôme	115	0	0	do do do
658	Louis Laplante	St. Remi.....	26	5	0	do do do
659	François Boudreau.....	Chateauguay	136	0	0	do do do
660	Veuve Pierre Heroux	St. Isidore	1825	0	0	do do do
661	Robert Phillipps	St. Phillippe	88	0	0	do do do
662	Louis Perrault	Montreal.....	348	6	6	do do do
663	James M'Donald	Laprairie.....	651	10	10	do do do
664	Isidore Dalpé	St. Remi.....	17	18	0	do do do
665	Hypolite Dalpé	do	5	10	0	do do do
666	Jacques Boussard	Laprairie.....	2	0	0	do do do
667	Julien Lefort	St. Jean Crysostome.....	1	0	0	do do do
668	Pierre Laroche	St. Remi.....	17	10	0	do do do
669	Edouard Cardinal	St. Martine.....	18	12	6	do do do
670	Nicholas Bissoillou	Laprairie.....	1	10	0	do do do
671	Vital Dennaut.....	do	4	10	0	do do do
672	Léon Bissonnette	do	5	0	0	do do do
673	Pierre Brossard	do	6	5	6	do do do
674	J. Bte. Gervais	St. Isidore	18	15	6	do do do
675	François St. Germain	Montreal.....	45	8	6	do do do
676	Louis Lafrançois	Laprairie.....	1	10	0	do do do
677	Joseph Belinge	Chateauguay	19	17	0	do do do
678	Etienne Dumantelle	Laprairie.....	1	10	0	do do do
679	Hubert Borreseu	do	6	5	0	do do do
680	Pierre St. Marie.....	do	266	5	0	do do do
681	Joseph L'Ecuyer	Chateauguay	628	7	6	do do do
682	Marie, Veuve J. L. Cerrat	do	14	5	0	do do do
683	Veuve Joseph Mailloux.....	do	81	14	6	do do do
684	Veuve B. Seras	do	7	0	7	do do do
685	Veuve Ant. Poullard.....	do	8	17	5	do do do
686	Veuve Jacques Laberge.....	do	5	10	5	do do do
687	Joseph Dufour	do	5	5	5	do do do
688	Isidore Vesparois	do	27	12	6	do do do
689	François Vachreau.....	St. Edouard	8	0	0	do do do
690	Louis Duranceau	Chateauguay	11	8	9	do do do
691	Jean L. Duguet.....	do	27	2	10	do do do
692	Charles Boyer.....	do	5	13	5	do do do
693	Amable Duguet.....	do	48	6	10	do do do
694	Dame Denis Ruffange	do	205	0	0	do do do
695	Amable Duguet, père	do	148	2	2	do do do
696	J. B. Duranceau	do	52	5	11	do do do

RETURN of CLAIMS for REBELLION LOSSES, LOWER CANADA.—(Continued.)

9th August.

COUNTY OF HUNTINGDON.—(Continued.)

9th August.

No. of Claim.	NAME OR CLAIMANT.	RESIDENCE OR CLAIMANT.	AMOUNT OR CLAIM.			NATURE OF CLAIM.
			£	s.	d.	
697	Louis St. Marie.....	Chateauguy	14	7	6	Pillage, Burning, and Destruction.
698	Joseph St. Marie	do	22	19	8	do do do
699	Joseph Couillard	St. Philomène.....	39	0	0	do do do
700	Joachim Lefebvre	Chateauguy	9	0	0	do do do
701	François Desmarais	St. Remi.....	31	1	0	do do do
702	Joseph Gauthier	do	20	0	3	do do do
703	Magloire Bolducque	do	10	12	6	do do do
704	Veuve Jos. Hautson	Chateauguy	37	2	0	do do do
705	John McGormochie	do	35	10	4	do do do
706	Vital Surprenant	St. Luc	2	10	0	do do do
707	Théodore Charbonneau... ..	St. Remi.....	45	10	0	do do do
708	Pierre St. Ives.....	Laprairie.....	1	10	0	do do do
709	Paschal Lucier	do	3	0	0	do do do
710	Augustin Dalpé.....	St. Remi.....	135	2	6	do do do
711	L. F. Tanneas	St. Clement	51	2	0	do do do
712	James Galerneau	St. Edouard	7	17	6	do do do
713	Vital Galerneau.....	do	22	17	6	do do do
714	Louis Martin	Laprairie.....	1	10	0	do do do
715	Charles Labonté	St. Remi.....	16	2	6	do do do
716	Pierre Marotte	do	7	3	0	do do do
717	Toussaint Martin	do	8	10	0	do do do
718	Etienne Boutielle	Longueuil	6	5	0	do do do
719	Jacques Girard	St. Remi.....	10	5	0	do do do
720	Joseph Moquin	do	11	9	0	do do do
721	Etienne Poissant	St. Constant	18	19	8	do do do
722	Alexis Poupar	Laprairie.....	10	0	0	do do do
723	François Dalpé	do	19	17	6	do do do
724	Dame J. B. Baudrias.....	Chateauguy	251	16	9	do do do
725	François Lemieux	St. Constant	24	15	0	do do do
726	Joseph Lemieux.....	do	12	18	9	do do do
727	H. Lefebvre	St. Philippe	209	0	0	do do do
728	Vital Lefebvre	Chateauguy	21	15	0	do do do
729	J. B. Desforges	do	30	5	0	do do do
730	Jacques Brosseau	Laprairie.....	1	15	0	do do do
731	Toussaint Duclos	do	2	5	0	do do do
732	Henry Moore.....	Montreal	16	0	0	do do do
733	J. B. Crête.....	Chateauguy	1759	8	0	do do do
734	Etienne Tranquille.....	do	17	10	0	do do do
735	Antoine Nevernois.....	do	200	0	0	do do do
736	Pierre Peirrier	St. Philippe	6	18	4	do do do
737	Isaac H. Smith	Dundee	10	18	6	do do do
738	Pierre Cardinal	St. Constant	6	18	3	do do do
739	F. X. Gagner.....	do	5	15	0	do do do
740	Alexandre Lavigne	do	9	7	9	do do do
741	François Mailloux.....	St. Remi.....	9	10	0	do do do
742	Jean P. Boucher.....	Montreal	89	0	0	do do do
743	Adelle Boutallier	St. Remi.....	6	10	0	do do do
744	Clovis Pattenaude	St. Constant	33	10	0	do do do
745	Jacques Barbeau	do	56	0	0	do do do
746	Louis Ducharme	Chateauguy	597	0	0	do do do
747	Xavier Paulin.....	St. Philippe	3	5	0	do do do
748	Mrs. F. G. LePalliere	Chateauguy	232	11	8	do do do
749	Joseph Lussler	St. Denis	48	7	6	do do do
750	Frs. Antoine LaRocque... ..	Besuharnois	200	0	0	do do do
751	Amable Prevost	St. Constant	10	12	6	do do do
752	Amable Pattenot	St. Martine.....	20	0	0	do do do
753	André Barbeau	St. Remi.....	16	2	2	do do do
754	Charles Babeux	St. Philippe	2	10	0	do do do
755	Etienns Babeux	do	1	5	0	do do do
756	Pierre Pinsonnault.....	do	1	5	0	do do do
757	S. B. Poussard	St. Remi.....	15	0	0	do do do
758	J. B. Brisson	do	8	2	6	do do do
759	John McDonald	Chateauguy	137	19	7	do do do
760	Veuve J. B. Miro	do	25	0	0	do do do
761	Medard Raymond	St. Constant	59	13	3	do do do
762	Antoine Normandin	St. Remi.....	20	0	0	do do do
763	J. B. Lamarie.....	do	22	10	0	do do do
764	Alexis Brisson, père	do	3	10	0	do do do
765	Alexis Brisson, fils	do	42	5	0	do do do
766	William Toupin	do	5	17	0	do do do
767	Antoine Labonté	do	55	7	6	do do do
768	Joseph Brault	St. Constant	1	10	0	do do do
769	Louis Dominique	St. Isidore	1	5	0	do do do
770	François Gervais	St. Constant	2	10	0	do do do
771	Pierre Beaubeau	Laprairie.....	8	0	0	do do do
772	Clement Guérin.....	do	1	5	0	do do do

RETURN of CLAIMS for REBELLION LOSSES, LOWER CANADA.—(Continued.)

COUNTY of HUNTINGDON.—(Continued.)

No. of Claim.	NAME OF CLAIMANT.	RESIDENCE OF CLAIMANT.	AMOUNT OF CLAIM.			NATURE OF CLAIM.		
			£	s.	d.			
773	Raphael Bearnais	Laprairie.....	8	7	6	Pillage, Burning, and Destruction.		
774	Amable Gauthier	St. Remi.....	26	12	6	do	do	do
775	Celestin Rulle	do	11	19	9	do	do	do
776	Jacques Pepin	do	21	0	0	do	do	do
777	Pierre Bourassa	Laprairie.....	9	8	9	do	do	do
778	Paul Brassard	do	1	5	0	do	do	do
779	Antoine Bélanger	St. Remi.....	12	10	10	do	do	do
780	James J. Whitechurch	Clifton, in England	500	0	0	do	do	do
781	Joseph Daigneau	St. Phillippe	28	0	9	do	do	do
782	François Surprenant	do	5	10	0	do	do	do
783	Frs. Lériger	do	1	7	6	do	do	do
784	Simon Pinsonnault.....	St. Remi.....	1	19	5	do	do	do
785	Louis Masson	St. Edouard	8	2	6	do	do	do
786	Pierre Lemire.....	St. Isidore	3	0	0	do	do	do
787	Julien Sénécal	Laprairie.....	4	0	0	do	do	do
788	Louis Duquette	do	4	0	0	do	do	do
789	Louis Demers.....	do	4	0	0	do	do	do
790	Frs. Hébert.....	St. Isidore	1	5	0	do	do	do
791	Dame Basil Emard.....	do	1	5	0	do	do	do
792	Guillaume Varin	Laprairie.....	129	0	0	do	do	do
793	Luc Bionsette	do	1	15	0	do	do	do
794	Frs. Bouthieller.....	do	1	15	0	do	do	do
795	Isaac Reil	do	3	15	0	do	do	do
796	Gabriel Tareau	St. Remi.....	8	15	0	do	do	do
797	Constant Lanctot	do	12	15	0	do	do	do
798	Charles Denault	St. Constant	3	2	6	do	do	do
799	François Reindeau.....	St. Remi.....	2	0	0	do	do	do
800	J. Bte. Chenail	St. Cyprien.....	3	16	8	do	do	do
801	Amable Brindamour	St. Phillippe	14	12	6	do	do	do
802	J. B. Poissant.....	do	38	11	6	do	do	do
803	Simon Boyer	do	2	0	0	do	do	do
804	Alexis Moquin	Laprairie.....	1	10	0	do	do	do
805	Louis Bourdeau.....	do	4	0	0	do	do	do
806	Nicholas Patenaude	St. Remi.....	5	15	0	do	do	do
807	Olivier Asselin	do	10	0	0	do	do	do
808	Constant Desbois	do	4	6	3	do	do	do
809	Joseph Lanctot	St. Constant	127	5	0	do	do	do
810	François Boyer	do	7	10	0	do	do	do
811	Ls. Lériger DeLaplante..	do	42	0	0	do	do	do
812	Martin Huet	do	15	0	0	do	do	do
813	François Gibaud.....	do	2	10	0	do	do	do
814	Geofroy Lefvre.....	St. Remi.....	10	7	9	do	do	do
815	Margurite Lefvre.....	do	12	3	0	do	do	do
816	Edouard Lanctot	St. Constant	2	0	0	do	do	do
817	Antoine Lanctot.....	do	2	10	0	do	do	do
818	Amable Brossard	Laprairie.....	1	10	0	do	do	do
819	Louis St. Marie.....	do	5	0	0	do	do	do
820	Thomas Robert	St. Phillippe	20	0	0	do	do	do
821	Joseph Pinsonnault	St. Jacques LeMinerve.....	37	10	0	do	do	do
822	Antoine St. Marie.....	Laprairie.....	1	0	0	do	do	do
823	Julien St. Marie.....	do	1	10	0	do	do	do
824	Louis Bouthieller	Longueuil	1	5	0	do	do	do
825	Louis Lanctot.....	St. Constant	1	10	0	do	do	do
826	Joseph Brisson	Laprairie.....	4	10	0	do	do	do
827	Jacques Bourdion	do	3	15	0	do	do	do
828	Eustache Dumais	do	3	9	0	do	do	do
829	Luc Rousseau	do	2	0	0	do	do	do
830	Michel Menard	St. Constant	43	15	4	do	do	do
831	Gabriel Lericheliere	St. Isidore	6	3	4	do	do	do
832	Captain G. Weldon	Lacolle	132	0	0	do	do	do
833	Jacques Brasseau	Laprairie.....	1	10	0	do	do	do
834	J. B. Pieaux	St. Constant	4	10	0	do	do	do
835	James Keany	Laprairie.....	8	8	10	do	do	do
836	Michel Gervais	Longueuil	1	0	0	do	do	do
837	François Hébert.....	Laprairie.....	3	10	0	do	do	do
838	Veuve J. Robert.....	St. Phillippe	1	10	0	do	do	do
839	Louis Dupuis	do	1	5	0	do	do	do
840	Adelaide Bourdeau	do	1	10	0	do	do	do
841	Veuve A. Sanguinet	St. Remi.....	114	3	4	do	do	do
842	J. B. Lemieux	Laprairie	1	0	0	do	do	do
843	Colas Marotte.....	do	1	0	0	do	do	do
844	Alexis Pieux	do	1	5	0	do	do	do
845	Denis Marott	do	3	16	3	do	do	do
846	Morise Gaurin	do	3	0	0	do	do	do
847	Leonard Pine	St. Johns	108	16	9	do	do	do
848	Pierre Goyette	Laprairie.....	8	0	0	do	do	do

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RETURN of CLAIMS for REBELLION LOSSES, LOWER CANADA.—(Continued.)

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COUNTY OF HUNTINGDON.—(Continued.)

No. of Claim.	NAME OF CLAIMANT.	RESIDENCE OF CLAIMANT.	AMOUNT OF CLAIM.			NATURE OF CLAIM.
			£	s.	d.	
849	Joseph Nomandin	Laprairie.....	1	10	0	Pillage, Burning, and Destruction.
850	François Brosseau	do	3	15	0	do do do
851	Camille Racine	do	2	0	0	do do do
852	Martha Brosseau	do	3	15	0	do do do
853	Casimere Brosseau	do	1	10	0	do do do
854	Gilbert Marchessault.....	do	3	5	0	do do do
855	Paul Couture.....	do	2	5	0	do do do
856	Geoffroy Beaman	do	1	15	0	do do do
857	Charles Réomes.....	St. Philomèn	2	0	0	do do do
858	Alexis Aubrie.....	St. Phillippe	6	12	0	do do do
859	Simon Binette	do	1	15	0	do do do
860	Eustache Rouillier.....	do	1	15	0	do do do
861	Vital Dupuis	do	1	10	0	do do do
862	John Wilkinson.....	St. Constant	36	12	6	do do do
863	Joseph Goyet.....	do	31	15	0	do do do
864	L. Leriger dit Lapante..	do	17	9	0	do do do
865	François Lemieux	do	4	6	8	do do do
866	Théophile Befre	do	4	2	4	do do do
867	Moyse Befre	do	7	14	0	do do do
868	Veuve Jos. Lemieux	do	3	16	0	do do do
869	W. L. Turcotte	do	22	2	6	do do do
870	Veuve Louis Gibaud.....	do	5	1	4	do do do
871	Veuve Frs. Arel	do	3	10	0	do do do

COUNTY OF BEAUHARNOIS.

872	Pierre Dubois.....	St. Clement	0	5	0	Pillage, Burning, and Destruction.
873	Jean J. Cliche	do	11	10	0	do do do
874	Olivier Lebœuf	do	4	4	0	do do do
875	Etienne Lefebvre	do	12	5	0	do do do
876	Joseph Dubois	do	27	10	0	do do do
877	Toussaint Vaudrin.....	do	34	15	0	do do do
878	C. Desmarais	do	46	0	7	do do do
879	Pierre Robidoux.....	St. Martine.....	20	12	0	do do do
880	Antoine Daigneau	St. Clement	17	17	11	do do do
881	Mde. Manuel	do	15	0	0	do do do
882	Joseph Gervais	do	10	10	0	do do do
883	J. Louis Gauthier	do	29	5	3	do do do
884	V. Joseph Mercier	St. Timothé	27	5	0	do do do
885	Michel Dumas	St. Clement	73	13	2	do do do
886	Joachim Brossois	do	3	17	6	do do do
887	Augustin Miron.....	St. Timothé	9	5	0	do do do
888	Charles Baulné	St. Clement	2	5	0	do do do
889	Antoine Marchand.....	do	14	2	6	do do do
890	Veuve Louis Lemay	do	6	5	0	do do do
891	Michel Leduc.....	do	20	6	0	do do do
892	Frs. Bourbonnais	do	27	13	6	do do do
893	Antoine Leduc, père.....	St. Timothé	3	0	0	do do do
894	Joseph Vachon	St. Clement	73	11	4	do do do
895	Joseph Hainault.....	do	64	8	3	do do do
896	Pierre Pilon	St. Timothé	40	16	8	do do do
897	Jacques Parré.....	St. Clement	18	0	7	do do do
898	Isidore Tremblay	do	87	10	2	do do do
899	Frs. Dandurant	do	31	5	0	do do do
900	J. B. P. Lafleur	do	20	16	0	do do do
901	Joseph Touchette	do	16	0	0	do do do
902	Bazile Mathieu	do	40	9	2	do do do
903	Guillaume Lalonde	St. Timothé	3	3	9	do do do
904	Michel Brossois	St. Clement	18	10	0	do do do
905	Paschal Boyer.....	do	4	15	2	do do do
906	Joseph Roy, fils.....	do	14	18	9	do do do
907	Joseph Duigneau	do	105	16	11	do do do
908	Joseph Tessier	St. Martine.....	82	3	8	do do do
909	Augustin Leduc.....	St. Clement	3	16	8	do do do
910	Frs. Néré Vachon.....	St. Martine.....	159	17	0	do do do
911	Louis Roy, père.....	St. Clement	32	19	10	do do do
912	Louis Roy, fils	do	9	10	6	do do do
913	Hyacinthe Montpetit.....	do	25	6	8	do do do
914	Charles Fauxbert	do	14	3	9	do do do
915	Ignace Tessier	do	111	3	10	do do do
916	Bénony Long, père	do	38	6	6	do do do
917	Louis Secours.....	do	11	0	3	do do do
918	Charles Tessier	do	192	12	7	do do do
919	Joachim Lefebvre	do	11	4	2	do do do
920	Louis Longtin	do	3	5	0	do do do

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RETURN of CLAIMS for REBELLION LOSSES, LOWER CANADA.—(Continued.)

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COUNTY OF BEAUHARNOIS.—(Continued.)

No. of Claim.	NAME OF CLAIMANT.	RESIDENCE OF CLAIMANT.	AMOUNT OF CLAIM.			NATURE OF CLAIM.
			£	s.	d.	
921	Joseph Daigneau	St. Clement	13	11	5	Pillage, Burning, and Destruction.
922	Louis Goyette.....	do	24	17	1	do do do
923	Charles D'Aoust	do	29	17	11	do do do
924	Charles Farrell	St. Mèlachie	91	13	3	do do do
925	Denis Couillard	St. Clement	10	2	1	do do do
926	Michel LeDuc dit René..	do	50	0	0	do do do
927	Pierre LeDuc, fils	St. Timothé	20	18	0	do do do
928	Pierre LeDuc, fils do Pierre	do	51	5	9	do do do
929	Henry Payser.....	St. Clement	54	11	9	do do do
930	Louis Tessier	St. Martine.....	15	11	8	do do do
931	Pierre Montpetit	St. Clement	28	8	4	do do do
932	Louis Trudelle	do	6	5	0	do do do
933	Louis Trudelle, père.....	do	15	7	6	do do do
934	Alexis Crête	do	8	15	6	do do do
935	Pierre Pêtre, père.....	do	23	5	3	do do do
936	J. B. & Joseph Hainault.	do	16	5	0	do do do
937	Ignace Laberge	do	55	17	6	do do do
938	Benony Montpetit	do	1	13	6	do do do
939	Frs. Regis Poirier	do	12	7	6	do do do
940	Pierre Daigneau	do	9	0	0	do do do
941	Luc Mallette	do	97	11	10	do do do
942	Veuve Frs. Gendreu	do	102	7	9	do do do
943	Louis Bergevin	St. Timothé	9	5	0	do do do
944	F. X. Leger	do	83	17	6	do do do
945	François Poirier, jr.	do	8	14	0	do do do
946	Joseph Marchand	St. Clement	13	10	0	do do do
947	Venant Lefebvre.....	St. Timothé	0	18	4	do do do
948	Joachim Gendron	St. Clement	16	17	11	do do do
949	David Manning	St. Jean Chrisostome	275	0	0	do do do
950	Pierre Primeau	St. Clement	3	19	0	do do do
951	Antoine Hainault	St. Timothé	17	10	0	do do do
952	Antoine Huot.....	Chateauguay	25	0	0	do do do
953	Augustin Cahier	St. Clement	15	18	4	do do do
954	Geofroy Hébert.....	do	22	14	9	do do do
955	Louis Gendron	do	10	2	1	do do do
956	Veuve Augustin Brossois	do	4	7	10	do do do
957	J. B. Desgrozeilliers	do	22	4	2	do do do
958	Charles Gravell	do	20	4	6	do do do
959	Louis Hébert, fils	do	4	4	1	do do do
960	François Roy	do	19	5	10	do do do
961	Geoffroy Demers	do	9	0	0	do do do
962	Benjamin Macabbé	St. Timothé	13	8	4	do do do
963	Louis Tessier.....	do	2	2	6	do do do
964	Joseph Allard.....	St. Clement	32	10	0	do do do
965	Antoine Boyer	do	25	2	8	do do do
966	Narcisse Fournier	do	16	14	6	do do do
967	Michel Primeau	do	9	5	0	do do do
968	Pierre Bryère	do	16	9	0	do do do
969	Charles Greffe	do	33	11	6	do do do
970	Ambroise Trudelle.....	do	2	4	9	do do do
971	J. M. Quévillon.....	do	14	10	0	do do do
972	Michel Michelon	do	63	15	6	do do do
973	James Ogden	do	30	16	11	do do do
974	Charles Laberge.....	St. Martine.....	8	10	0	do do do
975	Charles Laberge, fils.....	St. Clement	34	7	1	do do do
976	Joseph Bergeron	do	6	12	6	do do do
977	Veuve J. Lefebvre.....	St. Timothé	5	5	9	do do do
978	Paul Gendron, fils.....	St. Clement	150	19	8	do do do
979	J. B. Montpetit	do	20	0	0	do do do
980	Veuve M. Duquet	do	14	17	6	do do do
981	Michel Latour	do	8	15	0	do do do
982	Pierre Leduc, C.M.	St. Timothé	75	13	0	do do do
983	Narcisse Touchett	St. Clement	9	12	10	do do do
984	Michel Tessier	St. Martine.....	14	13	0	do do do
985	François Boyie	St. Clement	3	17	1	do do do
986	Pierre Primeau	do	46	1	3	do do do
987	Narcisse Bourdon	do	92	10	3	do do do
988	Paul Hébert, père.....	do	17	1	7	do do do
989	Isidore Trudeau.....	do	133	0	6	do do do
990	J. Bte. Roy.....	do	10	18	3	do do do
991	Eustache Leboéf.....	do	15	1	3	do do do
992	Antoine Bourbonnois.....	do	9	5	0	do do do
993	Amable Turcot	do	5	15	9	do do do
994	Joseph Mallette.....	do	8	6	7	do do do
995	Paul Mercile	do	58	17	2	do do do

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RETURN of CLAIMS for REBELLION LOSSES, LOWER CANADA.—(Continued.)

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COUNTY OF BEAUHARNOIS.—(Continued.)

No. of Claim.	NAME OF CLAIMANT.	RESIDENCE OF CLAIMANT.	AMOUNT OF CLAIM.			NATURE OF CLAIM.
			£	s.	d.	
996	Louis Laberge	St. Clement	258	17	9	Pillage, Burning, and Destruction.
997	François Labelle	do	8	7	10	do do do
998	Olivier Tondou	do	14	19	3	do do do
999	Paul Tondou	do	28	7	11	do do do
1000	Augustin Leduc	do	9	3	4	do do do
1001	Etienne Montpetit	do	16	17	6	do do do
1002	Etienne Montpetit, fils ...	St. Timothé	55	2	3	do do do
1003	Veuve J. Dandurand	St. Clement	4	1	9	do do do
1004	Hyacinthe Brossois	do	3	18	4	do do do
1005	Hyacinthe Lefebvre	do	18	0	2	do do do
1006	Veuve Bazile Roy	do	102	0	0	do do do
1007	Pierre Gendron	do	11	18	9	do do do
1008	Antoine Leduc, fils	do	39	2	8	do do do
1009	Antoine Lefebvre	do	354	7	7	do do do
1010	Charles Eagault dit Des- roriers	St. Martine	63	0	0	do do do
1011	Paul Leduc	St. Clement	21	15	8	do do do
1012	Jos. Leduc, fils L'Amable	North Georgetown	13	12	4	do do do
1013	Olivier Bonin	St. Timothé	22	9	0	do do do
1014	Charles Marchand	St. Clement	9	17	6	do do do
1015	Nôel Emond	St. Timothé	11	5	0	do do do
1016	Leandere Vauchon	St. Clement	26	6	3	do do do
1017	Narcisse Trudeau	St. Martine	27	6	1	do do do
1018	Martin Fortier	St. Timothé	7	6	0	do do do
1019	Gilbert Montpetit	St. Clement	11	7	0	do do do
1020	J. Baptiste Grimond	do	56	16	6	do do do
1021	Berthelemy Senecal	do	8	3	6	do do do
1022	Michel Desgrozeilliers	St. Martine	30	18	0	do do do
1023	Louis Decoigne	St. Timothé	3	5	0	do do do
1024	Amable Pattenaude	St. Martine	230	0	0	do do do
1025	Charles Gendron	St. Clement	22	10	9	do do do
1026	Louis Leduc	St. Timothé	9	11	8	do do do
1027	Pierre St. Michel	do	8	2	4	do do do
1028	Jean B. Vezina	St. Martine	15	12	0	do do do
1029	Alexis Vaudrin	St. Clement	22	7	0	do do do
1030	Paul Gagnier	St. Martine	399	18	0	do do do
1031	J. B. Gendron	St. Clement	12	16	1	do do do
1032	Vital Gagnier	St. Martine	39	2	0	do do do
1033	Joseph Lefebvre	do	59	10	0	do do do
1034	Joseph Lanctot	St. Clement	14	5	0	do do do
1035	Antoine Leduc	St. Timothé	5	12	6	do do do
1036	Solomon Chartier	St. Clement	6	18	0	do do do
1037	Frs. Hébert, fils	do	16	4	6	do do do
1038	J. B. Gendron, fils	do	6	8	9	do do do
1039	Ignace Quévillon	do	34	13	5	do do do
1040	Benjamin Poitras	do	77	6	6	do do do
1041	Hyacinthe Fauxbert	do	21	11	5	do do do
1042	François Poirier	St. Timothé	4	10	0	do do do
1043	François Vallée	St. Martine	4	5	0	do do do
1044	Charles Sauvageau	do	12	18	6	do do do
1045	Pierre Barriteau	do	112	15	0	do do do
1046	Xavier Meloche	St. Timothé	9	18	4	do do do
1047	François Meloche	do	5	5	0	do do do
1048	François Chevalier	St. Martine	53	8	10	do do do
1049	Louis D'Aust.	St. Timothé	21	5	0	do do do
1050	Ambroise Robidoux	St. Clement	7	10	0	do do do
1051	François Peltier	do	7	3	3	do do do
1052	Michel Lanctot	do	5	5	0	do do do
1053	Pierre Marcotte	do	6	5	0	do do do
1054	Amable Robillard	do	6	5	10	do do do
1055	Charles Crête	St. Martine	12	0	0	do do do
1056	Augustin Boucher	do	24	5	0	do do do
1057	Michel Roy	do	145	3	2	do do do
1058	Frs. Desgrozeilliers	do	45	16	8	do do do
1059	J. M. Lefebvre	do	103	12	6	do do do
1060	Joseph Rousseau	St. Clement	13	13	4	do do do
1061	Louis Mahen	St. Martine	105	14	0	do do do
1062	J. B. Metras	St. Clement	88	11	10	do do do
1063	Louis Touchette	St. Martine	41	14	4	do do do
1064	Louis Hébert	St. Clement	70	2	5	do do do
1065	Joseph Turcot	St. Martine	63	1	6	do do do
1066	Louis Lemieux	do	26	12	1	do do do
1067	Pierre Peltier	St. Clement	113	15	7	do do do
1068	Nicholas Boyer	do	71	15	5	do do do
1069	Pierre Leduc, fils	St. Timothé	17	7	6	do do do
1070	Jean Baptiste Décent	St. Martine	19	6	3	do do do

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RETURN of CLAIMS for REBELLION LOSSES, LOWER CANADA.—(Continued.)

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COUNTY OF BEAUHARNOIS.—(Continued.)

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No. of Claim.	NAME OF CLAIMANT.	RESIDENCE OF CLAIMANT.	AMOUNT OF CLAIM.			NATURE OF CLAIM.
			£	s.	d.	
1071	Etienne Touchette.....	St. Clement	21	2	4	Pillage, Burning, and Destruction.
1072	Moyse Coté	do	2	10	0	do do do
1073	François Brissette	do	2	17	0	do do do
1074	Charles Tessier	do	8	6	8	do do do
1075	Charles Tondou	do	13	15	0	do do do
1076	François Leduc	do	8	10	0	do do do
1077	J. B. Laurin	do	12	0	0	do do do
1078	Etienne Hainault	do	16	0	0	do do do
1079	Paul Legèr.....	do	14	19	0	do do do
1080	Frs. Tessier	do	40	14	0	do do do
1081	Frs. Rapin	St. Timothé	21	10	0	do do do
1082	Gabriel Gougeon	St. Martine.....	18	6	3	do do do
1083	Moyse Dandurand.....	Lachine	75	9	0	do do do
1084	Pierre Préjeau	St. Martine.....	8	15	0	do do do
1085	Louis Laberge	do	234	1	9	do do do
1086	Jacques Brimet	St. Clement	23	10	0	do do do
1087	Chas. Roy, fils	do	99	16	0	do do do
1088	Antoine Mathieu	St. Timothé	34	5	0	do do do
1089	Eustache Lefebvre.....	do	31	16	0	do do do
1090	Belangé Menuisier.....	Chateauguay	11	13	4	do do do
1091	J. B. Larivière	do	100	0	0	do do do
1092	Jean Baptiste Doray.....	St. Clement	91	13	9	do do do
1093	George Wheatley	do	15	0	0	do do do
1094	E. Desgrozeillers	St. Martine.....	14	7	6	do do do
1095	Joseph Gaguette	do	16	1	6	do do do
1096	Joachim Laberge	do	12	1	3	do do do
1097	Jacques Charron	do	61	4	11	do do do
1098	Pierre Laberge	do	54	7	5	do do do
1099	Veuve Frs. Tessier	St. Clement	16	5	5	do do do
1100	Dame Pierre Peltier	do	20	7	6	do do do
1101	Antoine Lambert	do	21	10	0	do do do
1102	Joseph Clement.....	do	50	10	0	do do do
1103	Joachim Fauxbert.....	do	11	5	0	do do do
1104	Etienne Dahaut.....	do	14	3	8	do do do
1105	François Leduc	do	4	0	0	do do do
1106	H. Bogue & Co.....	do	91	19	6	do do do
1107	Veuve Charles Senecal.....	do	30	10	0	do do do
1108	Etienne Hénaut.....	St. Timothé	585	17	0	do do do
1109	Laurent Fortier.....	do	14	15	0	do do do
1110	Guillaume Laberge	St. Clement	14	10	5	do do do
1111	Julien Sauvé	St. Timothé	15	10	0	do do do
1112	Christoph D'Aoust	do	40	10	0	do do do
1113	Pierre Hebert.....	St. Martine.....	44	18	11	do do do
1114	Pierre Jeannot	St. Clement	13	3	7	do do do
1115	Antoine Coté.....	St. Mèlachie	31	10	0	do do do
1116	Paul Lebœuf	St. Clement	7	17	11	do do do
1117	Julien Niding.....	St. Martine.....	73	6	11	do do do
1118	Vital Brault	do	808	1	10	do do do
1119	Pierre Marliou	St. Clement	5	12	6	do do do
1120	André Dumas.....	North Georgetown.....	35	5	10	do do do
1121	Etienne Rufflange	Chateauguay	9	15	10	do do do
1122	Paul Cecire.....	do	6	0	0	do do do
1123	Antoine Roy	St. Clement	510	12	10	do do do
1124	Denis Primeau	St. Martine.....	6	6	8	do do do
1125	Antoine Maheu	do	11	15	0	do do do
1126	G. W. Baker	do	983	15	6	do do do
1127	James Perrigo	do	198	11	0	do do do
1128	Luc Thibault	do	6	12	0	do do do
1129	Augustin Myre	do	9	12	9	do do do
1130	Amable Moquin.....	do	2	11	11	do do do
1131	Pierre Lefebvre	do	24	8	5	do do do
1132	Nicholas Mathieu	do	17	19	0	do do do
1133	Gabriel Richard.....	do	12	10	0	do do do
1134	J. B. Frenière	do	7	15	0	do do do
1135	L. Blanchot et uxore	do	40	0	0	do do do
1136	Ignace Poissant	do	8	1	8	do do do
1137	Charles Laberge.....	do	27	15	0	do do do
1138	Augustin Bonnier	do	11	11	8	do do do
1139	Joseph Tourangeau	do	7	19	6	do do do
1140	Antoine Chaloup	St. Jean Chrisostome	9	13	0	do do do
1141	André Goupille	St. Martine.....	13	5	0	do do do
1142	François Demers	St. Jean Chrisostome	2	11	1	do do do
1143	Pierre Leclair	Hinchinbrooke	56	4	2	do do do
1144	Joseph Huot	St. Martine.....	2	18	4	do do do
1145	Michel Pattenaude.....	do	2	15	0	do do do
1146	M. A. Primeau	do	264	16	0	do do do

RETURN of CLAIMS for REBELLION LOSSES, LOWER CANADA.—(Continued.)

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COUNTY OF BEAUHARNOIS.—(Continued.)

No. of Claim.	NAME OF CLAIMANT.	RESIDENCE OF CLAIMANT.	AMOUNT OF CLAIM.			NATURE OF CLAIM.
			£	s.	d.	
1147	John Leclere	St. Martine.....	214	15	10	Pillage, Burning, and Destruction.
1148	J. B. Lefebvre	do	4	5	8	do do do
1149	Veuve Joseph Durocher..	do	7	18	9	do do do
1150	Marie Lefebvre	do	8	7	6	do do do
1151	Jean L. Primeau	do	10	16	0	do do do
1152	J. B. Gariépy.....	do	10	3	9	do do do
1153	Frs. Hébert	do	59	12	0	do do do
1154	Louis Hébert	do	20	11	6	do do do
1155	François Thibault.....	do	15	13	6	do do do
1156	Joseph Goudreau	do	15	4	9	do do do
1157	David Michie.....	do	56	15	0	do do do
1158	Gabriel Laberge.....	do	74	13	7	do do do
1159	Veuve Charles Laberge...	do	37	8	3	do do do
1160	Michel Sanctualre	do	11	0	0	do do do
1161	Benjamin Lémay	do	53	7	10	do do do
1162	Dame M. Huot	do	31	19	4	do do do
1163	Jean L. Barette.....	do	550	13	9	do do do
1164	Gabriel Laberge.....	do	6	10	0	do do do
1165	Charles Hébert	do	83	7	2	do do do
1166	Pierre Mahieu	do	8	15	0	do do do
1167	Antoine Lazure	do	12	5	0	do do do
1168	René Cenillier.....	do	185	12	11	do do do
1169	Joseph Betourné	do	72	15	0	do do do
1170	Gabriel Lazure	do	23	5	0	do do do
1171	Joseph Lacoire	do	18	9	4	do do do
1172	Ambroise Buisson	do	29	13	5	do do do
1173	Etienne Trudeau	do	9	0	0	do do do
1174	Pierre Fauxbert.....	do	6	9	3	do do do
1175	Frs. Lefebvre.....	do	34	3	4	do do do
1176	Joseph Primeau.....	do	15	3	6	do do do
1177	Louis Yell	do	10	6	8	do do do
1178	Toussaint Dulude	do	14	17	0	do do do
1179	F. X. Trudeau	do	2	10	0	do do do
1180	Denis Reindault.....	do	21	11	0	do do do
1181	Paul Bourrier.....	do	6	0	6	do do do
1182	Antoine Boire.....	do	10	15	5	do do do
1183	Marc Pattenaude	do	33	10	0	do do do
1184	Joseph Laberge	do	18	16	5	do do do
1185	Pierre Cuillierier	do	8	5	11	do do do
1186	Michel Gratton	do	4	11	6	do do do
1187	J. B. Rousseau	do	2	10	0	do do do
1188	O. J. Lefebvre	do	21	5	0	do do do
1189	Veuve J. Dorais.....	do	14	13	4	do do do
1190	Pierre Poissant	do	10	12	6	do do do
1191	Michel Tremblay	do	10	15	0	do do do
1192	Pierre Cléche	do	13	5	0	do do do
1193	Theophile Marleau	do	50	7	6	do do do
1194	J. Bte. Vallée.....	do	54	10	0	do do do
1195	Pierre Rose.....	do	10	0	0	do do do
1196	Louis Bergevin	do	26	12	0	do do do
1197	Noel Lancot	do	0	12	6	do do do
1198	Louis LaMagdeline	do	13	1	8	do do do
1199	Paul Pitre	do	39	13	3	do do do
1200	Charles Brun.....	do	13	7	6	do do do
1201	Jean Lefebvre	do	18	15	0	do do do
1202	Louis Bolduc	do	3	5	0	do do do
1203	Denis Lefebvre	do	7	6	3	do do do
1204	Michel Laberge	do	7	15	0	do do do
1205	Amable Morrille.....	do	4	0	0	do do do
1206	Marcel Meunier.....	do	15	3	4	do do do
1207	Paul Alexandre	do	394	17	0	do do do
1208	Joseph Fortier	do	13	17	10	do do do
1209	Hubert Betourné.....	do	21	5	0	do do do
1210	Louis Duval	do	3	14	6	do do do
1211	Michel Beadrault	do	11	3	10	do do do
1212	Ignace Coté	St. Philomène	27	12	4	do do do
1213	Pierre Pitré	St. Martine.....	7	5	0	do do do
1214	Mathurin Bouchard.....	do	25	3	9	do do do
1215	Pierre Betourné.....	do	174	11	8	do do do
1216	Antoine Pézette.....	do	2	16	3	do do do
1217	Dominique Truteau	do	4	15	0	do do do
1218	Jean Blanchette.....	do	29	4	7	do do do
1219	Joseph Laberge	do	21	8	5	do do do
1220	Pierre Parent	do	40	10	5	do do do
1221	Benoit Foucher	do	7	17	6	do do do

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RETURN of CLAIMS for REBELLION LOSSES, LOWER CANADA.—(Continued.)

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COUNTY of BEAUHARNOIS.—(Continued.)

No. of Claim.	NAME or CLAIMANT.	RESIDENCE or CLAIMANT.	AMOUNT or CLAIM.			NATURE OF CLAIM.
			£	s.	d.	
1222	Jacques Demers.....	St. Martine.....	2	18	6	Pillage, Burning, and Destruction.
1223	Toussaint Bourdon.....	do	10	5	0	do do do
1224	Louis Mathieu	do	15	0	0	do do do
1225	Joseph Leclair	St. Clement	23	16	4	do do do
1226	Toussaint Taillefer.....	St. Martine.....	272	11	6	do do do
1227	A. A. Trottier	do	227	9	0	do do do
1228	Antoine Chevalier.....	do	87	10	0	do do do
1229	Narcisse Bulteau	do	15	19	7	do do do
1230	André Marcile	do	18	12	11	do do do
1231	Olivier Lefebvre.....	do	7	10	0	do do do
1232	Charles Bourque	do	8	16	0	do do do
1233	Charles Dorais	St. Clement	11	0	0	do do do
1234	Dame J. Primeau	St. Timothé	34	11	2	do do do
1235	Joseph Coté	St. Philomène.....	20	5	0	do do do
1236	J. L. Mallette.....	Hinchinbrook.....	21	13	10	do do do
1237	François Turcot.....	St. Jean Chrisostome	27	1	0	do do do
1238	François Boissonneau ..	St. Clement	22	6	2	do do do
1239	Joseph Gougeon.....	St. Martine.....	32	7	6	do do do
1240	Louis Duquette	do	42	0	0	do do do
1241	François Reindault	do	15	0	3	do do do
1242	Louis Dagenais	do	19	2	6	do do do
1243	Michel Rochon	do	5	0	0	do do do
1244	Prudent Vinette.....	St. Clement	31	17	6	do do do
1245	Veuve Louis Cousigny ...	St. Martine.....	35	2	8	do do do
1246	J. Bte. Blondin	do	11	19	8	do do do
1247	Antoine Cadieux	do	6	0	0	do do do
1248	Paul Bergevin	do	2	2	6	do do do
1249	Pierre Colin	do	9	2	6	do do do
1250	Nicholas LeBlanc	do	13	13	9	do do do
1251	Eustache Bergevin.....	do	31	15	8	do do do
1252	J. B. Mallette.....	do	6	14	1	do do do
1253	Charles Bourdon	do	20	14	8	do do do
1254	Joseph Poissant	do	7	10	10	do do do
1255	Isaac Pattenau	do	12	10	0	do do do
1256	Joseph Arionette	do	3	2	0	do do do
1257	Léon Dorais	do	10	12	6	do do do
1258	Antoine Lazure	do	7	13	9	do do do
1259	Joseph Dulude	do	22	5	0	do do do
1260	Joseph Desgrozeilliers ..	do	4	0	6	do do do
1261	J. B. Tabaud et ux.....	do	15	18	6	do do do
1262	J. B. Emard	do	10	5	0	do do do
1263	Jacques Charbonneau ..	do	15	11	5	do do do
1264	Etienne Fauxbert	do	10	0	0	do do do
1265	Sebastien Lefebvre.....	do	9	5	0	do do do
1266	Paul Gagnier.....	do	14	2	10	do do do
1267	Paul Parent	do	48	3	1	do do do
1268	Bazile Pitre	do	4	11	10	do do do
1269	J. B. Doutré	do	10	4	6	do do do
1270	Alexis Mercile	do	9	0	0	do do do
1271	Pierre Gadbois	do	20	10	0	do do do
1272	Louis Morand	do	41	14	11	do do do
1273	Vital Payant	do	17	10	6	do do do
1274	J. B. Bouisier	do	1	0	0	do do do
1275	Etienne Lemaire	do	19	10	0	do do do
1276	Pierre Demers	do	9	18	4	do do do
1277	Charles Bergevin	do	892	3	6	do do do
1278	Etienne Gervais.....	do	15	5	3	do do do
1279	Jacques Pattenau	do	18	9	0	do do do
1280	J. B. Cliche	do	39	9	0	do do do
1281	J. B. Aubry	do	38	10	3	do do do
1282	Celestine Pitre	do	6	18	7	do do do
1283	J. B. Primeau.....	do	51	8	11	do do do
1284	Eustache Simon.....	do	52	12	5	do do do
1285	Toussaint Hébert	do	16	5	0	do do do
1286	Frs. Lefebvre.....	do	6	0	9	do do do
1287	Hyacinthe Vallée	do	186	15	6	do do do
1288	André Lemieux.....	do	19	3	4	do do do
1289	Benjamin Simon	do	49	0	0	do do do
1290	Charles Bergevin	do	52	9	3	do do do
1291	Charles Primeau.....	do	10	12	6	do do do
1292	Paul Leduc.....	do	86	1	7	do do do
1293	L. J. Neven	do	148	7	6	do do do
1294	Michel Tessier	St. Timothé	22	5	0	do do do
1295	Ignace Tessier	do	7	10	0	do do do
1296	Michel Thuot.....	St. Clement	16	17	1	do do do
1297	J. P. Rowe.....	Russeltown.....	100	0	0	do do do

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RETURN of CLAIMS for REBELLION LOSSES, LOWER CANADA.—(Continued.)

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COUNTY OF BEAUHARNOIS.—(Continued.)

No. of Claim.	NAME or CLAIMANT.	RESIDENCE or CLAIMANT.	AMOUNT			NATURE of CLAIM.
			£	s.	d.	
1298	Veuve A. Marceles.	Chateauguay	55	10	6	Pillage, Burning, and Destruction.
1299	Morise Pattenau.	St. Remi	11	12	6	do do do
1300	Veuve A. Poirer	St. Timothé	20	10	0	do do do
1301	Jean Aguenier	St. Martine	4	17	6	do do do
1302	Joseph Binette	do	9	12	10	do do do
1303	Firmin Martin	St. Clement	11	10	2	do do do
1304	Michel Coutois	Chateauguay	69	13	3	do do do
1305	Veuve E. Caron	do	49	0	0	do do do
1306	Joseph Hébert	St. Clement	9	16	9	do do do
1307	Ignace Morin	do	58	17	3	do do do
1308	François Gendron	do	37	19	4	do do do
1309	Bazile Chatigny	St. Timothé	4	15	0	do do do
1310	Joseph Labrecq	St. Clement	34	13	6	do do do
1311	Alexis Leduc	do	25	17	5	do do do
1312	Dame Frs. D'Aoust	do	14	15	2	do do do
1313	Leon Bergeron	do	8	0	10	do do do
1314	J. B. Lacroix	do	15	5	0	do do do
1315	Veuve J. B. Brauchard	do	58	10	0	do do do
1316	Paul Dumouchel	St. Martine	34	10	0	do do do
1317	James Knight	St. Timothé	21	11	7	do do do
1318	Faustin Boyer	St. Clement	24	10	0	do do do
1319	François Papineau	St. Martine	17	15	0	do do do
1320	François Truclos	do	34	6	8	do do do
1321	Gabriel Raimond	do	14	5	0	do do do
1322	Isidore Bourdon	St. Clement	16	10	0	do do do
1323	André Lefebvre	St. Timothé	24	10	0	do do do
1324	François Pitre	do	4	0	0	do do do
1325	Antoine Dubord	St. Clement	4	0	0	do do do
1326	Medard Bairteau	St. Timothé	21	8	9	do do do
1327	N. Ruston	Huntingdon	80	0	0	do do do
1328	J. B. Lebœuf	St. Timothé	2	5	0	do do do
1329	Pierre Lebœuf	do	2	0	0	do do do
1330	Joseph Boyer	do	17	0	0	do do do
1331	François D'Aoust	do	9	0	0	do do do
1332	Etienne Girard	St. Clement	28	13	5	do do do
1333	Louis Leclerc	St. Martine	36	8	7	do do do
1334	Charles Bergevin	St. Clement	10	17	6	do do do
1335	Joseph Hogue	do	6	10	0	do do do
1336	Augustin Mailloux	St. Timothé	14	10	0	do do do
1337	L. M. Quintal	St. Clement	72	16	10	do do do
1338	Veuve J. B. Gendron	do	6	19	6	do do do
1339	Jean B. Tondu	do	9	5	0	do do do
1340	J. B. Tessier	do	26	5	10	do do do
1341	David Duncan	do	25	15	6	do do do
1342	Réné Barbeau	Laprairie	2	0	0	do do do
1343	Joseph Lanctot	do	7	9	0	do do do
1344	Moyse Dandurand	Lachine	123	15	0	do do do
1345	M. A. Primeau et ux.	St. Martine	11	15	0	do do do
1346	Gabriel Courroux	do	3	7	6	do do do
1347	Veuve P. Primeau	do	3	9	2	do do do
1348	Joseph Primeau	do	9	17	6	do do do
1349	Veuve P. Primeau	do	15	12	8	do do do
1350	Antoine Dubuc	do	4	10	0	do do do
1351	Martin Gratton	do	9	5	4	do do do
1352	Michel Chartrand	do	3	10	0	do do do
1353	Benjamin Legris	do	2	2	0	do do do
1354	Charles Lefebvre	do	3	5	0	do do do
1355	François Hébert	do	2	0	0	do do do
1356	Michel Bouchard	do	16	15	0	do do do
1357	Joseph Dutrie	do	6	2	6	do do do
1358	Joseph Dutrie, père	do	3	17	6	do do do
1359	Noel Marcile	do	2	12	6	do do do
1360	J. B. Amyot	do	11	9	6	do do do
1361	Jos. Vincent	do	3	12	6	do do do
1362	Jos. Sauvageau	do	3	15	6	do do do
1363	Louis Vallée	do	6	5	6	do do do
1364	J. Jacques Touchette	do	15	17	6	do do do
1365	Amable Turcott	St. Clement	3	10	0	do do do
1366	William Douglas	Montreal	57	15	3	do do do
1367	Joseph Marois	St. Clement	14	9	6	do do do
1368	William Thompson	Russelltown	27	16	10	do do do
1369	Stephen May	St. Timothé	7	4	0	do do do
1370	François Bergevin	do	12	16	8	do do do
1371	François Julien	do	4	0	0	do do do
1372	John McDonald	Godmanchester	209	0	0	do do do
1373	Pierre Bergevin	St. Timothé	121	0	0	do do do

RETURN of CLAIMS for REBELLION LOSSES, LOWER CANADA.—(Continued.)

COUNTY of BEAUHARNOIS.—(Continued.)

No. of Claim.	NAME OF CLAIMANT.	RESIDENCE OF CLAIMANT.	AMOUNT OF CLAIM.			NATURE OF CLAIM.
			£	s.	d.	
1374	Antoine Lefebvre	St. Constant	35	16	0	Pillage, Burning, and Destruction.
1375	Hugh McCord	St. Jean Chrisostome	8	10	0	do do do
1376	J. B. Rdome	St. Isidore	3	0	0	do do do
1377	J. B. Lavoie	St. Timothé	30	10	0	do do do
1378	Antoine Tessiere	St. Clement	31	16	3	do do do
1379	J. B. Rollin	do	2	5	6	do do do
1380	Hillaire Martin	do	9	15	0	do do do
1381	F. X. Harnois	St. Timothé	2	15	0	do do do
1382	B. Tremblay	Fort Covington, United States.....	249	2	3	do do do
1383	Benjamin Boyer	St. Clement	52	18	10	do do do
1384	Guillaume Laberge	St. Martine.....	26	2	0	do do do
1385	Gideon Brazeau	do	225	9	10	do do do
1386	Jacques Degneau.....	Laprairie.....	5	0	0	do do do
1387	William Griffith.....	St. Timothé	3	5	0	do do do
1388	Joseph Dumouchelle.....	St. Martine.....	60	13	5	do do do
1389	Veuve A. Sanquinet	St. Remi.....	.....	.....	.....	No amount named.
1390	J. B. Charlebois.....	St. Anicet	287	2	3	Pillage.
1391	Antoine Goyette	St. Constant	9	7	0	do
1392	Louis Payont	do	2	10	0	do
1393	André Forté	do	5	13	8	do
1394	J. B. Tourneau	do	4	15	0	do
1395	J. B. Côté	St. Clement	11	5	0	do
1396	Pierre Merciere	St. Martine.....	7	17	6	do
1397	Alexis Trudeau	do	8	19	10	do
1398	Joseph Raimond	St. Remi.....	27	10	0	do
1399	J. B. Gariépy	Chateauguay	70	6	6	do
1400	Christoph Read	Albany, United States	110	15	0	do
1401	Toussaint Lefebvre	St. Clement	3	8	0	do
1402	Bazile Mathieu	do	3	11	3	do
1403	Dominique Herbour	do	5	10	0	do
1404	Joseph D'Acoust.....	Isle Perrot	2	10	6	do
1405	Augustin Lefebvre.....	St. Timothé	11	0	0	do
1406	Dame Joseph Peltier.....	St. Clement .....	.....	.....	.....	No amount named.
1407	Robert Selkirk	Ormstown	7	0	0	Pillage.
1408	Alexander Stewart	Godmanchester	34	15	0	do
COUNTY of VAUDREUIL.						
1409	Veuve H. Montpetit	Coteau du Lac	45	11	6	Pillage.
1410	Rev. M. Vinet	Rigaud	211	12	0	104 claims for guns.
1411	H. Roebuck, Esq.	Coteau du Lac	46	10	0	Horses.
1412	Louis Sarault.....	St. Clement	168	0	10	Pillage.
1413	J. B. C. St. Amour	Coteau du Lac	6	10	0	do
1414	Joseph Lecuire	Vaudreuil	3	2	9	do
1415	Veuve B. Bissonnet	Cèdres.....	25	17	6	do
1416	H. F. Charlebois	Vaudreuil	108	3	4	do
1417	Dame C. Pombrun	do	8	17	11	do
1418	Antoine Chévrier	do	10	0	0	do
1419	Jos. Seguin	St. Benoit	20	9	2	do
1420	Antoine Derpentgney	Isle Perrot	3	0	0	Gun delivered up.
1421	Pierre B. Gauthier.....	Vaudreuil	1	0	0	do do
1422	Gabriel LeCompt	do	2	0	0	do do
1423	Faschal Legault.....	do	2	10	0	do do
1424	Alexandre LaRoque	do	2	0	0	do do
1425	Pierre Clement	Soulanges	2	10	0	do do
1426	Olivier Seguin	do	3	0	0	do do
1427	Joseph Chevrier.....	Vaudreuil	3	0	0	do do
1428	André Pilon	St. Anne.....	2	0	0	do do
1429	Augustin Brabant	Vaudreuil	1	10	0	do do
1430	André Lauzon	do	2	0	0	do do
1431	Pierre J. B. Ranger	do	1	10	0	do do
1432	Joseph Aquin.....	do	2	0	0	do do
1433	Toussaint Valade	do	3	0	0	do do
1434	Joseph Pilon	do	1	10	0	do do
1435	Michel Nuvert	do	3	0	0	do do
1436	Veuve N. Gamelin	do	2	10	0	do do
1437	Pierre Sauvé	do	10	0	0	do do
1438	Louis L. Sauvé	do	2	0	0	do do
1439	Joseph Dutreseau	do	1	10	0	do do
1440	Joseph Denis	do	1	10	0	do do
1441	Antoine Campault.....	do	3	0	0	do do
1442	Théodore Legault	do	1	15	0	do do
1443	Louis Meloche	do	4	2	6	do do
1444	J. B. L'Amiot	Rivière de Lisle.....	3	10	0	do do
1445	André Gastauguy	Vaudreuil	2	0	0	do do

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RETURN of CLAIMS for REBELLION LOSSES, LOWER CANADA.—(Continued.)

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COUNTY OF VAUDREUIL.—(Continued.)

No. of Claim.	NAME OF CLAIMANT.	RESIDENCE OF CLAIMANT.	AMOUNT OF CLAIM.			NATURE OF CLAIM.
			£	s.	d.	
1446	Abraham Lefebvre.....	Vaudreuil	5	14	0	Gun delivered up.
1447	François Leau	do	1	15	0	do do
1448	Pierre Sagalo	do	1	10	0	do do
1449	Ovide DeMontignyton ...	L'Isle Perrot	3	0	0	do do
1450	Augustin Poirier	Vaudreuil	1	10	0	do do
1451	Joseph E. Dupond.....	do	4	0	0	do do
1452	Joseph Brosseau	do	1	10	0	do do
1453	E. X. Brunette	do	3	0	0	do do
1454	Etienne Poudrette.....	do	1	10	0	do do
1455	Toussaint Legault	L'Isle Perrot	1	10	0	do do
1456	François Chevrier	Vaudreuil	1	10	0	do do
1457	Paul Robillard	do	2	0	0	do do
1458	Joachim Pilon	do	1	10	0	do do
1459	François Pilon	L'Isle Perrot	2	0	0	do do
1460	Joseph A. Gauthier	do	1	10	0	do do
1461	Michel Begenaire	Vaudreuil	1	15	0	do do
1462	Joseph Lalonde	do	1	10	0	do do
1463	Narcisse A. Brosseau.....	do	3	0	0	do do
1464	Michel Bonuer	do	2	5	0	do do
1465	J. B. Seguin	do	1	10	0	do do
1466	François X. Mallette.....	do	2	10	0	do do
1467	Louis P. Gauthier	do	2	10	0	do do
1468	Felix Ranger	St. Polycarpe	2	0	0	do do
1469	Joseph D'Aoust.....	Vaudreuil	2	10	0	do do
1470	Claude Dubuel	Ste. Anne	2	0	0	do do
1471	Amable Pilon.....	Vaudreuil	11	10	0	do do
1472	Antoine Lalonde	do	2	15	0	do do
1473	François Bulé.....	do	1	10	0	do do
1474	Joseph Cousineau	do	1	10	0	do do
1475	J. B. Lalonde.....	do	4	10	0	do do
1476	Joseph Pilon	do	1	10	0	do do
1477	Joseph Charlebois	do	4	8	4	do do
1478	François X. Valois.....	do	3	0	0	do do
1479	Evangeliste Pilon	do	1	10	0	do do
1480	J. B. Brabault	do	2	0	0	do do
1481	François Lucas	do	2	0	0	do do
1482	Augustin Berlinguette ...	do	2	0	0	do do
1483	Pierre Gauthier	do	5	0	0	do do
1484	Moyse Vinet	do	1	10	0	do do
1485	Hyacinthe Cadieux	do	2	10	6	do do
1486	Anselme Lalonde	do	1	15	0	do do
1487	Antoine Martineau	do	3	5	0	do do
1488	Antoine Chevrier	do	2	0	0	do do
1489	Amable Gauthier	do	3	0	0	do do
1490	Pierre Gauthier	do	3	0	0	do do
1491	Joseph Roy	do	4	10	0	do do
1492	J. B. Lalonde.....	do	0	10	0	do do
1493	Eustache Perrier	St. Polycarpe	34	6	11	Pillage and Destruction.
1494	Louis C. Sauvé	Vaudreuil	1	10	0	Gun delivered.
1495	J. B. Leduc	do	5	5	0	do do
1496	Veuve H. Ménard.....	do	1	15	0	do do
1497	Bejn. DeMontigny	Soulanges	44	0	0	Pillage.
1498	Joseph Seguin	Vaudreuil	1	5	0	Gun delivered.
1499	J. B. Seguin	do	1	15	0	do do
1500	Pierre DeMontigny.....	do	2	8	9	do do
1501	Michel Lefebvre.....	Soulanges	1	10	0	do do
1502	M. D'Aoust	L'Isle Perrot	18	0	0	Pillage.
1503	M. Charlebois	Vaudreuil	111	12	6	50 Claims for Guns.
1504	Felix Monpetit	L'Isle Perrot	24	15	0	Pillage.
1505	Nicholas Lefebvre	Vaudreuil	6	0	0	Guns delivered up.
1506	Veuve H. Leroux	Soulanges	8	12	6	Pillage.
1507	Michel Leger	L'Isle Perrot	2	10	0	Gun delivered.
1508	Veuve A. Clément.....	Soulanges	1	10	0	do do
1509	Jean Leroux	do	2	0	0	do do
1510	Veuve F. Clément.....	do	1	10	0	do do
1511	J. B. Legault.....	L'Isle Perrot	1	5	0	do do
1512	J. B. Prieure	St. Zotique	9	11	8	Pillage.
1513	Etienne Berlinguett	Vaudreuil	1	5	0	Gun delivered up.
1514	J. B. Champault	do	3	0	0	do do
1515	Luc Ranger	do	1	10	0	do do
1516	Veuve J. Roy	do	1	10	0	do do
1517	Veuve Z. Pilon	do	11	10	0	Pillage.
1518	André Roy	do	1	5	0	Gun delivered up.
1519	Joachim Sauvé	do	1	8	6	do do
1520	J. B. Sabourin	do	1	10	0	do do

RETURN of CLAIMS for REBELLION LOSSES, LOWER CANADA.—(Continued.)

8th August.

COUNTY OF VAUDREUIL.—(Continued.)

8th August.

No. of Claim.	NAME OF CLAIMANT.	RESIDENCE OF CLAIMANT.	AMOUNT			NATURE OF CLAIM.
			£	s.	d.	
1521	J. B. Sabourin, fils	Vaudreuil	2	10	0	Gun delivered up.
1522	Amable Leduc	do	2	0	0	do do
1523	Hyacinthe Cadioux	do	1	10	0	do do
1524	Antoine Razon	do	1	12	6	do do
1525	André Chevrier	do	2	10	0	do do
1526	Henry Lappare	Montreal.	109	10	0	Pillage, &c.
1527	Dr. E. Jacques	Potton	310	0	0	do
1528	John Farron	Montreal	480	0	0	Steamboat stopped.
COUNTIES OF MONTREAL AND TERREBONNE.						
1529	L. H. Holton	Montreal	452	5	5	Pillage and Destruction.
1530	Antoine Bergeron	St. Martin	4	11	0	do do
1531	S. Vallée	St. Scholastique	183	7	11	do do
1532	P. S. R. Lafèche	Montreal	115	0	0	do do
1533	Louis Lavoix	St. Martin	9	4	10	do do
1534	John Leney	do	52	1	3	do do
1535	J. B. Bergeron	do	10	8	6	do do
1536	J. B. L'Africane	Montreal	15	6	3	do do
1537	Robert Findlay	Chateauguay	12	17	6	do do
1538	L. M. Seers	St. Rose	80	5	11	do do
1539	Césaire Clement	St. Remi	82	2	8	do do
1540	Frs. Valras	Point Claire	128	0	0	do do
1541	Marie A. Lemaitre	St. Anne	13	16	6	do do
1542	Adolphus Jacques	Montreal	362	0	0	do do
1543	André Bergeron	St. Martin	2	0	0	Lodging Troops.
1544	James Park	do	16	0	0	do do
1545	Laurent Vadun	do	17	0	0	Pillage and Destruction.
1546	G. R. S. DeBeaujeau	Coteau du Lac	142	2	6	do do
1547	Dame C. C. DeLéry	do	140	0	0	do do
1548	Veuve A. Papineau	St. Martin	37	8	9	do do
1549	Antoine Bergeron	do	12	12	3	do do
1550	Drolet & Durocher	St. Charles	1522	11	3	do do
1551	Alexander Sauriol	St. Rose	1	0	0	do do
1552	Frs. Beautron	St. Martin	4	0	0	do do
1553	Olivier Bartrand	St. Scholastique	30	4	9	do do
1554	Mrs. F. M. LePailleur	Montreal	802	2	5	do do
1555	Denis Berthelet	St. Charles	118	4	11	do do
1556	Augustin Sauche	St. Augustin	34	10	0	do do
COUNTY OF TWO MOUNTAINS.						
1557	P. P. DeCreitz	St. Eustache	23	6	6	Pillage and Destruction.
1558	J. B. Syre	do	6	16	1	do do
1559	Louis Dorion	Bytown, Upper Canada	14	4	4	do do
1560	Antoine Désormeau	do do	48	3	0	do do
1561	Louis Chenier	do do	113	14	6	do do
1562	Leandre Limoges	Terrebonne	21	17	6	do do
1563	Benjamin Le Cavalier	St. Rose	5	0	0	do do
1564	Eusébe Dorion	St. Eustache	26	12	8	do do
1565	Miss Ann Scott	do	498	0	3	do do
1566	Margaret Gosselin	do	4	10	3	do do
1567	Veuve J. Leonor	do	2	7	11	do do
1568	Rev. M. Blanchet	St. Jacques	249	14	7	do do
1569	Richard Dillon	Montreal	11	0	0	do do
1570	Mrs. R. Dillon	do	20	0	2	do do
1571	James Heron	Isle Jesus	60	0	0	Pillage, Burning, and Destruction.
1572	Antoine Langevain	St. Rose	1	5	0	do do do
1573	Louis Chenier	St. Hermas	7	16	8	do do do
1574	Bernard Riché	do	6	10	9	do do do
1575	Jos. Constantineau	do	2	10	0	do do do
1576	Auguste Lemay	St. Rose	4	0	0	do do do
1577	J. B. Legault	do	2	10	0	do do do
1578	J. B. Coulois	St. Eustache	10	0	10	do do do
1579	Jos. Décaeris	St. Benoit	15	18	1	do do do
1580	Antoine Dèmers	do	14	12	6	do do do
1581	Frs. Vesina	do	10	2	7	do do do
1582	Pierre Cire	do	4	10	0	do do do
1583	Frs. Ferrier	do	6	8	3	do do do
1584	Veuve H. St. Germain	do	6	16	6	do do do
1585	Toussaint Brazeau	do	18	8	4	do do do
1586	Dame H. Mallette	do	21	11	3	do do do
1587	Frs. Gratton	do	18	17	11	do do do

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RETURN of CLAIMS for REBELLION LOSSES, LOWER CANADA.—(Continued.)

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(S.S.)
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COUNTY OF TWO MOUNTAINS.—(Continued.)

No. of Claim.	NAME OF CLAIMANT.	RESIDENCE OF CLAIMANT.	AMOUNT OF CLAIM.			NATURE OF CLAIM.
			£	s.	d.	
1588	Jos. LeMagdeleine.....	St. Benoit	41	2	0	Pillage, Burning, and Destruction.
1589	H. Brazeau	do	14	3	4	do do do
1590	Louis Frenche	do	14	10	0	do do do
1591	Camille Dumouchel	do	17	5	6	do do do
1592	O. Briscoise	do	25	8	2	do do do
1593	J. B. Angrignon.....	do	2	17	2	do do do
1594	Joseph Robillard.....	do	4	2	6	do do do
1595	P. A. Labrie	St. Jérôme	20	0	0	do do do
1596	Joseph Beaubien	St. Benoit	331	0	0	do do do
1597	Mrs. P. Brazeau	do	208	8	0	do do do
1598	Thomas Wood	Montreal.....	455	16	0	do do do
1599	Toussaint Cherrier.....	St. Denis	180	0	0	do do do
1600	Louis Ouimet.....	St. Eustache	5	10	6	do do do
1601	Veuve P. Dubeau	do	8	14	4	do do do
1602	J. B. F. Spenard	do	139	9	4	do do do
1603	Pierre Piche	St. Thérèse.....	14	15	5	do do do
1604	François Malo	Pointe aux Trembles.....	79	0	6	do do do
1605	J. B. Crête.....	Chateauguay	1759	8	0	do do do
1606	Isidore Desparois	do	28	10	0	do do do
1607	Veuve A. Mercil	do	55	10	6	do do do
1608	Michel Lauzon	St. Eustache	89	13	0	do do do
1609	J. B. Marineau	do	4	3	6	do do do
1610	O. Tourangeau	St. Scholastique.....	152	12	6	do do do
1611	Veuve Leddell	Montreal.....	23	16	8	do do do
1612	Jean Ginetel.....	St. Clement	5	14	0	do do do
1613	J. M. Primeau	Hinchinbrooke	22	10	0	do do do
1614	Antoine Vallée	St. Philomène	3	5	0	do do do
1615	J. B. Fauvel	St. Scholastique.....	17	0	0	do do do
1616	François Chèvre	do	45	0	0	do do do
1617	Joseph Robillard	St. Eustache	2	7	9	do do do
1618	Louis LeClaire	St. Scholastique.....	41	15	6	do do do
1619	François X. Prieur	St. Martin	525	15	0	do do do
1620	M. Child.....	Stanstead	89	15	0	do do do
1621	Veuve A. Baune	St. Eustache	14	14	9	do do do
1622	Louis Charbonneau	do	2	10	0	do do do
1623	Pierre Lauzon	St. Scholastique.....	108	10	0	do do do
1624	Moyse Danis	St. Jérôme	36	0	0	do do do
1625	Pierre Danis	do	103	6	0	do do do
1626	James Dobie	St. Augustin	48	0	0	do do do
1627	Abraham Aubry.....	St. Scholastique.....	22	17	0	do do do
1628	Frs. Aubry	do	328	7	6	do do do
1629	Hyacinthe Paradis.....	St. Eustache	2	12	6	do do do
1630	Paul Laugé.....	do	10	4	9	do do do
1631	Pierre Perrier.....	St. Benoit	23	10	10	do do do
1632	Jérôme Brazeau.....	St. Scholastique.....	32	15	7	do do do
1633	Hyacinthe Brazeau	St. Benoit	7	4	4	do do do
1634	Louis Rodrigue	St. Scholastique.....	9	5	10	do do do
1635	Joachim Legault	do	14	3	9	do do do
1636	Paul Thibodeau.....	do	6	8	8	do do do
1637	Pierre Leroux.....	do	38	3	2	do do do
1638	Antoine Martin.....	do	57	7	0	do do do
1639	Eustache James.....	do	11	1	7	do do do
1640	Thomas James	do	10	18	6	do do do
1641	Paul Martin	do	9	10	4	do do do
1642	Isaac Martin	do	5	15	5	do do do
1643	Simon Paré	do	6	2	4	do do do
1644	Michel James.....	do	6	18	9	do do do
1645	Angélique Danis	do	11	18	7	do do do
1646	Alexander Fraser	do	25	0	0	do do do
1647	Firmin Perrin.....	do				do do do
1648	Nicholas Kerczyne.....	Montreal	500	0	0	Against Nelson, Pillage, Burning, and Destruction.
1649	James Logan	do				No Sum named.
1650	J. Peltier and F. Prevost.	Beauharnois	1147	3	8	Pillage, Burning, and Destruction.
1651	Alfred Cardinal	Hinchinbrook	41	13	4	do do do
1652	Marie M. Cardinal.....	Chateauguay	88	6	8	do do do
1653	Maurice Cardinal	St. Constant	41	13	4	do do do
1654	François Camyré	do	716	18	6	do do do
1655	William Dunn	St. Remi.....	48	10	0	do do do
1656	Ranger & Sénécal	L'Acadie	1124	19	4	do do do
1657	Damein Masson	St. Benoît	490	10	0	do do do
1658	Robert Chisholm.....	St. Melâchie	79	0	0	do do do
1659	Alexander Daigle	La Présentation	227	0	10	do do do
1660	John Ross	Beauharnois	395	0	0	do do do
1661	Olivier Hébert	St. Marguerite	33	15	0	do do do
1662	J. Celestin Tapie	St. Eustache	22	15	0	do do do
1663	Michel A. Courville	St. Scholastique.....	81	0	0	do do do

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RETURN of CLAIMS for REBELLION LOSSES, LOWER CANADA.—(Continued.)

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COUNTY OF TWO MOUNTAINS.—(Continued.)

No. of Claim.	NAME OF CLAIMANT.	RESIDENCE OF CLAIMANT.	AMOUNT OF CLAIM.			NATURE OF CLAIM.
			£	s.	d.	
1664	J. B. Langlois	St. Eustache	25	3	10	Pillage, Burning, and Destruction.
1665	do	do	7	0	3	do do do
1666	Antoine Lanthier	do	12	12	6	do do do
1667	François Andgrave	do	2	0	0	do do do
1668	Charles LaBell	St. Augustin	6	16	7	do do do
1669	François Labonté	St. Scholastique	10	16	0	do do do
1670	Felix Biroleau	do	209	16	2	do do do
1671	Veuve Lemery	do	8	15	0	do do do
1672	Paul Poirier	St. Eustache	2	10	0	do do do
1673	Charles Maillieurs	do	4	0	0	do do do
1674	J. B. Landry	St. Scholastique	10	1	1	do do do
1675	J. B. Dorion	St. Eustache	1454	0	0	do do do
1676	Louis Lenthier	St. Augustin	11	10	0	do do do
1677	Mrs. James Duquet	do	37	0	0	do do do
1678	Joseph Duquet	St. Eustache	8	8	0	do do do
1679	Celestin Guindon	do	9	0	0	do do do
1680	Louis Bélanger	St. Martin	21	0	0	do do do
1681	Mrs. Jacques Goyette	St. Clement	175	0	0	do do do
1682	Mrs. N. Hall	Montreal	75	0	0	do do do
1683	Alexander M'Fee	Hemmingford	73	0	0	do do do
1684	Veuve Antoine St. Germain	St. Denis	3793	9	7	do do do
1685	John & D. Torrance	Montreal	800	0	0	do do do
1686	Joseph Hall, junr	do	375	0	0	do do do
1687	Veuve Ignace Pailain	St. Eustache	23	0	0	do do do
1688	J. A. Lanthier	St. Benoit	6	18	9	do do do
1689	Joseph Cyre	St. Scholastique	44	19	8	do do do
1690	Veuve Charles Minvil	St. Benoit	10	17	3	do do do
1691	Agathé Paquet	St. Eustache	1	12	1	do do do
1692	Abraham Jiroux	St. Augustin	2	0	0	do do do
1693	Louis Jiroux	do	4	0	0	do do do
1694	Joseph Dorion	St. Eustache	62	10	0	do do do
1695	J. B. Rontier	Montreal	13	19	0	do do do
1696	Augustin Lamel	St. Scholastique	13	0	10	do do do
1697	Michel Laporte	do	14	10	5	do do do
1698	Veuve M. Tougas	do	9	14	2	do do do
1699	Michel Aubry	do	19	10	0	do do do
1700	Joseph Taillefer	do	2	16	2	do do do
1701	J. B. Neveux	do	3	5	7	do do do
1702	Pierre Trolin	Montreal	13	14	6	do do do
1703	J. B. Dupras	St. Benoit	64	14	0	do do do
1704	Charles Damour	do	13	15	0	do do do
1705	Antoine E. Bardy	Montreal	256	8	6	do do do
1706	J. B. Sauche	St. Scholastique	1	12	6	do do do
1707	J. B. Monnette	do	3	12	6	do do do
1708	Joseph Paymen	St. Eustache	21	17	3	do do do
1709	John Davis	St. Scholastique	52	3	4	do do do
1710	Thomas Dobie	St. Benoit	2	0	0	do do do
1711	Veuve Frs. Auger	St. Eustache	4	3	9	do do do
1712	Dame Jos. Dumouchel	St. Martin	676	18	10	do do do
1713	Ulric Boudreau	Montreal	203	5	1	do do do
1714	Tilly Rice	St. Johns	80	0	0	do do do
1715	Joseph Paquette	St. Eustache	2	9	4	do do do
1716	Charles Gagnon	Terrebonne	1	5	0	do do do
1717	Narcisse Boisvert	do	1	10	0	do do do
1718	Charles Wilson	Montreal	24	0	0	do do do
1719	Alexis Goselin	St. Eustache	3	13	9	do do do
1720	Mrs. Jos. Denis	St. Benoit	1	10	0	do do do
1721	J. B. James	St. Scholastique	18	5	10	do do do
1722	Frs. Lecourt	do	1	14	0	do do do
1723	Guillaume Godmer	do	1	5	0	do do do
1724	Frs. Dumoulin	St. Eustache	1	10	0	do do do
1725	Alex. Vinette	do	3	0	0	do do do
1726	Jacques Roussin	do	2	0	0	do do do
1727	André Lebluis	do	2	10	0	do do do
1728	Joseph Labell	do	2	10	0	do do do
1729	Alex. Osgood	Sherbrooke	100	0	0	do do do
1730	A. R. Archambault	St. Scholastique	59	15	8	do do do
1731	J. B. Touchet	St. Eustache	1	5	0	do do do
1732	Pierre Guenette	St. Jérôme	15	0	0	do do do
1733	Julien Chamereau	do	18	1	8	do do do
1734	Joseph Rochon	Terrebonne	9	10	3	do do do
1735	Gregoire Chapleau	do	1	15	0	Gun delivered up.
1736	J. B. Dubois	do	1	10	0	do do do
1737	Pierre Chapleau	do	1	10	0	do do do

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RETURN of CLAIMS for REBELLION LOSSES, LOWER CANADA.—(Continued.)

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COUNTY OF TWO MOUNTAINS.—(Continued.)

No. of Claim.	NAME OF CLAIMANT.	RESIDENCE OF CLAIMANT.	AMOUNT OF CLAIM.			NATURE OF CLAIM.
			£	s.	d.	
1738	André Etier	Terrebonne	4	0	0	Gun delivered up.
1739	François Ouimet	do	2	0	0	do do
1740	Etienne Dubois	St. François de Salle.....	2	0	0	do do
1741	Joseph Ouimet	Terrebonne	2	0	0	do do
1742	Pierre Despinois.....	St. François de Salle.....	1	0	0	do do
1743	Leon Desjardins.....	do do	1	5	0	do do
1744	J. B. Meunier.....	do do	1	0	0	do do
1745	Eustache Biroleau	St. Thérèse.....	227	1	9	Pillage.
1746	François Bouvette	St. Augustin	4	4	2	do
1747	Guillaume Crégère	St. Pierre	3	1	3	do
1748	Isidore Paradis	St. Eustache	2	0	0	Gun delivered up.
1749	André Denis	do	6	11	8	Pillage.
1750	Antoine Gédéon.....	Terrebonne	2	0	0	Gun delivered up.
1751	François Forgette	do	1	10	0	do do
1752	Augustin Gravelle.....	do	1	10	0	do do
1753	François X. Mathieu.....	do	1	10	0	do do
1754	François Venne	do	1	19	4	Pillage.
1755	J. B. Richer	Rigand	174	17	6	Pillage, Burning, and Destruction.
1756	Antoine St. Denis	do	6	5	0	do do do
1757	Donald Levington	Montreal	25	0	0	do do do
1758	William Gibson.....	Lacolle	178	0	0	do do do
1759	Pierre C. Pilon	St. Eustache	25	11	5	do do do
1760	David Mitchell	do	6	5	0	do do do
1761	Robert Shadden.....	Montreal	505	12	0	do do do
1762	Thomas Hughs	Longueuil	75	0	0	do do do
1763	Joseph Legault	St. Eustache	6	0	6	do do do
1764	François Brunette	do	6	8	0	do do do
1765	J. B. Cyre	St. Scholastique	3	10	0	do do do
1766	William Snowdon	Belle Rivière	190	0	0	do do do
1767	Veuve C. B. Pigion	St. Eustache	13	19	4	do do do
1768	Antoine Champagne	do	41	8	2	do do do
1769	Veuve Joseph Beaupré.....	St. Rose	1	10	0	do do do
1770	Louis Cloutier	do	1	15	0	do do do
1771	J. B. Lemay	do	1	10	0	do do do
1772	Justineau St. Denis	St. Benoit	65	3	6	do do do
1773	Louis Cardinal	St. Geneviève.....	31	10	3	do do do
1774	Joseph Brazeau	St. Benoit	102	6	0	do do do
1775	J. B. Chalette	St. Scholastique.....	14	10	0	do do do
1776	Mrs. M. Saragin	do	5	18	7	do do do
1777	X. Dumouchel	do	6	15	0	do do do
1778	Michel Robin.....	Terrebonne	2	5	0	do do do
1779	Paul Filiatro	do	2	5	0	do do do
1780	Antoinette Rajjeane	St. Benoit	22	17	9	do do do
1781	Veuve J. B. Loser.....	St. Eustache	3	4	2	do do do
1782	Jean Menard	St. Benoit	28	17	3	do do do
1783	H. Peirce	Montreal	159	11	6	do do do
1784	Antoine Duncan	Beauharnois	52	14	8	do do do
1785	William Boon.....	St. Denis.....	49	7	7	do do do
1786	John Ross	Montreal.....	.....	.....	.....	Against Nelson.
1787	Joseph Prudhomme	St. Rose	1	10	0	Pillage, Burning, and Destruction.
1788	Pierre Groulx.....	St. Eustache	8	7	6	do do do
1789	Louis Berthelette	St. Scholastique.....	10	10	0	do do do
1790	Eustache Latrope	do	8	3	6	do do do
1791	Antoine Legault	do	6	6	3	Pillage.
1792	Charles Danais	Terrebonne.....	2	0	0	Gun delivered up.
1793	Amil Viger.....	do	2	10	0	do do do
1794	Arnée Tailleu.....	do	1	5	0	do do do
1795	Jérime Barratto.....	do	4	0	10	Pillage.
1796	Antoine Ducharm	do	1	5	0	do do do
1797	Joseph Filion.....	do	1	0	0	do do do
1798	Noel Nadon.....	St. Rose	1	5	0	do do do
1799	Veuve E. Sabourin	St. Eustache	10	10	9	do do do
1800	C. Raisenne	St. Benoit	162	10	0	do do do
1801	Joseph Deguire	St. Eustache	5	7	0	do do do
1802	Hyacinthe Seguin	Petite Nation	53	11	1	do do do
1803	François X. St. Denis	St. Benoit	37	2	2	do do do
1804	Roswell Bates.....	Stanstead	145	15	0	Speculative.
1805	John Bony	do	118	16	3	do do do
1806	Elias Lee.....	do	108	15	0	do do do
1807	John C. Tuck.....	do	107	17	6	do do do
1808	Leon L. Charmel	do	99	10	0	do do do
1809	J. Bamet Burpee	do	78	4	8	do do do
1810	C. Bullock	do	820	0	0	do do do

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RETURN of CLAIMS for REBELLION LOSSES, LOWER CANADA.—(Continued.)

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COUNTY OF TWO MOUNTAINS.—(Continued.)

No. of Claim.	NAME OF CLAIMANT.	RESIDENCE OF CLAIMANT.	AMOUNT OF CLAIM.			NATURE OF CLAIM.
			£	s.	d.	
1811	Taylor Waudleigh.....	Stanstead	29	16	3	Speculative. do
1812	Louis Aubain.....	St. Benoit	16	11	3	
		Amount of Untried Claims	£ 106289	14	4	
		Amount of Tried Claims	95790	5	8	
		Total Amount Claimed.....	£ 202080	0	0	

The above Return shows the Names of all the Claimants, Place of Residence, Amounts of Claims, the Nature of the Losses, the Number of Cases, and such as have been already investigated, and the remaining Number of Cases and Sums to be investigated.

Judgment has not been given in any single instance, and none will be given until every Claim has been investigated—of course no money has been paid on any Claim, nor can be until the whole is adjusted.

The Final Report and decision of the Commission will very materially reduce both the Number of Claimants, and the Amounts of Indemnity.

P. H. MOORE.
J. S. VIGER.
J. N. O. SIMPSON.
W. C. HANSON.
OVIDE LEBLANC.

St. EUSTACHE, 6th July, 1850.

STATEMENT of the Amount Paid to the REBELLION LOSS COMMISSIONERS appointed under the Act of last Session, 12 Vict. Chap. 58, by way compensation for the Duties assigned to them, and for the Expenses attending their Sittings.

NAMES.	Period of Payment, and Rate per diem.	Amount Paid, to 31st March, 1850. Currency.			Contingent Expenses of Commission.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Commissioners.							
Honorable P. H. Moore ...	10th to 29th July, 1849, at 20s. 30th July 1849, to 31st March, 1850, at 40s.....	510	0	0	232	0	8
Jacques Viger, (Treasurer)	12th to 30th July, 1849, at 20s. 31st July, 1849, to 31st March, 1850, at 40s.....	507	0	0			
John Simpson	9th to 29th July, 1849, at 20s. 30th July, 1849, to 31st March, 1850, at 40s.....	511	0	0			
Wm. C. Hanson	11th to 29th July, 1849, at 20s. 30th July, 1849, to 31st March, 1850, at 40s.....	509	0	0			
O. Leblanc.....	12th to 29th July, 1849, at 20s. 30th July 1849, to 31st March, 1850, at 40s.....	508	0	0			
W. Newhouse, (Clerk).....	12th to 29th July, 1849, at 20s. 30th July, 1849, to 31st March, 1850, at 40s.....	508	0	0			
		£3053	0	0			
	Add Salaries				3053	0	0
	Total Payments accounted for, to 31st March 1850....				£3285	0	8
	The Amount paid by Warrants, is.....				3800	0	0
	Balance in hands of Commissioners, on 31st March....				£14	19	4

NOTE.—A Warrant for £1,212 is about to issue to cover the same expenses for the quarter ending 30th instant.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Toronto, 27th June, 1850.

JOS. CARY,
Dy. Inspector General.

REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE

ON THE

STATE OF AGRICULTURE IN LOWER CANADA.

[Translation.]

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY,
Thursday, 8th August, 1850.

The Special Committee appointed to inquire into the state of Agriculture in Lower Canada; the means of improving it and of facilitating the settlement of the Waste Lands, have the honour to Report, as follows:—

Your Committee have to observe that the means which they had at their disposal in accomplishing the first part of their task, were necessarily very much limited from the total absence of statistics of a recent nature, and that they have relied upon the opinion of persons whose assistance they have availed themselves of in their labour, and whose letters are annexed to this Report; these Documents, Your Committee beg leave to submit to the serious consideration of Your Honorable House.

Your Committee have given to the subject referred to them, that earnest attention which its importance deserves; and, in the performance of their duty, have not for a moment lost sight of the fact, that the soil holds the first place among the natural riches conferred upon a people, and that of all the arts, that which has for its object the cultivation of the soil, is the most worthy of occupying the attention of Economists and Legislators.

Your Committee observe with a degree of satisfaction, in which Your Honorable House and the country will participate, that the inquiries they have felt bound to institute, have enabled them to say that Agriculture has made great progress during late years, and that all classes of society, and especially the educated, have turned their attention to this important science. The time has gone by when the educated youth were satisfied with merely admiring the noble examples of the great men in different ages who gave their attention to Agriculture, and confined themselves to such barren admiration. The impetus has been given—apathy has disappeared—yet another effort, and the cause will go forward without assistance, and with that onward tendency which the preceding movement has lent to the ideas and actions of men.

A few years ago Your Committee would have been at a loss to find a sufficient number of persons to assist them in their investigations. Now, however, on consulting the organs of the press, Your Committee experience a different kind of embarrassment—the difficulty of selection. Among the great number of persons whose zeal in the cause of Agriculture is of public notoriety, it became the business of Your Committee rather to endeavour to limit the number of their applications, than to make selections; it being necessary to avoid rendering too numerous the documents to be examined, and which are attached to the present Report as an Appendix.

Your Committee, in the first place, were required to examine into the present state of Agriculture in Lower Canada, and will now proceed to enter into that difficult part of their investigations.

The state of advancement of Agriculture among a people may, in a greater or less degree, be inferred from the comforts which they enjoy, taking into account the nature of the soil and influence of the climate of the country they inhabit, and is to be compared, in its relations with the progress of human knowledge, to the state of advancement attained by other nations placed under similar or analogous circumstances. "It is in fact," says Mr. Johnston, in his Report of an Agricultural exploration in New Brunswick, "the actual condition of the practical Agriculture of a country, which will determine the actual productiveness of its soil; while, on the other hand, the possible productiveness of its soil being known, the amount of produce actually raised must serve as an index of the actual condition of the Agricultural practice."

Your Committee will now enter into the consideration of these different points in so far as they relate to the actual state of Agriculture in Lower Canada; and, in the first place, they lay down as an established principle, that few countries have been more highly favoured than Lower Canada as respects the quality of the soil; and that the position it holds in point of climate is in nowise unfavourable. The more the climate of Lower Canada is examined with the eye of a practical observer, the more convinced we become of the fact, that it is anything but unfavourable.

The result of an enquiry instituted in New Brunswick (the climate of which is similar to ours), proves it to be a fact, that the cold and snow of our winters have a fertilizing effect upon the soil, and naturally produce a degree of friability in the soil which elsewhere cannot be obtained but by dint of labour. The durability of the productive faculty of our land is such that even to this day our meadows yield, without culture, double as much as they would do in England or on the continent.

Those who complain of the shortness of our Agricultural season, meet an answer in the rapidity of vegetation, which leaves no interval between the white covering of our joyous winters and the luxuriant verdure of our meadows. Those who contend that the wintering of our cattle involves the agriculturist in enormous expense, may be answered by saying, that it is yet a question, even in more southerly climates, whether it is not an immense advantage to keep cattle housed during the greater portion of the year.

This frivolous and groundless objection, urged against the climate of Lower Canada, is one of those

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prejudices which will disappear like many others which, by creating imaginary evils, prevent the people from peaceably enjoying those blessings which Providence has extended to them, and accuse Nature of producing the misfortunes which are attributable only to discouragement.

If Lower Canada should not be prosperous, it will be owing neither to its geographical position, the inferiority of its soil, nor the disadvantages of its climate.

Speaking of the present state of Scotland as an agricultural country, compared with its former position, the learned Scotchman, above alluded to, says:—"Its climate has been tamed and deprived of its terrors. Its most worthless portions in Caithness, and even in the Orkney Islands, have been subdued to the culture of wheat. Its ploughmen are ranked among the best in the world. Its turnip husbandry is universally praised."

Your Committee have obtained a copy of a paper written by Dr. Winder, the Librarian of Your Honourable House, in which the climates of Upper and Lower Canada are compared. It will be seen from this work, a copy of which is annexed to this Report, that there is scarcely any difference in the average range of temperature. It is also proper to observe that, during the mid-winter months, when the temperature is much lower in Lower than in Upper Canada, it is of little consequence to the plant whether the cold varies a few degrees more or less, as the snow protects the earth from the too violent action of the frost. In proof of the little difference in the climate of Upper and Lower Canada, as regards its influence upon Agriculture, the natural productions of the soil are the same in both sections of the Province, and in both are similarly affected by the circumstances of exposure and implantation. The cultivated products are also the same, with the exception of certain fruits. The foliage of the horse-chesnuts which grow on the glacis of the citadel of Quebec, is as rich and their form as fine as those found in Toronto or the District of Niagara. At one hundred and twenty miles below Quebec, apples are produced, inferior to those grown at Montreal, but equal in flavour to those of Upper Canada; and the same quality of fruit may be produced wherever the soil is properly chosen, and the orchards are sheltered by means of tall forest trees.

The people of Lower Canada, taken in the aggregate and without distinction of race, are inferior to no other nation in point of intelligence, health, dexterity, and strength; they possess, in a greater degree perhaps than any other, that amiability and unaffected cheerfulness which contribute more than is commonly supposed to both health and happiness. They are inferior to many others with regard to political, and above all, agricultural education. These facts are insisted on by Your Committee in order to prove that the country possesses all the advantages necessary to make Lower Canada any thing that its population may desire. Nothing exhibits greater weakness than to cry out, "It is impossible!" nothing, on the other hand, evinces greater strength than the exclamation, "I am determined!"

If we were to judge of the present state of Agriculture in Lower Canada by the ease in which the majority of our farmers live, and especially by a comparison of our products with those of other countries, and particularly European countries, keep-

ing in view the comparative extent of population, we should be tempted to look upon Agriculture as much further advanced here than it actually is. In France the value of the grain raised amounts to but 75 francs per head of the population, while in Canada it amounts to more than 90 francs per head. In England, where cattle are more numerous than in any country in the world, there are found, according to Mr. Rubichon, but 13,503 head of cattle to every thousand farming families, while in Canada, each thousand similar families possessed, in 1845, upwards of 18,000 head.

In 1831, in Lower Canada, when the fly was not prevalent, the wheat harvest gave 6.65 bushels for each inhabitant; while in Upper Canada, in 1842, it amounted only to 6.62 each; and in the United States, in 1840, only 4.96. But this is owing to causes arising from very different circumstances; the principal of which, as regards the countries of Europe, is the relative extent of cultivated land compared with the total amount of the Agricultural population.

"The possible productiveness of the soil being known," as Mr. Johnston says in the above cited passage, "the actual production will serve as an index of the condition of the Agricultural practice."

Your Committee, for want of the requisite statistics to determine the productive capacity of the soil, admit what is the general opinion, that the soil certainly does not produce as much as might be expected from its quality.

Your Committee, in support of this view, refer to the letters annexed to this Report, and especially to that of Mr. William Patton, of St. Thomas, who furnishes details respecting the produce derived from 50 arpents cultivated under his care, and adds: "I mention this to prove our land will produce equal to any land on the continent, if properly managed." Major Campbell, in his answer to the Committee, says:—"Generally speaking, the land in cultivation does not produce much more than a fourth of what it might do, were a better system introduced." "The present state of the Agricultural department in the Eastern Townships," says Mr. Gustin, "is, generally speaking, in a depressed and embarrassed condition, especially among the ordinary class of Farmers, or those dependent on the immediate avails of their labour to support their families and defray their annual expenses."

The principal cause of this state of things is, beyond a doubt, that which is pointed out in the letter of the Rev. Mr. Desaulniers, of the College of St. Hyacinthe:—"Up to the present time," says the learned professor, "the agricultural population of the country have exercised their industry on newly cleared lands, covered and enriched by the vegetable matter of the forests, and consequently possessing a lasting fertility acquired by ages of repose."

There is not, indeed, the shadow of a doubt that the astonishing fertility of the soil has given rise, with us, to the existing evil; with us, poverty has been caused by too great abundance; but, on the other hand, the lessons we have been taught by adversity will turn to our advantage. Such dear bought experience will not soon be forgotten. People have already begun to perceive, as the Rev. Mr.

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Delage, of l'Islet, justly remarks, "That adversity makes one wiser; and that since the seasons have been so unfruitful, Agriculture has made remarkable progress."

The Agricultural population of Lower Canada have often been reproached, bitterly, with not having sooner adopted a good system of cultivation; and in doing so, the faults of the present system have often been, in certain respects, exaggerated; and the very peculiar position of the Lower Canadian population, compared with that of the countries of Europe and of other parts of North America has been lost sight of. It is not many centuries since Agriculture has taken that position which it now occupies in Europe, both as a science and as an art; and, at this very day, many European countries are hardly better, if not worse situated than Lower Canada in this respect. In the countries in which Agriculture has made such progress as cannot too much delight the friends of humanity, it is due to an older state of society, and, above all, to necessity, the parent of all industry. In the other parts of North America the importation of practical knowledge and foreign capital has given rise to a state of things which Lower Canada, from her very peculiar position, has not been capable of attaining, at least for the major part of her population. Indeed, so soon as that state of things, which latterly consumed the whole energy of the enlightened part of that population, began to disappear, a portion of that class of citizens turned their attention to Agriculture, which ought now to be the principle object of the study and efforts of every friend to his country. It is in this light that every thing is looked upon in the neighbouring States, and they have understood, according to the opinion of Mr. Goodrich, Secretary of the State of Vermont Agricultural Society, that the advancement of Agriculture is a question "of as great importance as the fact, whether General Taylor or General Ampudia fired the first gun on the banks of the Rio Grande, or whether a whig or a democrat shall be made a Justice of the Peace in some mountain village containing half a dozen families."

Independently of all other defects, there are three capital vices in the system generally followed in Lower Canada: one relates to manure, another to the rotation of crops, and the third to the raising of cattle. These three evils arise from the same cause which is above mentioned. The primitive soil, which was in itself endowed with an extraordinary fertility, which yielded abundant harvests without the use of manure, or rather with the manure deposited on it for centuries, rendered the work of man useless, or rather of less utility in this respect. The virgin state of the soil and its durability, admitted of the same crops being raised on the land for several years. Wheat being the most profitable grain, nothing but wheat was sown, and all the land was sown with it; what was barely sufficient for the stock of cattle kept, being only just what was necessary, and the manure furnished by them not being taken into consideration. Thus our soil went on getting poorer until having lost all its strength it ceased to produce wheat, or produced only a sickly grain without sufficient strength to resist accidents. The evil arose so suddenly, and was so little expected by the agricultural class, who enjoyed, without anxiety, the blessings of the present, that many persons were utterly discouraged, and resigned themselves, with all the apathy of despair, to an evil which they thought it beyond their power to put an end to. It may be useful to remark here, that abundant harvests had given a great number a taste for luxury, which is the cause

of a large portion of our population being deeply in debt at the present day.

The other defects in our present system, pointed out in most of the communications which have been received, and which Your Committee cannot too much recommend to the attention of Your Honorable House, arise from the want of improved instruments, the insufficiency of the drainage in certain Districts, the complete destruction of our forests, part of which should be preserved for shelter and part for sugaries. The want of attention shewn by the Legislature on this subject; the want of agricultural education, and the absence of a sufficient market, are also pointed out.

Your Committee cannot consider the want of a market as one of the causes which can have retarded the progress of Agriculture, for if we compare the prices obtained by our agriculturists with those obtained by the farmers on the borders of Lakes Erie, Huron, and Michigan, and in all that territory which is commonly called the West, it will be seen that their distant position and the expenses resulting therefrom, have this effect, that the producer, in those sections, has never been able, nor ever will be able at any time, or in any market in the world, really to obtain for his produce the same price which our agriculturists obtain for theirs. Your Committee are, nevertheless, of opinion, that the improvement of the navigation of the St. Lawrence and of the inland communications, will have the effect of greatly increasing the price obtained for the produce of our agricultural industry, by diminishing the cost of transport which is comparatively enormous for the whole of the population inhabiting the lower part of the river, in consequence of the almost utter impossibility, from the want of wharves, of their deriving any advantage from steam navigation.

Your Committee will now enter upon the most difficult part of their task, that of suggesting the means which the Government has within its reach for the improvement of Agriculture. It is at this moment, especially, when good harvests seems to be returning to us, that we should profit by the recent experience which we have obtained from adversity, and induce the population of the country parts to use all the means which a new prosperity may furnish them in order to prevent new misfortunes.

MEANS SUGGESTED FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

In recommending the means to be adopted for the advancement of Agriculture in Lower Canada, Your Committee have only selected from among all that have been presented or suggested, those, the practicability of which is incontestable, and which have already successfully been brought into operation in other countries. The whole of these means together will not entail upon the Province the expenditure of a greater sum than that for which the public credit is now pledged under laws actually in force, including the yearly donation voted by the Legislature, for the Agricultural Society of Lower Canada.

The means recommended, and which Your Committee have thought it their duty to take into consideration, are:—Agricultural Societies, such as already exist; Model Farms, with Schools of Agriculture; the publication of Elementary Treatises to be

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distributed gratuitously among the population of the country parts, and the schools; the publication of a Journal, and the appointment of two Superintendents. As regards the formation of a system of agricultural credit, as recommended by the Rev. Mr. Pilote, of the College of St. Anne; the preservation and planting of trees for shelter, as recommended by Mr. Langevin, and many other suggestions of importance, and worthy of the attention of the friends of Agriculture, they do not come within the action of the Legislature, and besides all these things will come within the attributes of the Superintendents, a portion of whose duties will be to impart instruction.

Your Committee will now enter upon the examination of these various means of advancement, and the results they think themselves justified in expecting therefrom; they will then proceed to give an outline of the financial part of the system taken as a whole.

In coming to the determination to recommend the use, at the same time, of the various means above mentioned, Your Committee were desirous of conforming to the different suggestions made to them, and find themselves confirmed in the propriety of putting these various means into practice, by the experience furnished by foreign countries in which a similar system has produced wonderful effect. Your Committee did not lose sight of the very just remark of Mr. Watts, M.P.P., who says, (speaking of the Lower Canadian population,) "they are not a travelling community, and if they are to learn, some one must come forward to teach them." By combining several means together, the attention of the agricultural class will be engaged on every side, and once convinced, once fairly started, none will advance further towards improvement than the Lower Canada agriculturist, for none is endowed with greater intelligence, courage, strength, or skill, than he.

That Agricultural Societies, as they exist and are conducted at this day, have done good, there can be no doubt, and the fact is established in most of the letters annexed to this report; but at the same time it is certain they have not produced all the results which were expected. In many instances, the contingent expenses and the costs of management have amounted to exorbitant sums, compared with the pecuniary means of these societies:—for instance, in the Reports laid before Your Honorable House this year, it appears that one of these Societies expended £32 in managing an amount of £209; another £24 for contingencies, when the revenues of the Society amounted to only £153. This has had the effect of creating, among the agricultural population in many localities, a spirit of distrust and suspicion. There should be (and there are) in each County a sufficient number of able men, sufficiently friendly to their country to conduct these associations without receiving any emolument. An appeal of this nature to the enlightened class will find an echo in every County in Lower Canada. Another defect of these Societies is pointed out by Messrs. Pinsonnault and Evans, in their Report of the Lower Canada Agricultural Society for this year:—"The benefit of exhibitions," says the report, "are generally participated in only by our best farmers, men of capital, and parties having their farms in good order, while those who really require instruction and encouragement, are continually excluded."

By the existing law, each County is entitled to receive out of the consolidated revenue fund of this

Province, a sum treble that subscribed in the County, provided the sum granted do not exceed £150. The only Counties thus benefitted are those in which a subscription is made; and in this respect it generally happens, or at least it is reasonable to think so, that those who profit by these provisions are exactly those who are the least in want of them. Such was not the object of the Legislature, whose intention was rather to enlighten the agriculturists who were backward than to recompense those who were more advanced, and thus in a manner force the former to improve their system, by leading them to expect a reward as honorable as it is profitable. In this respect, therefore, the grant for such Societies should be general, and apply to every County or division of a County, independently of any consideration. It would seem that the District Societies are mere surplusage, and they will be so especially after the appointment of Superintendents who will be entrusted with the duty of spreading from County to County, and throughout the country, a knowledge of the respective progress of the different localities.

One of the reasons why the existing Societies have not produced the results expected from them, is that generally those defects of our system which must be removed, have been lost sight of, and that generally these Societies have confined themselves to granting prizes for the finest animals and the finest specimens of vegetable and grain produce. The object of these agricultural *comitia* (as we may call them) is to cure the evils of the prevailing system, and to induce the husbandman, by the hope of honorable distinctions and of reasonable gain, to undertake improvements, which will be surpassed in another year by new competitors, thereby creating a noble emulation and gradually spreading the good effects of practical progress. It is therefore requisite, in order to the attainment of this object, that the greater part of the rewards granted, should be in favor of improvements which tend to strike at the root of the principal evils of our present system: Your Committee have already pointed out what these are.

Your Committee, therefore, recommend that a part of the grant be applied in favor of Exhibition Societies, the amount to be apportioned according to the joint ratio of population and the extent of land occupied—two considerations which it is desirable to keep in view in the distribution of sums destined for the encouragement of Agriculture—the soil and the labour bestowed on it, having an equal share in this branch of industry. In distributing the prizes, care should be taken to grant prizes for the following and other similar objects, namely:—for the best crop of vegetables for cattle; for the greatest quantity of manure, natural or artificial employed on a given extent of land; for the greatest quantity of compost or manure created by labour; for the most productive meadow, acre for acre; for the largest flock of cattle fed upon the produce taken off a given extent of land. The object of these different prizes is evident. Manure is wanting on land, but we have it at hand in the fish and sea-weed of the lower parts of the river, in the turf of our bogs, in the application of various natural improvements; the object of these prizes is to induce the husbandman to bestow on his land those manures which will enable him to feed a larger number of cattle which, in their turn, will furnish to the land all the juices it requires.

Your Committee must confine themselves to a general and succinct statement of the various means which they take the liberty of recommending to Your Honorable House; but they cannot quit the

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subject of these Societies without expressing their opinion that, in every case, the prizes should be awarded only to agriculturists living exclusively upon the produce of their agricultural industry, all other competitors being merely entitled to be honorably mentioned.

Your Committee now come to Agricultural Schools and Model Farms. It is impossible, without enormous expense, to establish special Agricultural Schools accompanied by Model Farms on a large scale. From calculations, the correctness of which is not in the least doubted by Your Committee, it appears that each of these Model Farms would cost not less than £3,500, and they would perhaps be attended only by a few pupils belonging to a class, which, by its position, is the least in want of instruction; it is therefore in the institutions now frequented by our youth that the means must be found of establishing such Schools. Your Committee have great pleasure in citing, among other authorities, in support of their opinion, the weighty one of Mr. Johnston, expressed by him in his report of the exploration made by him in New Brunswick.

Happily such institutions exist in Lower Canada, and can compare with those of more favored countries; happily we have a class of men in these institutions who can perform great things with little means, who having bid an eternal farewell to all worldly enjoyments except that of doing good, are neither under the necessity nor in a position to require salaries, but devote their whole life to the education of youth, asking in return only food and raiment.

Your Committee, therefore, suggest that a special and annual grant be allowed to each of the Colleges of St. Hyacinthe, L'Assomption, Nicolet and St. Anne, on condition that a Chair of Agriculture be established for the instruction of their scholars, and that a portion of land, in the immediate vicinity of each institution, be cultivated as a Model Farm. Your Committee have not consulted the Directors of these different institutions, but do not entertain the slightest doubt as to their inclination, and do not fear to guarantee their good will on this subject; a similar grant might be made for the same purpose in the Townships, at one of the Academies where a portion of the youth who speak the English tongue receive their education. Thus with less expense than the establishment of one single separate institution would entail, and with a hundred fold the chances of success, the country would be in possession of five institutions in which the whole of its youth could obtain a knowledge of the noble art of Agriculture; a knowledge which hundreds of young men would every year bring into practice on their own account, or impart to their compatriots throughout the country. Your Committee are so fully convinced of the importance of this arrangement, that they fearlessly express their conviction, that this plan alone is destined to advance the progress of Agriculture in Lower Canada more fully than it is physically possible to do by any other means. Your Committee, in recommending a certain number of Colleges and one Academy only, have no intention of depreciating the others, but in doing so have only been influenced by the small amount of means which they have to rely upon. The next means of spreading education, a means which Your Committee cannot too much recommend, is the publication of an Elementary Treatise on Practical Agriculture, to be printed in pamphlet form and distributed gratuitously to all the Schools and in the family of every agriculturist.

In order that a treatise of this nature should be useful and produce the desired effect, it should (as remarked by Dr. Dubé and the Rev. Mr. Ferland), be short, precise and clear; free from all scientific terms and speculative ideas; in a word, its sole object should be to teach the tiller of the soil the means of amending his system by an appropriate rotation of crops, by the production and application of manure, and by increasing and improving his stock; and all this without any other capital than his own labour and that of his family. Your Committee recommend therefore that a competition be opened, and a prize granted for the best elementary treatise on Practical Agriculture, comprising all the different qualities which have just been pointed out. A book of this sort, containing only a few pages, and profusely distributed throughout the country parts, would become the subject of discussion and of practical study, which cannot fail to attract the attention of the farmers, and immediately to produce immense good. It is well known what influence pamphlets thus distributed have had upon the manners and customs of nations. This little work should be made a reading Book in the Schools: the child's ideas will, without any labour, be impressed with the improvements which are pointed out in it, and he will, doubtless, put them into practice when he becomes older.

Your Committee further suggest that the annual grant allowed to the Lower Canada Agricultural Society be increased and continued to them, on condition that they shall still publish the Agricultural Journal in French and English, and endeavour to increase their library, and keep, as they now do, a seed dépôt.

Your Committee are of opinion that the appointment of two Superintendents of Agriculture, one for the Districts of Montreal, St. Francis, and the Ottawa; and the other for the Districts of Quebec, Gaspé and Kamouraska, is absolutely necessary. The Superintendent will form the managing part of the system, and together with the Professors of Agriculture in the Colleges, will constitute the teaching body. His duties, as your Committee conceive, would be to make annual tours of inspection in the Districts within his jurisdiction; to publish an annual report, containing as complete a description as possible of the different sorts of soil, their means of improvement; pointing out the defects in their cultivation, and showing the means of remedying these defects; in a word, this report would be the channel through which the Superintendent would convey to the public the result of his researches and studies.

The Superintendent should place himself in communication with the Provincial Geologist and the Chemist under him, in order to derive every advantage from the information which can be obtained on Agricultural industry, from Geology and Chemistry. He would moreover be one of the Directors of all Exhibition Societies and of the Lower Canada Agricultural Society, and visitor of the Agricultural Schools in the Seminaries and Academies.

Such are the means which your Committee think it their duty to recommend to your Honourable House, and the whole expense of which do not exceed the amount now appropriated, as Your Committee will presently show. If your Honourable House should deem meet to increase the sum which is now granted for the encouragement of agriculture, a sum which is certainly small when we take into consideration the immense importance of this branch

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of public economy, and when we compare it with the sums expended and promised for other branches of industry which are doubtless worthy of attention, but of far less importance than Agriculture. If, therefore, Your Honorable House were disposed to increase the grant by a few hundred pounds, Your Committee would then recommend the following: Increase the number of Agricultural Schools attached to the Colleges and Academies, and grant, in different parts of Lower Canada, an annual sum of £200 to some good farmer, possessing a good farm and a sufficient number of cattle, together with the advantages of an elementary education, on condition of his cultivating his own farm as a Model one, under the immediate direction of the Superintendent of his District, and obliging him to show and explain to every visitor the details of his mode of cultivation. This sum of £200 added to the means already in his possession, would enable him to improve his system of cultivation and his breed of animals, and to procure instruments of a superior make, at the same time, that it would allow him to dispose of a portion of his time in explaining the details of his art to his visitors. This is the only means, which Your Committee can see, to establish at certain distances Model Farms calculated to meet the views and come within the reach of the generality of farmers who would more likely be discouraged than instructed by farms kept up on an extensive footing and at a heavy expense.

Your Committee thus recapitulate:—the soil and climate of Lower Canada are favorable to Agriculture, —the people are laborious and intelligent; but they do not, however, derive from the soil more than one-fourth of what it can produce: the cause of this is, that the system of cultivation is bad. The principal defects of this system are:—first, the want of an appropriate rotation of crops; secondly, the want or bad application of manures; thirdly, the little care bestowed upon the breeding and keeping of cattle; fourthly, the want of draining in certain places; fifthly, the want of attention given to the meadows, and the production of vegetables for feeding cattle; sixthly, the scarcity of improved agricultural implements.

The means recommended are:—first, County Societies; secondly, the choice of prizes to be granted at the different exhibitions; thirdly, the establishment of Agricultural Schools and Model Farms in our Colleges and Academies; fourthly, the publication of elementary treatises on Agriculture; fifthly, the publication of a journal, together with the establishment of a library and a public seed depôt; sixthly, the appointment of Superintendents of Agriculture.

Your Committee will now proceed to show how the expenses of this arrangement can be covered by the sum now appropriated, and which amounts to £7,500, distributed as follows:—

For 36 Counties, at £150 each	£5,400
Three Districts, entitled to an annual grant of £500 each.....	1,500
Annuity to the Lower Canada Agricultural Society	600
	<hr/>
	£7,500

Now, Your Committee suggest that this collective sum of £7,500 be distributed in the following manner, in order to meet the expenses necessitated

by the various means above suggested for the encouragement and advancement of Agriculture:—

For prizes to be granted by the public Exhibition Societies, a sum of.....	£4,000
being about £100 for every 20,000 souls.	
For five Schools of Agriculture, with Model Farms attached to Colleges and Academies, to be distributed in equal portions	1,500
Premium to the author of the best elementary treatise, and for publishing the treatise in both languages (see Messrs. Lovell & Gibson's letter).....	600
Annuity to the Lower Canada Agricultural Society, for continuing the publication of a Journal, &c.....	700
Salary of two Superintendents, including their travelling expenses	700
	<hr/>
	£7,500

After the first year, the above mentioned sum of £600 for the printing of an elementary treatise, would, for the following years, be applied towards the publication of the annual returns of the Superintendents.

Your Committee think they have recommended to Your Honorable House, a system both complete and practicable and are supported in this by the opinion of foreign men of science, the recommendations made to them by persons whom they have consulted on the subject, and the experience derived from the employment of similar means in Europe, and in several States of the American Union.

Your Committee, conformably to the order of Your Honorable House, further had under their consideration the means to be adopted for facilitating the settlement of the Waste Lands, the only chance of arresting the progress of that thirst for emigration which for some years past has committed so much mischief among the youth of Lower Canada.

Your Committee will only make a few remarks on this subject which occupied, last year, the attention of a Committee appointed by Your Honorable House to enquire into the causes of the emigration which takes place annually from Lower Canada to the United States; Your Committee take the liberty of drawing the attention of Your Honorable House to the report made on that subject.

The principal means of inducing the youth of the country to settle on the Crown Lands, is, in the first place, to survey these lands and open roads, which will enable the poor settler to reach with facility the place at which he has to commence achieving, alone and unaided, one of the most difficult but the noblest of all conquests.

Your Committee may be permitted to remark to Your Honorable House, that every sum expended for the object in question is an advantageous loan for the State, by the sale of the Crown Lands and the increase of the population, every individual of which, even the very poorest, is a source of revenue which flows through several channels into the public treasury. Independently of this consideration—which can only serve as an answer to certain objections always raised against improvements which are not in themselves productive of revenue—it is the

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duty of a good government to meet the first wants of its people; now the opening of roads and the surveying of the Crown Lands are the first wants of a new country, and it is at this time the most urgent one in Lower Canada.

Your Committee therefore recommend Your Honorable House to entertain the numerous demands made by Lower Canada for several years past. If the financial state of the country did not admit of the undertaking of these various roads and surveys by ordinary means, Your Committee would take the liberty of suggesting to Your Honorable House the following method, namely, the issue of debentures bearing interest and redeemable at a period near that at which the payment of the land sold would fall due. By issuing debentures to the amount of one-tenth of the value of a new township, there is no doubt that all the wants of the settlers in that Township would be provided for, and that the redeeming of the debentures would be easily effected after a few years; the sale of the lands, leaving a residue, the collective amount of which would be certainly double that of the territorial revenue at the present day, under a system which, instead of facilitating the settlement of the youth of the country on the waste lands, seems to throw every obstacle in their way.

With respect to the other means of facilitating the clearing of the waste lands, Your Committee refer Your Honorable House to the letters which form the Appendix to the Report of this Committee, and in particular to those of the Reverends Messrs. Ferland and Hébert. But before closing their observations on this subject, Your Committee think it their duty to remark that the intention of forming large settlements ought always to be kept in view, and for this purpose nothing could be better than to countenance those associations of settlers which are being got up, and to encourage the people to get up others, either by furnishing them with the means of opening roads and making other improvements which are necessary in new settlements, or by remitting to the association a sufficient proportion of the price of the lands, to enable them to meet the expenses of these works.

The whole respectfully submitted.

J. C. TACHE',
Chairman.

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APPENDIX TO THE REPORT.

(Circular.)

Committee Room, No. 5.

COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE:—

Messrs. TACHE', (Chairman.)
DUCHESNAY,
FOURQUIN,
McCONNELL,
EGAN,
BOUTILLIER,
ARMSTRONG, and
LACOSTE,

Appointed to enquire into the state of Agriculture in Lower Canada, the means of improving it and of facilitating the settlement of the waste Lands, to report thereon with all convenient speed, with power to send for persons, papers, and records.

[Extract from the Order of Reference.]

TORONTO, 14th June, 1850.

SIR,

The Committee are desirous of receiving from you, at your earliest leisure, a synopsis of your opinions on the different subjects mentioned in the order of Reference, an extract whereof is attached to this letter.

The Committee depend upon the zeal which you have always shewn towards the advancement of Agriculture, and have not submitted any special question, but give you full latitude. The Committee, nevertheless, take the liberty, particularly to call your attention to the different effects produced by the Agricultural Societies at present in existence; to the results obtained from the establishment of Model Farms, and the publication of elementary treatises on Agriculture for distribution in the country parts, and especially among the Schools.

As the Committee are desirous of reporting as soon as possible, they request you to answer at your earliest convenience, and rely upon the information you shall give, in order to assist them in their labors.

By Order.

J. P. LEPROHON,
Clerk to Committee.

[Translation.]

ST. JOHNS, 18th June, 1850.

SIR,

I acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 14th instant, and in reply, I have to state that Agriculture, with us, unfortunately, is far from being in a prosperous state, but that it is not entirely attributable to the negligence of the inhabitants.

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It is quite erroneous to suppose that bad cultivation always proceeds from the ignorance or negligence of the farmers; poverty is frequently its cause: the most intelligent require means to enable them properly to cultivate—intelligence and taste are worthless gifts when unaccompanied by means—the intelligent but indigent man frequently sees what it becomes his duty to do, but cannot accomplish it; compelled to economize where he should not, he acts against his principles and opinions, becomes discouraged and disgusted, his cultivation is neglected, and finally he finds himself identified with the ignorant and the negligent who labour without system. The Seigniorial charges, swelled to an unlimited extent, greatly contribute towards this evil.

I therefore say that the first step towards agricultural improvement is to abolish the pretended rights of the Seigniors, which are frequently ill-founded and unjust, from the exorbitant dues which they exact.

As to Agricultural Societies, they have rewarded the rich farmers, but they have certainly not improved the condition of the poor man who has not been able for want of means, to avail himself of them. I have always believed, and I am still of opinion, that Model Farms on an extensive scale, situated in the centre of the different parishes, would do more good than Agricultural Societies, especially if in addition thereto the ordinary education necessary to a husbandman were afforded.

I therefore believe that the funds which are now granted separately for the improvement of Agriculture and for education, would, if united, be productive of greater benefit by being employed in the establishment of Model Farms, in the parishes at which individuals destined to become farmers, might, while they received the education necessary for a farmer, acquire at the same time practical knowledge from the master, who should, in that case, be a man of good theoretical acquirements as well as of practical capacity: moreover, the young man who is destined to become a farmer, being required to work a certain portion of time on that farm, would not lose the habit of working nor consider himself dishonoured by putting his hand to the plough after completing his education. The produce of the farm in question being for the benefit of the master, his salary would not much exceed that now given to Teachers, that is, including the assessment.

As to the vacant Crown Lands in the Townships, the opening of Roads, the building of churches, and the granting of a reasonable time for payment, can alone be an inducement for young men to settle thereon; but I would suggest, as a more efficacious means, the offer of a premium to whomsoever might settle there and clear a certain number of acres within a given time, which premium might go in part payment of his purchase money.

I only received your letter last night (17th), and in conformity with your request, I hasten to answer it. Had I had more time, I would have replied at greater length.

Believe me to be,
Your very humble servant,

G. A. MARCHAND.

J. P. LEPROHON, Esq.,
Clerk of Committees.

Addressed to
W. M. EVANS, Esquire,
Secretary, A. S., L. C.,
Montreal;

and laid before the Committee by that gentleman.

[Translation.]

MONTREAL, 18th June, 1850.

SIR,

You inform me that you have just received a letter from the Chairman of the Committee (of the Legislative Assembly) "appointed to inquire into the state of Agriculture in Lower Canada; the means of improving it, and of facilitating the settlement of the waste lands," and that you are requested by the said letter to make known to the Committee your ideas and opinions respecting the object for which the Committee was appointed. You request me at the same time, as a life-member of the Agricultural Society of Lower Canada, to impart to you my ideas on the subject.

I confess, Sir, that I feel myself incapable of suggesting plans for the improvement of Agriculture; for, as regards agricultural knowledge, a few theoretical notions are all that can be expected from those who do not make Agriculture their daily occupation. As, however, every true friend to his country should lend his conscientious assistance in all matters of public interest, I shall not refuse to respond to your call. I answer your inquiries as follows:—

I. THE STATE OF AGRICULTURE IN LOWER CANADA.—From what I have been enabled to glean in the course of my communications with the most influential persons in the country, while I conducted the Agricultural Journal in 1848, and since that period, when a director of the Agricultural Society of Lower Canada, I do not believe that the present state of Agriculture in that section of the Province is satisfactory. I fear that there still reigns an attachment to old notions which is unfavourable to the introduction of modern discoveries and improvements. I fear that in general the agriculturist has an aversion to innovations in his mode of life and system of cultivation. I fear that he does not employ such agricultural and other implements as are best calculated to make his land lighter and afford it that degree of preparation which alone can ensure rich and abundant harvests. I fear, also, that the agriculturist too much neglects the choice of manure and the raising of sheep and horned cattle, and too frequently forgets that there is a rule of rotation to be observed in the sowing, which alone can preserve the fertility of his fields, and secure to himself and his children an ease and competency necessary to the prosperity of the country. Finally, I fear that the agriculturist is not conscious of the evil he commits by unceasingly cutting down the trees of the forests which are daily receding from the settlements, and are not in some measure replaced by judiciously made plantations; and that there are numerous descriptions of grain and vegetables which might prove a fruitful source of riches to the Province, and also other agricultural produce and means of immense wealth for the farmer, which are now totally unknown or forgotten.

II. CAUSE OF THIS STATE OF THINGS.—After having ascertained the actual state of Agriculture, it becomes necessary to enquire into the causes to which this state of things is attributable. Now, among the principal causes, I would cite in the first

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place, the state of inferiority in which the French Canadians were formerly kept by the Colonial Government; the bad legislation of that period which tended only to favour the large land-holder to the exclusion of his less favored neighbours, whom it was intended to drive from the Canadian soil. But at all times, up to the present moment, the great injury has been the indifference which has been manifested with regard to the agriculture of the country. It is true, that occasionally stereotyped speeches were made, in which the farmers' calling was extolled, but there it almost always stopped; if anything further was attempted, it was either done badly or in such a manner as openly to throw discredit upon the doctrines it was intended to inculcate. Neither let us forget that the want of education, not only of ordinary school education, but principally, of an agricultural education suitable for a farming population, has powerfully contributed to close the avenues of improvement in agriculture against the Canadian. We must not, for all that, unreasonably accuse those who have been entrusted, particularly for the last few years, with the direction of public affairs, for the evil had already been done, and it only remained to arrest and endeavour to remedy it, which I am happy to say they have undertaken to do. Let us accuse those who, during such a length of time, refused to look upon the husbandman as belonging to the most interesting and useful class in Society, the class most deserving the attention of the legislator and patriot.

III. THE MEANS OF IMPROVING AGRICULTURE IN LOWER CANADA.—There are two methods of improving the Agriculture of the country: the means that are already in operation and those that are not.

The means in operation are Agricultural Societies, Agricultural Journals and exhibitions of Agricultural produce. As regards Agricultural Societies, it is probable that what would most benefit the country would be to have several in each county and one Provincial Society to which the others would be subordinate, with which they would communicate, and which alone might extend and regulate the diffusion of agricultural information and discoveries; but we must admit that these societies, in spite of efforts and labour which are deserving of the highest praise, have as yet been enabled to effect but a very small portion of the good which they are expected to do to the population in the midst of which they exist. The reason of this is, that they limit their operation to the parish or locality where their members reside.

They, for the most part, have no connexion whatever with the Agricultural Society for Lower Canada, which, being in communication with the members of the clergy and other persons of the highest respectability all over the country, is in a position to acquire the best possible information; and by means of its agricultural journals, can instantly communicate with the whole country, and promptly disseminate the knowledge of the discoveries and inventions in Agriculture. This want of intercourse, so desirable in every way, must not be attributed to any spirit of rivalry or jealousy, but may be owing to neglect or forgetfulness on the part of the Parish or County Societies, which it is yet time to remedy; and this they will undoubtedly do if we consider that the members who compose them are all actuated by patriotic and philanthropic motives. The Societies will moreover exhibit in that intercourse the same zeal which they manifest in regard to their agricultural exhibitions, which, when well conducted, are doubtlessly calculated to keep alive among agricul-

turists a useful spirit of emulation, and induce them to improve the quality of the produce of their fields and the breed of their cattle. But according to the opinions of those who are best acquainted with, and most favorable to Agriculture, it would appear that the annual sum of £500, for each District, granted by the Legislature for agricultural exhibitions, and which each County receives in rotation, should not be continued for the same purpose, but otherwise employed in the encouragement of agriculture; for if the Returns from the several localities are to be believed, the present mode of applying the £500 in each District, cannot carry out the intentions of the Legislature, owing to the amount having, according to such Returns, unfortunately been distributed among a few competitors at exhibitions, sufficient public notice of the holding of which had not been given.

Numerous are the means to be employed for the improvement of the Agriculture of the country. I believe that the first and most important of such means undeniably is the education of the people—a good Agricultural education. Now, can the benefit of such education be conferred on our population otherwise than by means of Model Farms, Schools of Agriculture, Agricultural Journals or Essays? Every one agrees as to the necessity of having model farms; but the suggestions on this head are various.

In the first place, it would in justice require that such Model Farms should not be given up to individuals for the purposes of private speculation. The management should be given to Agricultural Societies; and in this respect it would be desirable that the Agricultural Society of Lower Canada, which publishes two Agricultural journals, should have a model farm under its charge, as by means of such journals it could easily publish the progress of the model farm, and point out the mode of proceeding adopted there. But the name of a model farm is not all that is required; the reality should be obtained, and, as the Province should make a point of acting liberally in the matter, the grant of land for each farm should contain from 300 to 500 acres, otherwise a complete failure may as well be anticipated. The different model farms would make quarterly returns and furnish occasionally detailed statements of their affairs. They would make known the mode of cultivation adopted by them, the success obtained, the losses suffered, and even their failures, the causes of which they would take care to investigate and expose. The whole would be published in the Agricultural Journal which should be specially aided by the Legislature in order to its maintenance on a proper footing. In it the different Agricultural Societies throughout Lower Canada should be compelled to insert their advertisements, and this would afford the Agriculturist an additional motive to subscribe to such an excellent publication. But this is not all: to each of these model farms should be attached a theoretical and practical School of Agriculture. The theory would be taught by the Professor and by books; the practice would be learned by working and seeing others work on the model farm.

The labour of the scholars would so far diminish the expense of the establishment, which must necessarily cost a certain amount at the outset, but it would certainly, in four or five years, cover both its expenses and the interest of the capital advanced; but even should it still show an excess of expenditure, it is certain that model farms will not be the less required. From them must the agriculturist, and the son of the agriculturist, learn his art; in them

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he will perceive how noble his profession is, and learn the means of rendering it lucrative both to himself and his country. These model farms, with the accompaniments above suggested, require that the elementary or school education given to the child of the agriculturist should be appropriate, and such as to fit him for the studies of the model farm; otherwise it would be necessary to attach a purely elementary school to the model farms, which would complicate the system and impede its operation; this is, however, quite a gratuitous supposition.

Another means of improving Agriculture would be a Provincial Agricultural Exhibition; this would only require the amount now granted for the District Exhibitions of which I have already spoken. An exhibition of this nature would excite among the agriculturists and others devoted to industry and the arts, a most laudable spirit of emulation—one which, up to the present day, has never been awakened—the premiums offered being too insignificant; but it would be quite different if the prizes in expectation were three times as valuable as those under the present system. At all events, in whatever light the subject of Agriculture may be viewed, every one will agree that the Legislature must not leave the agriculturist and his children unassisted; on him do we principally depend for our physical existence, and he has a right to expect from the delegates of the people, that support which has certainly become of pressing necessity.

IV. MEANS OF FACILITATING THE SETTLEMENT OF THE WASTE LANDS.—Although I have extended my remarks to some length, I cannot help saying a few words on this subject. I believe, in the first place, that in order to settle the Waste Lands, we must preserve and prevent our population from emigrating; we must facilitate his access to those lands by the opening, and if possible the keeping in repair of the high Roads or principal ones. Opulent individuals or companies must be prevented from monopolising large tracts of land, and from keeping them, if they already have them in their possession. I do not mean that they should be forcibly despoiled or dispossessed, but wild lands must be taxed to such an extent as to prevent the large land-holder from keeping them uncultivated, or to induce him to sell them. These are important and perhaps difficult means: at all events, a grand movement will, in all probability, be made shortly, which will be nothing more than a continuation of that so generously begun by the Reverend Father O'Reilly.

The most important matter for the moment is the adoption of prompt means for the improvement of Agriculture, the settlement of the waste lands will no doubt keep pace with it: thanks to the impetus given to it by so patriotic and respectable a class of our fellow-countrymen.

I conclude, Sir, by requesting you to excuse the length of this letter, in consideration of the motive which gave rise to it; and permitting you to make any use of it which you may think proper.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your very humble and
Very obedient Servant,

HECTOR L. LANGEVIN.
Life-member of the
Agricultural Society of
Lower Canada.

To J. C. TACHE, Esquire,
M.P.P.,
Chairman of the
Committee on Agriculture.

St. HYACINTHE, 20th June, 1850.

SIR,

At a period when a more intimate acquaintance with the sciences of economy has convinced all governments that Agriculture is in reality the most effectual means of satisfying the real wants of the population, and the purest and most abundant one of all national prosperity, I should feel myself very culpable if I did not respond to the honor which the Committee, of which you are the Chairman, have been pleased to confer upon me.

I should wish, in order more fully to meet your benevolent views on the important subject now under your consideration, that I were possessed of more extensive information than I can lay claim to; notwithstanding, however, my avowed incapacity, I comply cheerfully with your request, as I am convinced that whatever is done for the improvement of Agriculture in Canada, however little, is still of great importance to the general prosperity of the country.

It must certainly be admitted that agricultural science has made but little progress in this country; but I am far from believing that it is attributable to any want of aptitude for such progress on the part of our population. It appears more natural to me to explain otherwise, and assign other reasons for such backwardness.

Up to the present time the Agricultural population of the country have exercised their industry on newly cleared lands, covered and enriched by the vegetable matter of the forests, and consequently possessing a lasting fertility acquired by ages of repose.

In fact, our ancestors cultivated these lands with advantage, without noticing their exhaustion, and without even suspecting the fertility which might, by means of manure, be imparted to the soil. It has now become necessary, in consequence of the soil having lost that abundance of vegetable mould which it formerly possessed, that the people should be made acquainted with the nature of manures and their proper mode of application, so as constantly to remedy the exhaustion occasioned by an uninterrupted succession of crops.

It may be useful to mention that great progress in this respect has already been made in various localities, owing partly to the scientific cultivation of a certain number of educated persons dispersed throughout the country, and partly by the instruction contained in the Agricultural journal of the Lower Canada Society; for the usefulness of a publication so ably conducted cannot be doubted—and indeed, I look upon that journal as productive of all that has been most effectual up to the present time in the improvement of Agriculture, with the exception perhaps, of such mechanical inventions as have lately been discovered, and which cause the forests to disappear, as if by magic, before the rapid strides of the agriculturist. I do not hesitate to believe that the Agricultural Society of Lower Canada have, by means of their journal, given an impetus, which, although as yet but feebly felt, is eminently calculated to produce excellent results.

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As regards the grants made by the Legislature in aid of the exhibitions of the several Agricultural Societies, I have not as yet met with any one who has admitted their good effects; the prizes are generally given to persons who have no need of such encouragement: they are already sufficiently remunerated by the superiority of their produce; and experience teaches them the advantage they derive from surpassing others in the means to be taken to acquire such pre-eminence.

I am therefore compelled to say that such rewards are not, in my opinion, effectual as an encouragement to the mass of the population. The chief defect in the Agriculture of Canada is, in my idea, the want of manures. Now, to remedy this defect, the agriculturist must necessarily make arrangements for keeping a sufficient number of cattle; which, however, he is unable to do without having a superabundance of forage; this forage he cannot obtain in sufficient quantity, save by the means of meadows; and this calls to my mind the old adage of Cato's: "The first essential of good cultivation is good pasturage, the second, indifferent pasturage, and the third, bad pasturage." What was true in the days of Cato is still so in the present age. The use of meadows should therefore be encouraged throughout the Province; and in my humble opinion, it would be preferable during some years, instead of the grants made in aid of exhibitions, to distribute gratuitously, under certain regulations, through the different Counties of the Province, the seed necessary for sowing the land designed for these meadows. Such donations would doubtless have the effect of convincing our agriculturists that what they so much feared to spend in the purchase of these various sorts of seed, must soon be reimbursed to them by the improvement of their lands, the excellence of their pasturage, and the greater abundance of forage.

Elementary treatises on Agriculture, distributed among the country schools will, I am convinced, meet with the approbation of all sincerely interested in the welfare of the country.

Such books placed in the hands of children, cannot fail to give them a taste for an agricultural life, and will insensibly instil into the minds of parents certain ideas which will gradually develop themselves in public, and certainly be productive of beneficial effects. Knowledge never spreads throughout a community without producing the results which naturally flow from it.

As regards model farms, experience has proved, and every one, I believe, is satisfied that they are eminently useful; nothing is better taught than what is so taught with the assistance of example and and practice.

Many of those who take an interest in the agricultural state of the country have publicly expressed the desire of having them established amongst us. The principal difficulty in the way of the establishment of such model farms, appears to consist in the large amount of capital which must necessarily be laid out on them.

But can there not be a beginning for this description of Institution as well as for any other? Would not model farms, although on an inferior footing to those maintained at a great expense by the Governments of Europe, be calculated to instil into our population a taste and respect for agricultural science, particularly if they were accompanied by Agricultural Schools, at which a limited number of

young men intending to follow Agricultural pursuits would be entitled to instruction? Moreover, an economical system of cultivation in model farms would, I think, be more easily imitated by the agriculturists than those which necessitate a great outlay of capital.

As a beginning, without incurring any great expense, the following objects might profitably engage the attention, viz:—The proper drainage of lands, grass and clover meadows; the successive rotation of seed suited to the soil; the production and preservation of manures; the art of raising well-bred cattle, and the manufacture of butter and of cheese. At all events, I consider that the keeper of a model farm should proportion his improvements according to the income to be derived from them, so as to avoid encouraging in others the cultivation of articles, the cost of the production of which exceeds their value, as is too frequently the case in the model farms maintained by European Governments.

I do not see any obstacle in the way of the immediate establishment of model farms, on the conditions just enumerated, in many parts of the Province. I consider it also necessary to inform you that the Directors of the College of St. Hyacinthe, who, as you well know, are far from being wealthy, have for a length of time determined upon opening an Agricultural School as soon as they are provided with an extent of ground sufficient to enable them to receive a greater number of pupils. They possess lands which for many years they have cultivated not only with advantage to themselves but to their neighbours, who have thus an opportunity of observing the improvements which may be made on lands at a trifling expense. In proof of which, permit me to remark, that they possess in the parish of St. Rosalie, a lot of land of very indifferent natural fertility, which, by its promising appearances this spring, has induced many farmers to follow their example, to improve land of the same quality, which for several years has been cultivated unproductively.

I have taken the liberty of citing this instance to shew that with model farms and Agricultural Schools, the state of Agriculture throughout the Province can in a few years be easily improved.

But I have already trespassed too long on the time of the Committee, I beg of you, Mr. Chairman, to accept my apologies, and

Believe me,
Very truly,
Your most obedient humble servant,

JS. DESAULNIERS,
Ptre.

L'ISLET, 22d June, 1850.

MR. CHAIRMAN,

I must preface my remarks by acknowledging my incompetence to do justice to the subject on which the Committee on Agriculture have done me the honor to consult me; nevertheless, to evince my willingness to assist the Committee in their labours to the utmost of my power, I have no hesitation in transmitting to them my ideas on the subject.

During the continuance of years of scarcity the inhabitants were compelled to give great attention to

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the subject of Agriculture; nevertheless we are very far from having what is called an improved system of Agriculture.

The lands are now, it is true, drained with greater care, and this year particularly, all the farmers agree in the opinion that the lands were never brought to a better condition, but everything is as usual conducted according to the old system. The sowing of a large quantity of grain is more generally aimed at, than the sowing of grain of a good quality and on properly prepared soil. The most effectual remedy for this evil would be, I believe, the establishment of good model farms in the centre of each county, until it is possible to have one in each parish; for it must not be done with these as was done with the common schools, that is, to establish them all over the country before being provided with a sufficient number of persons qualified to conduct them. It is better to begin by having a smaller number, and that those should be conducted by efficient men, of practical as well as theoretical ability. It becomes the more necessary to make a proper beginning, because the farmers generally are prejudiced against what they call "newspaper agriculture," and the least failure in the application of any new theory, would be sufficient to prevent for a long time the successful teaching of Agriculture. I am, therefore, firmly of opinion, that it would be far better to have no model farms than to have them conducted by persons of indifferent capacity.—(Oh! why have we not a community of those good Trappists in Canada?)—That is why I would insist on establishing, in the first instance, model farms in the centre of each county only, and even to commence by having but one in each district, in order, in the first place, to form practical men, who might afterwards teach Agriculture with success.

In the meantime, a few small elementary treatises on Agriculture might be distributed throughout the country; these might be accompanied by a small glossary of the technical terms most used, interpreted, as much as possible, by those most in vogue among the country people.

Such treatises would probably be productive of more good than an Agricultural Journal, which is seldom read by any but the rich; and who, for the most part, have no opportunity to put into practice what they read. I do not intend to say that an Agricultural Journal is useless, on the contrary, I consider it necessary, if it be only to interest the educated class in the cause of Agriculture; to stimulate its zeal to assist the progress of that most useful of all arts, and to instil a taste for the same into the youth of the country, who, seeing the interest taken in it, and the importance attached to it, will cease to consider the calling of an agriculturist as one of a degrading character. The expense which these objects would entail upon the Government, would be that which, in my opinion, would be productive of the greatest benefit to the Province. It must be admitted, that up to the present time, the agricultural interests have been the most neglected, although they are certainly the most important. Agriculture forms part of the manners of the Canadian people. It is, it appears to me, the art which best becomes their genius and their habits, as well as the country they live in.

As regards Agricultural Societies, as there are none established in the County of L'Islet, I have not had much opportunity of witnessing their effects, and consequently I cannot say much to the purpose. Others, I hope, will do so to the satisfaction of the

The settlement of the waste lands is certainly a subject worthy of claiming the attention of the Legislature. It might, possibly, be of advantage if a law were passed by the latter, to encourage the formation of companies with the view of effecting new settlements on the Crown Lands, on certain conditions which would prevent every description of monopoly.

This I conceive would not be more difficult than the law which authorizes the formation of Agricultural Societies. What several persons would not be able to execute separately, they could easily accomplish collectively. The Association for the Counties of L'Islet and Kamouraska had intended at first to ask for an Act of Incorporation, but that project was postponed to a later period for certain considerations which I shall not here undertake to enumerate.

What appears to me the most urgent, is that the Legislature should grant some assistance to the settlers, to enable them to open roads and construct the necessary bridges. This expense would soon be reimbursed by the sale of the lands, which would be effected much more promptly and with greater facility.

It is impossible, without means of communication with the old settlements, for poor settlers to go and penetrate into the thick forests, there to effect a clearing by which they could profit but little, if they cannot carry elsewhere the produce which is to enable them to procure the other necessaries of life.

Another sort of encouragement which would be greatly appreciated, especially by the Canadians, would be to reserve, in each township, a number of lots of land proportionate to the number of parishes which might thereafter be formed therein, these lots being intended as sites for the erection of a Church or a Chapel and for the support of the missionary; also, a lot of land in the centre of each parish, which would be intended at a later period for the support of a central school and the establishing of a model farm.

My occupations, at this moment, and the desire expressed by the Committee to receive with all convenient speed, the opinion of those whom they have been pleased to consult, prevent my extending my remarks any further on this subject. I shall not, however, close them, without expressing the opinion that it would be perhaps expedient to create an Agricultural Board in the same manner as the Board of Public Works, the Crown Lands Department, &c. The creation of this department would, I think, greatly contribute to the progress of Agriculture, as well as to elevate, in the opinion of the public, that calling which has heretofore been so much neglected and, perhaps, a little despised.

Permit me, in conclusion, to express to you my satisfaction that the Committee have chosen as their Chairman a man residing in the midst of farmers, and whose patriotism, and especially whose zeal for the advancement of Agriculture, cannot fail to prove for us a favourable omen of the labours of the Committee.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

With the greatest esteem,

Your most humble servant,

F. H. DELAGE, Ptre.

Berthier.

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[Translation.]

BERTHIER, 23rd June, 1850.

SIR,

My residence being at a distance from the Post Office, I only this day received your letter of the 14th inst. which you have addressed to me by order of the "Committee appointed to enquire into the state of Agriculture in Lower Canada." In answer, I have the honor to refer the Committee to the suggestions contained in the Report of the Agricultural Society of the County of Berthier, transmitted by me to the Legislature during the session of 1846, and which I thought it useless to repeat every subsequent year.

My opinion is, that if the Agricultural Societies have not yet been productive of all the good expected from them, it is owing to the want of model farms. I think, therefore, that in order to encourage so important an art as that of Agriculture, the Legislature should provide means for establishing, at once, a few model farms in each county, so as to give the farmers an opportunity of judging of the happy results of an improved system. The circulation of elementary treatises on Agriculture in the schools, would, I think, be also of great use.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most humble servant,

PIERRE E. DOSTALER,
President, Agricultural Society,
County of Berthier.

J. P. LEPROHON, Esquire,
Clerk to Committee on Agriculture,
Toronto.

STANSTEAD, 23rd June, 1850.

SIR,

Last evening I received a communication from you of several parliamentary papers, among which was one signed by the Clerk of the Committee on Agriculture, and forwarded by J. C. Taché, Chairman of said Committee, bearing date 14th June, instant, requesting my opinion on the different subjects contained in the order of reference attached. I was pleased to learn that our member is included in said Committee.

I regret that I am no better qualified to meet the requirements and comply with the wishes of your Committee. Had I anticipated a request of this description, I would have endeavoured to arrange my views on the subject in a more concise and methodical manner than I can possibly do in an off-hand reply; yet, through respect for the Committee, and the interest I feel in the subject, I hasten without delay to offer a few desultory remarks.

The advancement of the agricultural interests of the Province is a subject of paramount importance, and I am gratified to learn that your Committee are disposed to bestow upon it that portion of time and attention which its importance demands. I hope and trust that this foundation-stone of our country's prosperity—the source whence the wealth and growth of Canada must originate—will not be hurried over

till faithfully viewed in all its bearings and brought to rest on its proper basis.

The present state of the agricultural department in the Eastern Townships is, generally speaking, in a depressed and embarrassed condition, especially among the ordinary class of farmers, or those dependent on the immediate avails of their labour to support their families and defray their annual expenses. This state of affairs, though in some degree the result of their own indiscretion, has mostly originated from causes over which they exercise no control, and consequently must depend for a remedy on the strong arm of the law, guided by the consummate wisdom of an enlightened and well-informed Legislature. For except this numerous and valuable class of producers, who support the world and furnish the wealth of nations, be sustained in this Province beyond their present means, Canada must go down and sink into insignificance.

The honest industrious farmer is now treated as a mere animal of labour, unfit for any important situation in society, and a lawful prey for the merchant, the mechanic, the professional man, and the plotting speculator.

In consequence, our young men are forsaking the calling of their fathers; thrusting themselves behind counters; crowding a profession; or finally, leaving their country for some more favoured clime. All others are allowed cost, freight, and profits, while the avails of the farmer's labour are exacted at half their cost; thus he becomes involved, parts with the children's bread, turns out all his stock, mortgages the farm; at last he reluctantly yields up the long venerated old homestead, and wends his way to some far distant land, to close his days in destitution, inveighing loudly against Canada, its Government, and laws.

A partial remedy for some of the prominent evils above cited might be found in a Legislative enactment, extending a kind of protection to this unfortunate class of farmers; securing them to a specified extent against the claims of the creditor; allowing them to retain the means of subsistence, the team and tools, that the business of the farm might not be interrupted.

Another fruitful source of much evil to the Agricultural interests of this section, is found in the extensive Legislative grants of wild lands to certain non-residents, possessing neither interest nor sympathy for the well-being of the place: some of which lands, instead of proving wild, were found inhabited, long settled, and well improved; here the poor settler has been cruelly harassed, exorbitant prices demanded, or frequently driven, unremunerated for his arduous toil, from his home and country, and in some instances, finally ruined.

These lands should be reclaimed from such unfeeling oppressors, and given to actual settlers on easy terms; and thus, these waste places, that now appear deserted and again becoming desert, would be the abodes of men and teem with plenty, while content and cheerfulness would be, in some measure, restored to our late distracted, though once happy, country.

How far, and to what extent, Agricultural Societies have proved beneficial in this Province has been, and still is, a debatable question. There is much difficulty in managing its concerns in a right manner so as to render it efficient and not liable to abuse; and it requires more time and attention, (not to

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mention expense,) than most farmers are willing to bestow gratuitously; while difference of opinion, local prejudices, and sectional interests, all operate to give a wrong bias and retard improvement. Yet under all these, and many other existing difficulties, I think farm stock has been greatly improved, the capabilities of the soil tested, emulation in some degree awakened, tools and implements of husbandry of superior adaptation introduced, and finally, a perceptible advance towards systematic farming. Yet I am far from thinking the present mode of conducting Agricultural Societies in this country as approximating to any thing like perfection. I am decidedly in favour of the establishment of model farms, agricultural schools, Farmer's libraries, and the circulation of periodicals devoted to Agriculture and domestic economy, these I view as the leading channels through which knowledge can be most readily conveyed to the practical farmer. Every Agricultural Society should have its model farm, and every such farm its Agricultural school, where young men may be taught, and pay their tuition in the labour of their hands. Here should be taught the true elements and most approved system of scientific farming, the properties and proper application of manures, the advantages derived from a rotation of crops, frequent change of seed, &c., &c.; likewise, the management of farm stock, a knowledge of the various breeds and the peculiar qualities of each. A model farm should be stocked with blood animals of the most approved breeds, and here should be raised an extensive variety of grains, grasses, culinary roots, &c., not neglecting even the ornamental adornments of choice fruits and flowers, rich vines and melons, that it might possess attractions to exhilarate the mind, delight the eye, and please the taste; and I would have it the grand seed store of the county. I would extend the principle still further, every elementary school, receiving Government patronage, should have its acre of land deeded with the school house, this should be cultivated by the scholars, each of whom should have a distinct portion for his own cultivation, the avails of which should be his own property, and this would soon disclose the utility of agricultural information; and then, various treatises on the subject might be profitably and acceptably introduced. The girls, too, should likewise have their flower-beds, boxes, and shrubbery, rendering the school location a primitive Eden, where innocence, elegance, and ingenuity, are harmoniously displayed; while that Teacher who best promotes the grand design without encroachment on other branches, should be particularly distinguished and amply remunerated. Thus, I imagine, were the present Legislature to place the vacant lands in the hands of actual settlers with a pure allodial title, constituting them lords of the soil, elevating the standard of Agriculture, rendering the farmer in one sense a privileged character, aided by a well regulated and ably conducted society, and possessing the advantages to be derived from a scientific education in the profession; then create or open to them a steady unfluctuating market, and, I feel convinced, our country would soon exhibit the pleasing aspect of happiness, peace, and plenty.

I am aware that in carrying out these views, formidable barriers will present themselves, requiring some exertion to surmount; but, such is the present state, that nothing short of a vigorous effort can arrest the downward progress of Canada, or restore it to its former standing.

Never was there a more extensive field open for the display of Legislative skill, and if the present Provincial Parliament, by their united wisdom, prudence, and foresight, should succeed in extricat-

ing our common country from its present thralldom, they will confer upon it lasting benefits, proving themselves worthy the responsible station they hold and well deserving the highest eulogium.

&c., &c.,
I have the honour to be,

ELISHA GUSTIN.

J. P. LEPROHON, Esquire.

[Translation.]

LA TORTUE, 24th June, 1850.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the letter you have written me by order of the Committee on Agriculture. Having only received the letter yesterday, I could not, in so short a space of time, recapitulate the few opinions I may entertain on the different subjects which must occupy the attention of the gentlemen of the Committee. As those gentlemen have had the kindness to allow me the greatest latitude in my answers, I shall avail myself thereof, by not answering directly to the questions submitted. I shall merely confine myself to a general view of the means which I consider the best calculated to advance the progress of Agriculture in this country. It is very remarkable that, at the present day, the attention of all the most enlightened nations should be so strongly called to the importance which ought to be attached to the advancement of Agriculture. To what should we attribute the efforts made on every side to encourage an art so ancient, yet so little appreciated—that of Agriculture—unless it be to the conviction which is gaining ground among the enlightened persons of all countries, that a nation cannot prosper and become great if the culture of the soil be neglected? It is a similar motive which induced the House to appoint a Committee on Agriculture.

The country will appreciate its efforts; and let us hope that the labours of the Committee, aided by the information furnished by the true friends of the country, of their own accord, will result in the passing of a measure by the House, to provide effectively for the advancement of Agriculture.

But what is to be done towards that advancement? All are of opinion that the encouragement of Agricultural Societies, the establishment of model farms, and the publication of elementary treatises would greatly contribute towards obtaining the very best results. But most people differ in opinion as to the application of these various means. What does this difference in opinion arise from? According to my ideas, it is due to two things which are not to be found in any of these projects. In the first place, there is no settled plan—the well digested details of which would lead us to expect a steady working which must terminate in a result of any kind whatsoever. Secondly, there is no person whose peculiar qualification is to direct and give an impulse to every undertaking having Agricultural improvements for its object. It appears to me very evident, however, that it is impossible to succeed without a settled plan, with persons capable of making it work well. Let us have such persons, and the plan will not fail. But how shall we procure persons having the requisite qualifications? I think that the best way would be

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to bring out a professor from Europe, and place him at the head of a Normal School of Agriculture. The pupils should be chosen persons, to whom a course of two or three years, at the utmost, would be sufficient to enable them to instruct a class of Agriculture, in each of the numerous Colleges of Lower Canada. A grant would be made by the Government for the support of these classes which each college would be required to establish. The most capable among these Professors would be chosen and placed at the head of the model farms to be established in each county. I am convinced that if these farms were well conducted, they might in a few years cover the costs incurred in bringing them into operation and other incidental expenses. Connected with this Normal School would be the publication of a journal of Agriculture, a certain number of copies of which would be sent gratuitously to each *Curé* of a Parish, who would be requested to distribute them among such of his parishioners as might be the most capable of profiting by the reading of the journal.

Some of the pupils of the Normal School might also be entrusted with the duty of reading the journal after parochial mass; they might in addition make a few comments within the reach of their hearers. At certain fixed periods, there should be exhibitions of agricultural produce. The prizes granted should consist of medals, books, or other objects of taste, but not of money, for it has already been remarked that prizes in money excite cupidity more than emulation.

I will take the liberty, in conclusion, of recommending to the attention of the Committee, the Agricultural Journal published at Montreal, in the French and English languages. It is beginning to spread through the country parts, and it has inspired many of our *habitans* with a taste for improvement. It would, therefore be unfortunate, if for want of a little assistance, this journal were given up, it being the only one which has, as yet, rendered any real service to Agriculture in this country.

I am, Sir,
With consideration,
Your most humble Servant,

ALFRED PINSONNAULT.

J. P. LEPROHON, Esquire,
Clerk, &c. &c. &c.

St. HILAIRE, C. E., June 24, 1850.

Sir,

In accordance with the request contained in the communication I received from the Committee on Agriculture, I beg to submit my views on the very important subject therein referred to.

As to the present state of Agriculture in this section of the Province, I think it will be admitted by all parties, that it is anything but good; and that, generally speaking, the land in cultivation does not produce much more than a fourth of what it might do were a better system introduced. I need not stop here to detail the particular defects of the present mode of cultivating the soil among the *habitans* nor the remedies to be applied to them: I imagine it to be the object of the Committee to obtain in-

formation touching the best means to be adopted to bring about a general change. It is very certain that this cannot be done in a day, it must be the work of time.

One of the first steps to be taken, in my opinion, is to endeavour to raise, in the estimation of the *habitans*, the occupation of cultivating the soil. One way to effect this would be to establish in our Colleges a course of agricultural study, giving prizes for proficiency in it as in other branches. I would also recommend the reading of plain and simple works on Agriculture in the Common Schools. In many places in Europe, Agricultural Schools have been established with great success,—the pupils performing all the operations on the farm,—thus acquiring a thorough knowledge of their business in practice and theory. I would gladly see one of these in each County of the Province; but I fear that if it were attempted to establish such just now, but few parents would send their children to them: the language held, generally, would be, "I do not send my child to school to work in the fields, he can do that at home." In process of time, however, these prejudices will disappear, and schools of this description will, I doubt not, meet with the same success that has attended them elsewhere.

A further aid to the object in view would be the establishing of Model Farms. I am aware that in England Model Farms are not always held in high estimation by practical farmers; but I think the reason is, that they are very often conducted without due attention to economy. I would propose that a farm of about ninety acres be purchased in each county, in some central position, to be vested in the hands of Trustees; that it should be let to some intelligent person who has had experience in good cultivation, for a certain time free of rent, on condition that he pursued a proper system and afforded every information in his power to the *habitans* of the county; that his accounts be kept correctly, and open at all times to the inspection of the Trustees. To pay for these farms, the sums voted every year to the Districts may well be taken. I think, if the Committee take pains to enquire into the matter, it will be found that these grants to the Districts might be far more beneficially employed than they are at present. As prejudices wear away I would attach an Agricultural School to each of these farms.

I would also propose that the Government establish one Experimental Farm in the Province, where the modern improvements in culture and in machinery and implements should be tried; the results to be carefully registered and published, in order that the public may take advantage of such as are proved to be well adapted to this climate. A school should be attached to this farm: I have no doubt, that in the Province, a sufficient number of parents will be found to send their children to it. The pupils educated at this establishment, would be well qualified to take charge of the Model Farms before alluded to; or, if they return to their homes, they would spread the information they have acquired, and set a good example to their neighbours. I now approach a part of my subject which I fear will meet with much opposition at the present moment, as it involves the creation of a place. I once had hopes that the establishment of the Provincial Agricultural Society would render the appointment of a Superintendent of Agriculture unnecessary, but experience has taught me how false these hopes were. One of the many advantages which the mother country possesses over us is, that there are to be found, at all times, independent gentlemen, able and willing to under-

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take and perform, without remuneration, the duties of office-bearers in Societies established for the public good; here, this class is wanting, and though the duties are nominally undertaken, the performance of them is little thought of. In a young country like this, all are too much occupied with their own affairs to be able to give their time to the public—hence the whole weight of the business devolves on one or two individuals who may be willing to sacrifice their time, but even these cannot be counted on with certainty at all times.

To carry out any great scheme of Agricultural improvement, I am of opinion that it will be necessary to make a special appointment of some individual who shall devote his whole time and attention to it. He might be called Superintendent or Commissioner of Agriculture; he, with the Mayor of the County, and President or Presidents of the Agricultural Society or Societies in the County, should be the Trustees in whom the Model Farms before alluded to should be vested. The government Experimental Farm and the School should be under his control: it should be his duty to see that the Model Farms are properly conducted, and that all experiments at the Government Farm be duly registered and published. I need hardly add how much the success of this scheme will depend on the selection made of a person to fill this most important office.

The Provincial Agricultural Society may be the means of effecting much good. The journal is a ready mode of communicating agricultural information to all parts of the Province, and at its office in Montreal there is a library of choice works on Agriculture for the use of its members. Being composed of persons from all parts of Lower Canada, there are no petty local jealousies to disturb the harmony of its proceedings. It would perhaps be advisable to alter its constitution so as to bring it into more direct communication with the County Societies, to whose action it might thus be made to give more uniformity than at present exists.

I submit this scheme to the Committee with the utmost deference; my residence in the country has not been long, but I have not been an inattentive observer, and I have had ample time to satisfy myself that its resources are very great, and that they may easily be developed with energy and activity; and also fully to appreciate the excellent qualities of its inhabitants amongst whom I have the pleasure to reside.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
T. EDMUND CAMPBELL.

D'AILLEBOUT, 24th June, 1850.

SIR,

I beg leave to acknowledge your circular of the 14th instant, requesting me to give such information as I may possess on the state of Agriculture in Lower Canada, and the means of improving it; and also, for facilitating the settlement of the Crown Lands.

The first part of your enquiry is one, to answer which efficiently, would require a more intimate

knowledge than I possess. It is true, I have occupied myself with farming to a certain extent, and have a general knowledge of what is done in that way in the Province; but, having led a very retired life, with full occupation in other matters, I have no pretension to the information required to make my remarks of much weight. I shall therefore only succinctly give you my impressions, as far as my own knowledge will enable me to do so; remarking, by the way, that there are numerous works to which you can profitably refer; and, among others, I would especially call your attention to those published by Mr. W. Evans, Secretary of the Lower Canada Agricultural Society.

Great prejudice exists against the cultivation of the soil by our Lower Canadian population; and invidious comparisons, to its disparagement, have been frequently made with that of other countries. But, so far as I have been able to judge, local circumstances of soil and climate considered, I doubt whether our population has any cause to be ashamed of entering into favourable competition with the agriculturists of other parts of this continent.

The greatest number of those who disapprove of the system of cultivation adopted here, either do not know or sufficiently reflect on the difficulties our farmers have to overcome. Among these, the shortness of the season for farming labour is not the least. When, in ordinary years, sowing begins from the 5th to the 10th of May, and fall ploughing ceases about the beginning of November, little time is allowed for sufficient tillage; and to this may be attributed, in great measure, much of the apparent neglect in cultivation. At the same time, while it is true that much unjust blame is attached to our mode of farming, it is equally certain that many bad habits are followed from long use, which it would be desirable to remove. The custom of sowing the land alternately every year, without either manuring or laying down grass, and giving time to the land to recover itself from over-cropping; allowing the weeds to grow for the purpose of pasture, instead of good grass, are among the worst features of the system. To obviate these and other defects, it has been recommended to raise green crops; but I apprehend, that those who gave this advice, do not sufficiently consider the difficulty of preserving the greater part of these kinds of produce during our long winters; besides all lands are not suitable to such growth, and manure would be required to produce a reasonable return. To do this, stock should be raised, which our winters render too expensive to be profitable. Frequent ploughing would be of use in destroying weeds and bringing land into better tilth; culture is wanting to accomplish this. It is therefore evident, that it is easier to find fault than to discover remedies for the evils we suffer. Long experience has induced the adoption of a system which has been found, upon the whole, to be the best adapted to the climate and soil we have to work with; and we ought rather to look to the result, for the good or evil effects of the mode followed by our people, than to the recommendation of theories or methods followed in other countries, placed in circumstances dissimilar to our own. Although not generally rich, the greater number of farmers in this part of the Province, who have reasonably good lands, are well to do, and live comfortably and contented; and those who are industrious and saving, even on lands of inferior quality, seldom fail to acquire a competency. I infer from this, that their tillage cannot be quite so bad as is frequently represented; and I believe they have little cause to envy any people of the same class in other countries. In say-

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ing this much, I do not mean to aver that no improvement can be effected in our system of cultivation, I only propose to shew that much unnecessary blame has been attached to it, and that it is not so easy, as some persons suppose, to introduce a better one. No doubt many improvements might be made; for example:—Where manure from cattle cannot be obtained, ploughing in green herbage, such as buckwheat and clover, is found to be of great use, both for cleansing the land from weeds, and rendering it more productive; and I have found, by my own experience, that sowing grass seed with all my grain has had the effect of destroying weeds—of giving better pasture to my cattle—and, at the same time, ameliorating the soil. My experiment has induced some of my neighbours to do likewise, and I doubt not it will spread to others. From this, it is easy to infer, that good model farms, conducted by experienced and educated men, and upon economical principles, would be of the greatest benefit in inculcating, by example, the new and most approved methods of cultivation; and also, in aiding to eradicate old and inveterate habits, which, it is well-known, in all countries, has been difficult to overcome.

Agricultural Societies, carried out upon enlarged principles, are excellent auxiliaries in producing a spirit of improvement and competition; and our societies, such as they are established, although in some instances managed with narrow and restricted views, have done some good in creating emulation in the competitors for the prizes which have been offered.

I am not so sure that elementary works on Agriculture, distributed in the country and the schools, would be of much use; indeed I doubt of their being of any benefit, at least until a superior class of teachers are more generally introduced in our rural parishes. These, as almost all other kind of books, would be merely learned by rote, the subject remaining unexplained; both because the majority of the teachers are too idle, and what is worse, frequently too ignorant, to make the necessary commentaries, so as to inculcate what they pretend to teach. Still, as the introduction of such books might be of use, it would be, perhaps, money well applied, to make the trial.

As to the settlement of the wild Lands of the Crown, all that is required is to sell them at low prices for cash; and to remove all difficulties in the public offices and agencies, in obtaining them at once on application. The whole evil which has formerly retarded their settlement, has arisen from the obstacles thrown in the way by the government.

I have now, in as synoptical a manner as I could, replied to the order of reference which the Committee has done me the honor to submit for my opinion, and I only regret that my means did not enable me to do it more effectually; which, however, I regret the less, as I am convinced you will have no lack of information from better sources than those I possess.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your very obedient humble Servant,

WM. BERCZY.

J. C. TACHE', Esquire,
Chairman,
Committee on Agriculture.

ST. THOMAS, 24th June, 1850.

GENTLEMEN,

The population in Lower Canada, of French origin, are entirely ignorant of the improved system of Agriculture, and in consequence it will require very great changes before they can acquire it. Unfortunately, the want of education among the rural part of it, prevents their improvement from Agricultural Magazines, and their non-intercourse with Europeans or Americans, deprive them of acquiring the necessary information by that means.

After giving the subject the most deliberate consideration in my power, I beg leave to state it as my opinion, that the granting of wild Lands without any consideration is bad, and must be a failure, for it prevents that local attachment so necessary to an agriculturalist, which a purchase naturally creates. I would recommend a price to be put on the lands, according to their value, the payment to be made easy.

Agricultural Societies and Exhibitions have done much good in all other countries where they exist, and I am confident will eventually do so in Lower Canada; but, as yet, we have not had a fair trial of their effect.

I am of opinion, also, some good might be obtained from the establishment of Model Farms; but for any Bill to work well, a power must be given to the Superintendents to exercise their authority without any reference to the parents of those entrusted to their charge.

The distribution of agricultural works among the Schools will be of use; but the Seminaries and Schools should introduce Agriculture as a part of their studies.

I beg further to add, in my opinion, nothing will tend so much to the improvement of the agricultural population in Lower Canada, as the introduction of European or American settlers on the wild lands in the rear of the Seignories; and I am satisfied, if we can manage to obtain the great trunk Railroad to Halifax, it would do more for the improvement of Agriculture than all other Legislative enactments which could be introduced into Parliament.

Our population, as I stated above, cannot acquire the necessary information by reading,—they cannot acquire the necessary knowledge from ocular demonstration, because no European population remain among them,—and for the want of cheap and rapid communications cannot travel, and are thereby not only deprived of several markets for their produce, but the experience of others, among whom they would naturally travel for the sale of their produce.

The farms being all worn out, from having drawn off their riches for years without anything being put on,—that is, from continual cropping—it will naturally require means to improve them—which work, in various ways, should the Railroad go on, will furnish them, as well as give them a market for their produce at their own doors.

WILLIAM PATTON.

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BOUCHERVILLE, 25th June, 1850.

To the Members of the Committee appointed to enquire into the State of Agriculture in Lower Canada.

GENTLEMEN,

In answer to your circular, I have the honor to inform you that a matter of so vast an extent as that referred to in your circular, cannot be the subject of long comments on my part, my knowledge being very limited.

Nevertheless, if the little practical experience I possess on the matter in question, be not the fruit of any recent discovery, it will at any rate be additional evidence which will support and corroborate what perhaps many others have said and still say every day.

With reference to the present system, I can state to you, with assurance, that the manner in which it works does not at all come up to the object to which it tends; and that not only it has not succeeded in attaining what is expected from it, but, on the contrary, it has only served to promote, instead of a practical and theoretical knowledge, one which is erroneous and for the most part wanting in economy, nor has it been productive of any success as regards the science of Agriculture.

I have therefore no difficulty, gentlemen, as far as I am concerned, in agreeing to the exchange of such a system for any other one whatsoever, which cannot fail to be a much better one.

Now, without possessing an exact idea of the good results which might be produced by the plan proposed, I think we should not hesitate one moment in declaring ourselves in its favor; it may not, perhaps, have the merit of being as popular as that which is at present in force, but I am most firmly convinced that it will have a most happy result if vain prejudices do not throw too many obstacles in its way.

In conclusion, I am in favor of the principle of Model Farms, and of having as many of them as possible.

I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,
Your most humble and
Obedient Servant,
F. A. BOURDON.

St. THOMAS, 26th June 1850.

GENTLEMEN,

In accordance with your request, herewith are transmitted the answers to questions submitted to me,—but on so important an enquiry I consider it the duty of every one to render all the information in his power; and in consequence, I will begin by calling to your attention, of whom our agricultural population in Lower Canada are chiefly composed.

Our first settlers from old France were not agriculturists, but either Fishermen or the sons of good families, to the latter of whom Seigniories were

granted. On their arrival in the country, the land—as is the case with all new land, from the continual decomposition of vegetable matter,—was rich, and although the settlers only worked one-third of the year, with their economical habits, the ground produced much more than they consumed, the remaining two-thirds of their time they spent in smoking, dancing, ceremonies of the church, and on the road going to Court or Market.

Education was not thought of; the children went on the same way; and yet, without any improvement to their land, it still yielded more than sufficient for their families. Another generation comes on, and they begin to complain of the crops falling off, and not producing as formerly, but for the want of education could not imagine the cause; and, unfortunately, the Seigniors who actually were as much interested as the farmers, were neither acquainted with Agriculture or cared but little about it. This has continued until all the old Farms, in the hands of Canadians of French origin, are so worn out from continual cropping, they will not produce enough for their subsistence, and the proprietors are all in debt.

The domain I now hold was in such a state when I purchased it, although cried up by all the farmers in the District as the most productive, actually did not produce sufficient to pay the labourers. I have had it ten years, during which time every field has been worked up on the rotation-crop-system, and my crop, the last year, was as follow:—

The land under cultivation was 50 acres, and I raised upon it 390 bushels of Wheat, 400 bushels of Oats, 300 bushels of Turnips, 160 bushels of Swedes, 360 bushels of Potatoes, 10 bushels of Barley, and 2000 bundles of upland Hay. My Wheat averaged 17½ bushels per bushel, 35 to the acre, weighing 62 lbs.; my Oats averaged 15 bushels to the bushel, or 45 to the acre, and weighed 43lbs. to the bushel. I mention this to prove our land will produce equal to any land on the continent, if properly managed.

As our lands are worn out, it will require means to improve them, and capital, once introduced by way of public improvements, we might have some chance of arriving at improvement.

Cheap and rapid communications are required. For instance, one of our most opulent farmers will go from this to Quebec with a load of mutton, six sheep, which he disposes of at 6s. the carcass £1 16 0

(One day going up, one day crossing and selling his load, two days returning and leaving Quebec.)

Now, my calculation is, a day's work for man and horse on his farm, is worth 5s., which makes four days 1 0 0

£0 16 0

From which I will deduct his expenses for four days, and horse, at least 5s. more, then comes expenses of bridges, wear and tear. Consequently, our agriculturists raise and fatten six sheep for 2s. per carcass; now, as this takes place from this, only twelve leagues from town, how much worse from any places below? Now, all our produce goes up in the same way.

The old lands cannot support the inhabitants, therefore, they must leave: if something on a large

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scale for the introduction of capital takes place; and that, in my opinion, is the grand Trunk Railroad, which will furnish work on the spot to the agriculturists, a market, during its construction, for their produce, and turning into immediate cash.

The introduction of European farmers among us.

Settling and opening the wild lands, thereby improving the climate.

And when completed, a cheap and rapid communication to several markets; and all of which would tend to give us the means to improve, and the intelligence required to know how to accomplish it.

I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,
Your most obedient and
Humble Servant,
WILLIAM PATTON.

To the Gentlemen of the
Committee on Agriculture.

[Translation.]

TROI\$ PISTOLES, 27th June, 1850.

To the Members of the Committee appointed to enquire into the state of Agriculture, &c.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your circular of the 14th instant, and hasten to communicate to you the little information I possess, considering myself fortunate, if the few suggestions I shall make, are of some use to you in the patriotic work you have undertaken.

Agriculture, as practised in Lower Canada at the present day, is a matter of routine, slow, and productive of unimportant results, although it requires considerable labour on account of the bad system which is followed, and the state of imperfection of the implements which are used. This state of things has long created a desire to see great changes in our method of cultivation. The Legislature, it is true, have given us the means of establishing Agricultural Societies, doubtless thinking that these Societies would prove to be a means of encouragement and of improvement. We should consider ourselves indebted to the Legislature for having given us those means; but these societies have not attained nor will they ever attain the object which ought to be expected in legislating on this subject, that is, to afford assistance to the agriculturist whose means are scanty, by enabling him to reap a great deal with a less amount of time and labour; the Societies have not done this. Their results have, as yet, been productive of no effect, or nearly so. The prizes distributed, sometimes fall to the lot of an intriguer who has succeeded in deceiving the judges. At other times, and it is most often the case, a farmer in easy circumstances carries off a prize for which he has only had the trouble of going to the exhibition. And again, for what objects are prizes given? for the least ill-favoured animals of a debased and degenerate breed. Besides, there is no improvement in the ploughing, the manuring, the draining, the making the land lighter, the agricultural implements, &c. No care is taken to suggest to the farmers the means of restoring to the land by particular manures adapted to each quality of soil, the force and strength

which it has been deprived of by the crops. This is what the Societies should have done, and what they have failed in doing. I can speak with a little knowledge of the matter, having been for three years Secretary to one of these Societies. Nevertheless, they cost about £10,000 to the Province, annually. I think, therefore, that it would be wiser to abolish these Societies, and substitute Model Farms. One in each Municipality would be sufficient for the present. These Farms should be confided to expert and intelligent agriculturists, and if we cannot find such men here, let them be brought from the mother country. They ought to be sufficient to furnish a living to the person working them. He ought also to be entrusted with the duty of teaching the theory and practice of Agriculture to a certain number of young men sent from each Parish of the Municipality. There should be in these farms all the most useful and best yielding seeds, the most improved agricultural implements, and the animals best appropriated to our climate. If these expenses are too great to be all incurred in the same year, let the sum at present expended by the Agricultural Societies, be applied every year to this object, and in a short time we will see Model Farms scattered over the whole face of the country.

These farms will be a powerful stimulus for the Canadian Agriculturists, who will naturally feel inclined to adopt a system of culture which they will see so successful with others, for the present generation require practical Agriculture; the time for theory has gone by, it requires something which speaks to the mind and strikes the eye.

I do not pretend to say, however, that instruction in the theory of Agriculture should be neglected; on the contrary, I am of opinion, that the distribution of small elementary treatises on Agriculture throughout the country parts, would be of great advantage for the rising generation; but these treatises should be purely elementary, and written in terms as simple and clear as possible; for if they contain too many technical expressions and details, they will be incomprehensible to the greater number, who will lay them aside. They should be distributed at as low a price as possible, and if gratuitously, so much the better. These books should be placed in the hands of the children attending the schools, after they have learned their alphabet.

If the preceding remarks can be of any use to you, I shall deem myself fortunate in having contributed something towards improving the lot of a great portion of my fellow-countrymen.

I have the honor to be,
Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,

CHAS. T. DUBE'

[Translation.]

TORONTO, 27th June, 1850.

SIR,

In answer to the circular which I have this day received on the part of the Committee on Agriculture in Lower Canada, I have the honor to submit the following remarks:—

From personal observation, I think that cultivation is improving in Lower Canada, but its progress

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is slow, and it is undoubtedly possible to stimulate it much more.

The public moneys granted to the County and District Societies are not productive of all the good which might be expected, not from any want of zeal on the part of these Societies, but because the system is bad. Prizes are given for what is judged the most deserving at the exhibitions; but the animals, grain or other articles for which these prizes are granted, are frequently of a very inferior description.

No pains are taken to ascertain and publish the circumstances attendant upon, and the method employed in obtaining the various results. Practical experiments are not sufficiently encouraged, nor is the introduction of improved implements. The prizes, frequently spent by those who have obtained them, without being of any benefit to the progress of agriculture, are far from covering the expenses and loss of time caused by the exhibitions. If some more advanced Counties show proofs of some progress, the absence of detailed reports prevent its development. If these exhibitions are to be continued, they absolutely require some radical improvements. I am of the same opinion as those who would prefer to see Model Farms established,—I mean practical schools of Agriculture—furnishing, within a given compass, examples adapted to the condition and means of the mass of farmers. This plan does away with experiments of a purely scientific or conjectural nature; it also excludes a lengthy course of instruction in the science of Agriculture.

These two latter objects could only be put into practice in one sole and central establishment, inasmuch as the costs would be considerable and productive of no profit.

Mr. David Handyside, of Chambly, has placed in my hands a plan of a Model Farm, which I have great pleasure in laying before the Committee. I am unable to decide upon its applicability; but I know that Mr. Handyside has drawn it up with great care, and that he possesses extensive information on the state of cultivation in our country parts, and his views appear to me to be patriotic and disinterested.

The insufficiency of the drains and water courses, the want of artificial meadows, the use of seed which has become fouled by being mixed with weeds, are among the number of the general obstacles in the way of Agriculture. The lateness of the sowing, in consequence of which the grain freezes in the autumn, is one of the great causes of the poverty which exists in newly cleared places. The new settlers, instead of working for others, or making potash early in the spring, ought to begin by sowing their fields and by doing so in a proper manner, though the extent might not be so great. To impart information respecting the expenses attendant upon Agriculture should be one of the first duties of those who will undertake to encourage so important an art. The journal, published at Montreal in each language, separately, by Mr. Evans, has rendered and still continues to render great service. It is more and more appreciated. The difficulty of corresponding with those to whom it is sent, and the costs of collecting the subscriptions, have caused a considerable deficit to occur in the publication of that journal, which cannot be covered unless the public grant be continued to the Agricultural Society of Lower Canada, under whose auspices it is published. I therefore respectfully recommend, that the approbation of your Committee and of the

Legislature be given to the determination of the above mentioned Society to apply all its resources to the publication of that journal, until more abundant receipts from the farmers place it in their power to hold a Provincial Exhibition.

A. N. MORIN.

J. P. LEPROHON, Esq.,
Clerk to Committee.

To the Honorable
A. N. MORIN,
Montreal.

DEAR SIR,

Yours, of the 26th ultimo, was duly received, enclosing statements of Legislative grants to the various Agricultural Societies in Lower Canada. These will be noticed in their order in this communication.

I now proceed to place before you a Model Farm in detail, and will humbly endeavour to point out the manner in which it ought to be conducted.

MODEL FARM.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
In extent One hundred and fifty arpents, one hundred of which under tillage, fifty in wood, with suitable buildings, such as dwelling house, barns, stables, &c., may be purchased for ... ..	...	500	0	0			
To Stock the same, the following is proposed:—								
6 Horses, each £15 ... ..	...	90	0	0			
1 Canadian Stallion, for the use of the County	...	50	0	0				
12 Milch Cows, 90s. ... ..	...	54	0	0			
1 Ayshire Bull, for the Dairy as well as County ... ..	...	25	0	0			
50 half-blood Sheep, Merino, each 10s. ...	...	25	0	0			
		£	244	0	0			
IMPLEMENTS OF HUSBANDRY.								
6 sets of Cart and Plough Harness, each 80s.	...	24	0	0				
3 Box Carts, 100s. ... ..	...	15	0	0			
2 Iron Ploughs, 120s. ... ..	...	12	0	0			
1 Sub-soil Plough, 120s. ... ..	...	6	0	0			
2 pairs Harrows, 50s. ... ..	...	5	0	0			
1 Drill Plough, 100s. ... ..	...	5	0	0			
1 Roller, made of Oak, 50s. ... ..	...	2	10	0			
2 Scythes, 10s.; 12 Sickles, 15s. ... }	...	2	0	0				
6 Hoes, 15s. ... ..	...						
12 Shovels and Spades, 42s.; 4 Dung Forks, 16s.; 4 Hay do, 10s.; 4 Rakes, 5s.	...	3	13	0				
2 Wheelbarrows, 15s. ... ..	...	1	10	0			
1 Threshing Mill, ... ..	...	70	0	0			
FOR THE DAIRY.								
1 Cheese Press,	£5 0 0							
1 Churn,	2 10 0							
60 tin Milk Pans, 2s. 6d.	7 10 0							
1 Boiler built in Bricks,	5 0 0							
		20	0	0				
		£	166	13	0	410	13	0
Add, for Contingencies, Fencing, &c. ...						89	7	0
					£	1000	0	0

I now proceed to show how the 100 acres should be arranged and cropped the first year.

I would divide the Farm into fields of 10 acres each, and shall designate them No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10.

To be cropped as follows:—

No. 1.—Fall wheat with dung; sown in with grasses in spring.

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- No. 2.—Spring wheat with dung; sown in with grasses in spring.
- No. 3.—Barley.
- No. 4.—Barley.
- No. 5.—Oats.
- No. 6.—Mangel Wurtzel, with dung.
- No. 7.—Beans.
- No. 8.—Three of which in potatoes with dung; 7 pease.
- No. 9.—Pasture, which may be found on the farm.
- No. 10.—Pasture.

It now follows to give a moderate idea of the prospect of a crop from the above distribution:—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
No. 1.—10 acres Fall Wheat, 25 bushels per acre—250, at 4s. 6d.	56	5	0
No. 2.—10 acres Spring do, 14 bushels per acre—140, at 4s.	28	0	0
No. 3 and 4.—20 acres Barley, 25 bushels per acre—500, at 2s.	50	0	0
No. 5.—10 acres Oats, 25 bushels per acre—250, at 1s. 3d.	15	12	6
No. 6.—10 acres Mangel Wurtzel, 600 bushels per acre—6000
No. 7.—10 acres Beans, 30 bushels per acre—300, at 5s. 6d.	82	10	0
No. 8.—7 acres Peas, 30 bushels per acre—210, at 2s. 3d.	23	12	6
3 acres Potatoes, 150 bushels per acre—450, at 1s.	22	10	0

DAIRY PRODUCE.

From Twelve Cows, with good grazing and ample winter food, which has been provided for, in the Mangel Wurtzel as already stated, and not extended, they ought to produce in the ten months of each year 7,200 gallons Milk, which will yield:—

2880 lbs. Cheese, at 5d. ... £60 0 0
1440 lbs. salted Butter, at 7 1/2d. 45 0 0

105 0 0

Twelve Calves raised on the cheese whey and grass will be worth, the first year, each 25s.

15 0 0

Twelve one-year Hogs, purchased as Stock, lean and of a good breed, could be fattened each year, from the whey and churn milk of the dairy, weighing each 250 lbs.—3000, at 25s. ... £37 10 0
Deduct first cost, 20s. each, 12 0 0

25 0 0

3 Colts, worth the first year, 20 dollars ...

145 0 0

The services of the Stallion, to 100 Mares, at 20s. each, ...

15 0 0

The service of the Bull, to 100 Cows, at 2s. 6d. each, ...

100 0 0

12 10 0

SHEEP.

The Fleeces of fifty head, each 4 lbs.—200, at 1s. 8d. ...

16 13 4

50 Lambs, five months' old, 7s. 6d. ...

18 15 0

35 8 4

£ 586 8 4

I note here, being now autumn, that the Stock to be provided for during the winter, is as follows:—

- 7 horses and mares.
- 13 (12 cows and 1 bull).
- 12 calves.
- 3 colts.
- 50 sheep.
- 12 hogs.
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Their provision will be noticed hereafter.

EXPENSES.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
First Ploughman, with board,	20	0	0			
His Wife to have charge of the Dairy, ...	...	10	0	0			
Second Ploughman, with board, ...	...	15	0	0			
Four Apprentices, (if possible Canadians,) to serve for two years, enter at the age of 18 and leave at 20, each at £8, ...	...	24	0	0			
A Dairy Maid, (a Canadian,) ...	...	9	0	0			
630 minots Oats for 7 horses during the year, at 1s. 3d. ...	...	39	7	6			
690 loads of Manure to be purchased first year, at 6d. per load ...	...	17	5	0			
Cost of Seeds for Cropping the Farm, say £25.	...	25	0	0			
					81	12	6
BOARD OF THE SERVANTS.							
The Food to consist of, as follows, throughout the year:— Breakfast and Supper, Portidge and Milk. Dinner, Animal Food and Soup, with Vegetables from a Kitchen Garden.							
WILL REQUIRE:							
Cwt.	qr.	lbs.					
45	2	14	Oatmeal, at 7s. 6d. ...	17	2	2	
22	3	7	Beef and Pork, at 37s. 4d. ...	42	1	8	
689			gallons Milk, at 3d ...	7	19	9	
104			minots Potatoes, at 1s. ...	5	8	0	
30			do Wheat, ground for Bread, at 4s. ...	6	0	0	
							78 11 7
Shoeing Horses for the year, ...							12 5 0
Tear and wear of Implements of Husbandry, ...							10 0 0
							£ 260 9 1
Value of Crop, ...							586 8 4
Expenses, ...							260 9 1
							£ 325 19 3
From this surplus of £325 19s. 3d. to be deducted the Revenue arising out of the Stallion and Bull, which would not be engaged by the Canadian Farmer ...							
							112 10 0
							£ 213 9 3

Leaving a very respectable margin to the farmer for his year's work, besides his family comfortably lodged and fed.

I now proceed to provide for the 97 head of animals, from the 1st November to the 30th April.

From the 6000 bushels mangel wurtzel I will consume, as follows:—

	Bushels.
12 cows and 1 bull=13 head—each.....	183=2379
7 horses.....	46 322
12 calves.....	46 552
3 colts.....	46 138
50 sheep.....	46 2300
12 hogs, fed from the dairy.....	
97	
Total bushels.....	5691

As respects fodder, you will find ample when I draw your attention to the straw that will be produced from

- 20 acres barley,
- 10 " oats,
- 10 " beans,
- 7 " pease.
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The properties of all of which are considered in my native country (Scotland) excellent food for cattle, and will keep them in high condition.

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On the important subject of manure, you can easily see that a large quantity will be produced from the 97 head which will be fed the first winter; you have also the 20 acres of wheat straw, for their bedding, which will materially increase the stock of manure.

Before taking leave of this part of my subject, I beg to draw your attention to the 10 acres of fall wheat which you will notice I have recommended. I am fully aware of the great dislike the Lower Canada farmer has of following out this method themselves, I have perfect confidence in sowing winter wheat, from having had practical experience of its success.

In the year 1825, I had an interest in a farm of 300 acres in the parish of Longue Pointe, and being anxious to introduce the Scotch system of sowing winter wheat, to which I had been accustomed in my early youth, I therefore determined to put the experiment to the test, in direct opposition to the opinion of an old respectable Scotch farmer, full of prejudice, who admitted never having tried it, at the same time stoutly maintained that it would be a failure. Not daunted, I proceeded in the month of August to till two fields adjoining each other, each 10 acres in extent, I ploughed them twice and did equal justice to both, the one I sowed about the 15th September, harrowed well and rolled in with a heavy roller. The other I sowed the following spring, say 15th May, with the same treatment; and when I harvested, the result was as follows:—

Fall wheat,	30 bushels per acre,	weight,	65lbs.
Spring wheat,	14 do.	do	do 60lbs.

I may be asked, What kind of winter had you? I answer, Such a one as may be termed an average.

I would beg to ask prejudiced men of Lower Canada, how it happens that Upper Canada farmers almost always succeed with their winter wheat?

They nearly have the same quantity of snow as we have, and we all know that snow is the great protector.

Let Lower Canada do away with all its old prejudices and follow things new, which will be for its advantage.

I am firmly of opinion, from long observation, that the French Canadian farmer endeavours to cultivate too much land considering his means. The consequence is, the labour is badly performed, and, as it is to be expected, yields miserable crops.

Were the *habitants* (I speak of them as a whole) to confine their attention industriously to the cultivation of 50 acres, they would in the end become better farmers, and able to enjoy the reasonable comforts of life; as also in a few years get rid of that curse, debt to their country merchants, from which unhappily very few of them are exempt, and, as a natural consequence, has been productive of much misery all over Lower Canada. While on the subject of debt, I have often wondered how it came that a *habitant* was in debt: economical in his habits, frugal, I may say even to a fault, still we are told that he cannot meet his engagements. How is this? I will answer, and to you, a Canadian gentleman for whom I have a high respect, I will frankly express my sentiments.

The *habitant*, in his present position, from want of that great blessing, education, is degraded and neglected; his natural talents are good, and by being guided and encouraged, he would, ere long, become useful, as also hold his rightful position in society.

During a long residence in this country, now 34 years, and which from the nature of my pursuits has brought me in contact with Canadian Agriculture, I have watched, I am sorry to say, the gradual decline of its prosperity; and, in the same period, I have looked with wonder at the proceedings of our Legislature, in not finding one solitary member of that Assembly taking an interest in the subject on which I am now writing you. It would have been well for this country that more attention had been paid, by the representatives of the people, to this interesting and important object. Yet it is not too late to do well; establish model farms throughout the country; the expense is insignificant in a Legislative point of view, and, depend upon it, much good would spring out of it.

On the score of Legislative encouragement I beg to correct myself, as I have now before me your kind favour of 26th ultimo, already acknowledged, handing statements of Grants to Agricultural Societies throughout Lower Canada for the year 1847, being the latest return that could be obtained, amount £4579 12s. 3d., currency. This is so far well, but I much question the good that has been produced from such an outlay.

At the various exhibitions it may have amused spectators, and gratified the successful competitors; but in the end I would ask, Has it improved the breed of cattle? or does it at this day shew any improvement, generally, in Agriculture in this section of the country? I humbly answer, No.

I have had occasion to attend one or two of those exhibitions, and on examination I found a few horses, cows, samples of pease and Indian corn, but seen neither wheat, barley, oats, oxen, pigs, or any of the valuable roots for winter feed, of which this country is lamentably deficient. In a word, in my belief, the sums given away at many of these shows exceed the whole value of the stock exhibited; and again, it has been admitted that the farms of many of the successful competitors, are often found to be in the worst order. I am well aware of the importance of such encouragement; and feel satisfied the intention of the Legislature meant good, but be assured it has not had the desired effect.

As no doubt these grants will still be continued, I would strongly urge on your notice the happy results that would arise by confining the premiums to those only whose farms are carefully conducted; out houses in good order; sufficient food for the cattle in winter; in fine, a neatness and comfort in each domestic circle: were these few rules attended to, we would see for a time, much less competition, and in its stead a much higher blessing, viz: industry, emulation, and comparative wealth. These suggestions I submit to your serious consideration.

As an evidence of winter feed for cattle being miserably deficient, I state, without fear of contradiction, that around this village, to a distance of six miles, where I occasionally take my walk, you will see in the farm yards one or two horses, a few cows, calves, colts, sheep, and hogs, all in wretched condition. Those few, who are able to buy hay, have to draw it from a distance; and are now paying forty shillings per hundred bundles.

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Further, I may venture to say with equal confidence, that from Chambly Basin to the outlet of the Richelieu at Sorel, and on both sides of the said river, including the concessions, extending to the St. Lawrence on the north, and to the St. Francis on the south, the same deplorable state of things (with a few exceptions) exists. I will only add, on this head, to support my assertions, that a highly respectable gentleman, in a neighbouring parish, is at this moment drawing hay from a distance of 12 miles. He has, to my personal knowledge, spent money to a considerable amount, in endeavouring to promote Agriculture; and as yet, it happens, he has not been able to raise, within himself, the necessary winter fodder for the small stock he keeps. And again, looking to the distance he has to fetch his supply, is ample proof of the wretched condition generally of the French Canadian farmers, in this section of the Province.

This alone, through your influence, compels me to urge on the notice of Members of the Lower House, the necessity of devoting more attention than they have already done, to the promotion of this all important object.

If the Legislature should see fit to make appropriations for establishing model farms—and I am not without hope that some action may be taken thereon this session—I would recommend, as it will be necessary to appoint individuals of respectability to superintend these farms, that it be their duty to visit the said farms at least once in every week, so that the servants may see that there is a watchful eye over them. Again, the Superintendent should be held to keep register accounts and statements, shewing how the farm or farms under his care are conducted; as also, the accounts should exhibit a full and detailed view of all disbursements and receipts, in fact an account current, shewing the profit or loss arising out of the undertaking. These documents should be made up to the 30th April in each year, to be laid before the Legislature, as evidence of the good, which I am sanguine enough to hope may be the result.

Individuals employed to take charge, ought to be reasonably paid for their services; and for this end, to ensure vigilance on their parts, give them a liberal interest in the result of the farm; which, if well managed, I am satisfied will yield a sufficient surplus to remunerate any class of men that would undertake such a charge.

On the other hand, were the Legislature to attach fixed salaries to such appointments, I fear the same amount of good would not be attained; and in all human probability, entail a loss upon the country. Let any appointment work out its own good, and we may then hope for success; but rest assured, not otherwise.

I fear I have already detained you too long; but I would crave your indulgence to say a few words, through you, to our young French Canadians of the higher order.—It is much to be regretted that as yet they have shewn no taste for the gentlemanly profession of Agriculture.

Had they done so years ago, their good example would have had a powerful effect in rousing the Canadian peasantry to industrious habits; and at this day, would have shewn a very different state of things, to that which exists in every Canadian parish. Still let us hope, in this respect, to see a change for

the better. I venture to recommend, without giving offence, that they retire into the country, where many of them have large properties, and there take a lively interest in agricultural pursuits; which, in the end, will make them useful to themselves and a pattern to those who, no doubt, would look up to them for instruction. I have been led to express these few words from the deep interest I have always felt, and will still continue to feel, for bettering the condition of the Canadian farmer.

I remain,

My dear Sir,

Your's sincerely,

(Signed,) DAVID HANDYSIDE.

CHAMBLY, 18th April, 1850.

MONTREAL, 19th June, 1850.

GENTLEMEN,

I have, for many years, urged the necessity of obtaining the statistics of Agriculture in Canada, with a view of ascertaining its true condition, and its annual products, supposing that it would be the most proper mode of proceeding, in order that suitable remedies might be adopted for its amelioration where its improvement was most required.

In the year 1842, when acting as Editor of the "British American Cultivator," I published a series of "Questions" which I proposed should be sent to the Clergy of the several Parishes, with a request that they would endeavour to reply to them, or to as many of them as possible. I had previously, by letter, brought the subject before the late Lord Sydenham, when Governor General, but he took no notice of my letter.

The following are some of the Questions I allude to, with some slight alterations, and a few added. The census taken last year, includes, or rather answers, many of these questions; but I humbly conceive there are many very material omissions in the Act for taking the census, so far as regards the statistics of Agriculture.

QUESTIONS.

- 1.—Name the Parish.
- 2.—Extent in arpents, or as near as possible.
- 3.—Number and size of farms.
- 4.—Nature and general quality of the soil.
- 5.—Nature of the sub-soil.
- 6.—State of the drainage generally.
- 7.—Number of arpents under plough, or arable.
- 8.—Usual course of cropping, and modes of cultivation, and manuring for each crop.
- 9.—Whether weeding the crops is generally practiced; what weeds prevail most, and do they abound so as to be injurious.
- 10.—What number of arpents in meadow.

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11.—Number of arpents in pasture, and state the quality of the pasture, and what proportion of it has been cultivated. Are the weeds regularly cut down, or are they allowed to mature. How are the cattle supplied with water; and is there any shade by trees, hedges, or otherwise.

12.—Number of arpents waste, but occupied; what proportion is capable of cultivation; whether all is bearing wood, or what else: what is the value of the wood, and is it kept for the farmer's own use.

13.—Number of arpents of unoccupied waste; its quality, and suitability for settlement and cultivation; and on what terms attainable for occupation or settlement.

14.—Average quantity of Hay, per arpent, from artificial grass and from natural grasses; and is the hay generally well cured; are there much clover or other grass seeds sown.

15.—Number of arpents, and quantity produced per arpent, of Wheat, Rye, Barley, Oats, Buckwheat, Peas, Beans, Indian Corn, and other grains not specified, in the last year; also, the quality of the samples of each, and whether clean, and of un-mixed varieties.

16.—What are the varieties of Wheat cultivated: what time sown generally. Are the crops liable to injury by the wheat-fly; and which is early or late sowing found to answer best. Are the crops well harvested and in good time: how are the crops cut down, and managed subsequently, until housed.

17.—Are there any Hops; and what number of arpents cultivated, and what produce.

18.—Number of arpents of Potatoes; how cultivated; any manure applied, and how; subject to disease in seed or crop, or not; what varieties are cultivated, and which varieties are least liable to disease; what time planted; produce per arpent.

19.—Number of arpents under green crops; how cultivated. What are the varieties; what produce of each per arpent, and how are the products employed.

20.—Number of arpents in summer fallow. What mode of executing the process, and when commenced; what the quality of the soil. Is summer fallow found to be beneficial to the soil, and what crops are generally grown after it.

21.—Number of Horses employed in agriculture, and for other purposes. Are the males generally geldings.

22.—Number of Mares kept for work, and breeding; and what attention is there given to procure a good race of horses, of pure Canadian or other breeds; and which breed is considered best and most profitable.

23.—Number of Oxen kept for work; how are they worked; and are they considered better than horses for work, and cheapest to keep: what age are they disposed of, and in what state.

24.—Number of Oxen annually fattened on grass, and stall fed, each separately; what degree of fatness do they attain in either case, and how long fat-

tening; what description of food is supplied to them when stall feeding, and what average weight do they be brought to, when sold to the butcher. Are those generally fattened upon grass regularly castrated when calves. Is it oxen that have been worked that are fattened, or to what age are oxen generally kept, when disposed of fat, either grass or stall fed.

25.—Number of milch Cows kept; and of what description; whether of pure Canadian, mixed, or of other pure breeds: which are found the best and most suitable. What average quantity of milk do they produce daily, each; and what quantity of milk is required to produce one pound of butter from each breed.

26.—Number of Calves raised for rearing or meat; how many of male and female kept for stock; are the male calves castrated, and at what age. Are the calves raised upon the cows, or fed out of the pail; and if the latter, do they get all milk, or what substitute.

27.—Number of Sheep of the long woolled breeds; their quality; average weight of carcass when at maturity, and fat, and of each fleece; also, value, per pound, of wool, and how disposed of.

28.—Number of Sheep of the short wool breeds; their quality; weight of carcass when at maturity, and fat: weight of fleece, value per pound, how disposed of.

29.—Number of Lambs bred in the year for rearing and for meat; value of the latter when sold. What is the average mortality until weaned, per hundred born; are the male lambs castrated before they are weaned, or when.

30.—Number of Sheep, of all descriptions, sheared in a year; the breed, quality, and value of sheep generally, and what breed are most esteemed: how are they kept in summer and in winter, with regard to food; are they pastured with other stock in summer.

31.—Number of Swine fattened in a year; what are they fattened upon generally; their ages and average weight; what are the most esteemed breeds; what proportion is sold by the farmers; what price per 100 lbs. would be considered fair remuneration.

32.—What quantity of cheese and butter are made in a year; are the dairies good and suitable, and is the produce of cheese and butter of good quality; how are both disposed of, and at what prices.

33.—What is the mortality in stock annually,—horses, neat cattle, sheep, and swine,—what are the prevailing diseases, and supposed causes; are they under the control of medical skill and remedies if properly applied.

34.—What is the state of the roads; how are they repaired.

35.—What is the state of water communications, if there are any; might they be made useful, and how.

36.—What is the state of the farm houses, and buildings; are they good and suitable generally.

37.—What the state of the fences, and materials used.

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38.—What the rate of wages for all descriptions of servants and labourers, and the probable number employed by farmers, and their efficiency; state if farm labourers are to be had at all times to meet the demand for them as ploughmen, and for other works.

39.—State if there are any domestic manufactories carried on; describe what they are—their extent, and the value of their manufactures annually: also, the number of persons employed in them; if hired, the wages they obtain, and if not hired, what they are able to earn by their labour.

40.—Give any other useful information that will have a tendency to show the true state of Agriculture in the Parish, and particularly as regards capital, and the want of it.

41.—Do you suppose the establishment of Model Farms in each county, would be calculated to advance the improvement of Agriculture if under good management.

42.—Do you suppose the introduction of suitable agricultural works, for reading in the country Common Schools by the children of the rural population, would be advantageous.

43.—What description of farm implements are generally made use of; and are they numerous, and well adapted to the uses they are employed in.

44.—What is your opinion of the benefits of the County Agricultural Societies to the improvement of Agriculture in your Parish.

45.—Do you consider it possible to introduce improvements in the present system of farming practiced in your Parish, that would very much augment the annual produce, and how would you propose that this improvement could be best effected.

Respectfully submitted,

WM. EVANS.

Answers to the following Questions, of those submitted by the Secretary of the Lower Canada Agricultural Society, in the last, or July, number of the Agricultural Journal.

The first, and four following questions, I cannot reply to with any pretensions to accuracy, and will leave them to other parties to answer.

The 6th. As to the state of drainage generally, I can reply,—that I have never seen a farm drained in Canada, to come up to my ideas of what was necessary. Even as regards open drains, they are not, generally, well formed, or sufficient in any respect, to drain the lands of superfluous waters. The main drains are not large enough, nor sufficiently deep to carry away the water with the necessary rapidity from the lesser drains; and this is a matter of great consequence, that the water should discharge rapidly from the lands. The country is generally level, and unless the main drains are considerably lower or deeper than the lesser drains, the discharge of water will be too slow from the lands, and hence they become saturated with moisture, until dried up by the sun; and it is from this cause that the soil becomes baked and hard. I am per-

suaded, that improvement in our draining, so as to make it sufficient to drain the land, would double the annual produce. Lands, insufficiently drained, cannot be cultivated properly or to advantage for any crop. Draining is more necessary here than in England.—I know some parties entertain a different opinion, because we have so much heat and drought in summer.—It is, however, a great mistake to suppose that the stagnant water, remaining in the soil, would be beneficial to the crops in dry and warm summers; any farmer may be convinced of this by examining the crops upon the insufficiently drained parts of his lands, and comparing them with the well drained parts: in the driest summers we have, the latter will have a good crop, while the former will have scarcely any crop upon it. There is another defect in our drainage—that in general the drains are cut perpendicularly, and the earth taken out is heaped upon the edge or bank of the drain; hence, the parts of the lands nearest the drains are much the highest, instead of being the lowest as they always should be. The drains, from not being properly sloped, are continually falling in, from the effects of rain and frost; and hence, in the spring, when the action of the drains are most required, they may be nearly useless from the earth of the sides falling into them.—The high banks or mounds formed upon the edges of the drains are undermined by the water in its passage to the drains, and causes the soil to close in at the bottom of the drains, or to waste in from the sides. All drains should be very much sloped, and always in proportion to their depth, allowing that for every foot in depth they should be two in width at the top, and any drain under four feet deep requires to be only the width of the shovel at the bottom. When a large quantity of water has to be discharged, and the drains are large and deep, the bottom may be wider; but in very few cases does it require that the bottom should be over from twelve to eighteen inches wide. A well sloped drain takes away the water better than one that has the sides nearly perpendicular. Every particle of earth taken out of drains in making or sloping, may be applied to useful purposes, as compost, for filling up low places, and as dressing on soils of different quality, which latter application might be better than manure for it. It would be a great improvement to remove all the banks of drains, and it would pay well for the trouble. In all cross drains in farms it would be well to stop the drains so that the plough might pass over them, unless where water was constantly running; made in that way, it would be easy to keep them in good order by a simple channel in the centre, kept clean, the width of the shovel. The grass might grow upon all the drain except this small channel. When a large quantity of water was to be carried off, the drains being wide, would admit of its rapid discharge, and subsequently the small channel in the centre would be sufficient, and no other part would be waste. The first expenditure, in constructing drains properly, might exceed the cost of making drains in the usual manner; but this extra expense would be amply repaid by the better drainage of the land, and by the diminished expenses of keeping the drains in order. The banks of drains, as generally made at present, are much higher than the lands adjoining, instead of being lower, as they should be. There are many small rivers and water-courses, that would require to have obstructions removed, that dam the water and cause great injury to the land through which they pass. I have seen many of these, when a trifling expenditure would remove the obstructions: but, as many would derive benefit from the improvement, it is altogether neglected, because all parties do not unite to execute the work required to be done. In England, the legislature

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have made large loans to landed proprietors for drainage and other improvements, and are doing so this Session of the British Parliament, and these loans are made on very favourable terms. These loans are made in a country where there is a vast amount of capital already employed in Agriculture. Some of the best lands in Canada are waste for want of draining. Clay lands in particular, that require draining, would produce immense crops if drained. Cultivation and manure is all but wasted, when employed on undrained land; and I am convinced there are not many farms in Canada sufficiently drained throughout. I have been more particular on this subject, as draining should precede all attempts to improve our Agriculture in this country.

7th. I shall not take upon me to answer.

8th. Usual course of cropping, and modes of cultivation, and manuring for each? I may reply to, but not so fully as may be necessary.

The practice, most general in Lower Canada, amongst Canadian Farmers, is to have the arable lands divided into two equal divisions, and sow one half one year, and the other half the next year, without sowing any grass seeds upon the half to be left for pasture for one year. The manure from the farm yard is frequently put out upon a small portion of this pasture in the month of July, and left in cart-load-heaps, unspread, until the fall ploughing, when it is spread and ploughed in. I have often seen as much manure, put out in this way, upon an arpent or two, as would be a reasonable dressing, if properly applied, for ten arpents or more, while these ten arpents are left without any, although requiring it as much as that which had so much over what was necessary. The manure upon a large proportion of farms is thus nearly wasted. It loses, while in the yard, a large portion of its valuable properties, and is then put out to the field exposed in cart-load-heaps to the hot sun, at the most warm and drying season of the year.—It thus must lose three-fourths of its value, before it is employed in the production of crops. The lands that have been thus left for pasture, are generally ploughed once in the fall, for sowing in the following spring, with wheat, peas, or oats. The ploughing may be executed so as to turn over the soil, but is seldom ploughed according to the established rules of *good* ploughing. The ridges are not straight, nor the furrows properly finished and cleaned out for the water to run off. The bottom of the furrows should always be lower than the ploughed soil of the ridges, in order to carry off the water from the ridges that would otherwise lodge under the furrow slices which formed the ridges. By passing the plough once in each furrow after all the land is turned over, a deep furrow will be formed, which will completely drain the ridges, if there are proper outlets provided, to command the furrows. The want of attention to all these matters is a great defect in Canadian ploughing, and the cause of the lands being so saturated with moisture in the Spring sowing time. These defects are easy to remedy, if the farmers would take time to do the work. It is not a defect of doubtful character, but one that must be plain to any man who will examine the matter. If the bottom of the furrows are not decidedly below the under sides of the furrow-slices that form the ridges, it will be impossible for the water to pass off from the ridges, but will remain under the furrow-slices, to the great damage of the soil, and of whatever crop sown. I admit that good crops are frequently raised under this defective system, but certainly, only where the soil is of the very best quality, and where it would give still better crops, if cultiva-

ted properly. There is no such thing as a regular rotation observed, that is so necessary in good farming. The land is allowed to repose every alternate year, and cropped every alternate year, by the simple preparation of one ploughing, and harrowing-in the seed in Spring. If this system was practiced in the British Isles, they would not raise crops of one-fifth the value of those that are raised by good farmers in those countries, under a better system of husbandry. Parties may think that improved systems of Agriculture would be unsuitable for Lower Canada; but there is no doubt, that many improvements are required in our system of husbandry, that might be introduced with advantage to farmers, and to the country generally.

9th. Weeding the Crops, &c.

I reply to this, that weeding the crops is very much neglected generally, and that weeds prevail very injuriously in consequence of defective cultivation,—the total neglect of rotation of crops—the small proportion of green crops—and the want of summer-fallowing to clean the soil properly;—thistles, wild mustard, the ox-eye daisy, wild pea, wild oats, and mugwort, are the most prevailing and troublesome weeds, but there are many others very injurious. Conch grass is very general, and scarcely any exertion made to remove or destroy it, consequently, it is to be seen in almost every crop, and in the hay crop when the land is seeded down: it is almost impossible to get rid of this grass, except by summer fallow properly executed, when all the roots of this grass is harrowed up, and hand picked off the land. A large proportion of the nutriment of the soil is absorbed by worthless weeds in Lower Canada, and there is no effectual means adopted to check or remove them; on the contrary, our system of husbandry tends to augment their number every year, and make them more injurious to the farmer. When weeds are allowed to mature, their seeds are sure to find their way to the fields in the manure, mixed with the seed sown by the farmer, or fallen from the plants where they have grown in the lands.

11th. Pastures.

The Pastures are generally poor, compared with those of the British Isles, and with what they might be here. I have seen some excellent pastures in Lower Canada, where justice has been done to them. It is a great mistake to lay down land in an exhausted state, and without any grass-seeds or clover for pasture. It cannot produce good pasturage for animals; particularly when it is again ploughed up before it is covered with a natural herbage of grasses, or has time to be enriched by the manure of the cattle pastured upon it. If lands were allowed to remain in grass several years, they would become good pastures, although they might have been laid down exhausted and without clover or other grass seeds. By keeping the weeds checked, lands would soon become stocked with natural grasses, and make great improvement as pastures. There is frequently natural supplies of water which is much the best for cattle. Draw-wells, however, are very general, and would answer, provided the supply was constantly kept for animals in summer. Where artificial ponds are made, the water is very apt to become bad, and full of all sorts of insects and vermin, and the water unfit for the use of animals. Shade by trees, and live hedges, are much wanted in many parts of the country. Many farms have not a tree left upon the cleared portions, and there is no attempt made to supply the want by planting trees. The destruction of all the trees in

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clearing lands is a great evil, and should be prevented.

Respectfully submitted, by

WILLIAM EVANS.

[Translation.]

LONGUEUIL, 28th June, 1850.

SIR,

In answer to your circular of the 14th instant, transmitted to me by order of the Committee on Agriculture, and which I received at seven o'clock last evening, requesting me to furnish you with a synopsis of my opinions on the different subjects mentioned in the order of reference; I have the honour to reply:—

That having received it at so late a period, I have not been able to devote sufficient time to the study of the question. I hope the Committee will excuse me, therefore, if I do not give them all the information they expect from me, touching the several subjects mentioned in the order of reference, in consequence of the short time allowed me to answer.

I think it my duty to remark to the Committee that the County Agricultural Societies should not be abolished, but the funds granted for the district exhibition held in each county according to its seniority, might, in my opinion, be expended in publishing elementary treatises on Agriculture, to be distributed as mentioned in your circular. With respect to model farms, they may be of great use in improving Agriculture, if they are well managed. I think, that it would be better not to establish more than two at present, as an experiment, because a greater number might perhaps not work with advantage, for want of a qualified master, and on account of the expenses which must be incurred for the experiments which will be necessary in order to attain the desired end, before establishing them in each county. Then, the moneys granted to the County Agricultural Societies might be expended on the model farms, if the Legislature should think it requisite, in consequence of there not being sufficient revenue to establish them in all the counties. As regards the settlement of waste lands, it would be necessary for the Legislature to pass a law, obliging proprietors to pay an assessment of so much per superficial arpent, so long as they shall not have settled and cleared their lands according to the intention of the law. This money might be applied to the support of the model farm and the schools of the county in which it will have been levied.

I am,

Sir, &c.,
Your humble Servant,

J. VINCENT.

J. P. LEPROHON, Esquire,
Clerk to Committee.

[Translation.]

COLLEGE OF ST. ANNE,
LaPocatière, 1st July, 1850.

To the Members of the Committee on Agriculture :

GENTLEMEN,

I regret, exceedingly, that I have not sooner answered the questions submitted to me by the Committee on Agriculture. It is with pleasure that I now fulfil that duty.

The points on which the Committee appear to me to require information, I shall reduce to six.

1st.—The causes of the backward state of our Agriculture.

2d.—How to remedy this.

3d.—The settlement of the Crown Lands.

4th.—Of what results have the existing Agricultural Societies been productive.

5th.—The advantages of model farms.

6th.—The publication of elementary treatises on Agriculture.

On each of these points I shall only say a few words; and merely state my opinion, without entering into long details.

1. Why is our Agriculture in so backward a state?

The first and principal cause is the ignorance (I beg pardon for making use of the term) and consequently the prejudices in which the great mass of our farmers have been allowed to remain. The little instruction which has been given them, has always been more calculated to give them an aversion for Agriculture, than to inspire them with esteem and regard for the first of all useful arts. Far be it from me, however, to reproach them for this; they cannot learn what we have neglected to teach them.

The second cause is the want of a capital, applicable to Agricultural improvements; but this disadvantage would very soon disappear under a system of instruction more adapted to the condition of the farmers, in the Schools of Agriculture connected with Model Farms; a legislation more in harmony with the immediate wants of Agriculture; in fine, with a better expressed public opinion on every thing relating to it, both directly and indirectly. I think that the necessary capital would be easily found by means of Agricultural Credit Associations, such as exist in Europe, where they appear to be productive of immense good.

The third cause is the insufficiency of our present legislation on several points affecting the interests of Agriculture. So long as the legislature leave the friends of this noble cause to struggle alone against the apathy and prejudices of the masses, nothing can be expected.

The fourth cause appears to me to be the absence of markets, at which the agriculturist may dispose of his produce to advantage. Those of the towns are far from being sufficient.

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The fifth, is the emigration of our fellow-countrymen to foreign parts.

The sixth, is the fisheries and lumbering establishments, which are carried on for the benefit of a privileged class, and to the detriment of our hardy brothers, who almost always return ruined both in body and soul, from their employment in the service of those whom they call their *bourgeois*.

I now take up the second question of the Committee, namely:—the means of improving our Agriculture. The most important and unquestionable one is to cause ignorance and prejudice to disappear by a proper instruction; not that which makes a man a doctor, a lawyer, a notary, or a merchant's clerk, as under our present system; but one which will teach him to look upon Agriculture as an art, having its rules, its secrets and its developments, which are brought to light by the discoveries and experience of every day. The farmer, therefore, requires an instruction of a particular nature; but here a difficulty presents itself. Ought we to begin by the young men, or content ourselves with making the older ones read, by distributing everywhere an immense number of agricultural treatises and journals? The latter plan is good, but the former is better; it is even the only effective one. The mind of youth receives without effort all the ideas imparted to it; but manhood has its own ideas, prejudices, and routine. A good discussion might, perhaps, convert a few; but it would be an infinitely small number. The great mass of others will set aside your agricultural treatises and journals. We must, therefore, commence with the young men; but with this condition, that we must speak to the mind by teaching him principles, and to the eye by an immediate application of these very principles; one cannot exist without the other. The mind seizes more firmly what is shewn to the eye. I conclude, therefore, that we require special Schools of Agriculture and Model Farms connected with them. Until we can have them, it would be very useful to introduce into the elementary schools short treatises on Agriculture. The reading of these treatises, commented upon, if you like, by such of the masters as might be capable of doing so, would, by degrees, accustom the children to form ideas which they would be desirous of putting into application at a later period. A second means of improving the state of our Agriculture, would be to favour our agricultural and manufacturing productions, by according to our produce a sufficient protection against the importation of produce of the same nature from foreign countries. It is a fact, that in many instances the importation of a foreign article has had the effect of ruining the same article produced by us. Is it surprising, then, that we are without manufactures of any value? In the absence of foreign markets, manufactures in this country would be an outlet constantly open to our agricultural produce. Now these manufactures would not fail to spring up on all sides, if a sufficient protection were afforded to the objects produced by them. Unfortunately, all questions of tariff appear to be arranged for the interests of foreign trade. We have been, and still are, the victims of too great condescension. The vital interest of the country—its agricultural and manufacturing produce—has been bartered for advantages which were often imaginary, but always of an inferior order. A good system of agricultural reform requires therefore, as a necessary condition, that manufactures should be encouraged: now, that encouragement can only proceed from a good protective system. A third means would be to found Agricultural Colleges with Model Farms. In the fourth place, the interests of Agriculture should

be directly represented among the heads of the State. Establish a board of Agriculture with a chief who, if it is required, will have a seat in the Executive Council, in the same manner as the Commissioner of Crown Lands or of Public Works.

Let us now come to the settlement of the Crown Lands. This, for the last few years, has almost become a national work. Public opinion has proclaimed it such; considerable efforts have been simultaneously made at several points of the country. The government have generously lent a hand to the friends of this work, and strongly seconded their patriotic zeal: but must we stop there, and let things go on? Is every thing yet done? I presume not. The very great facilities offered to the settlers by the government consist, principally, in a considerable deduction from the price of the lands. In addition to this, they make a free grant of fifty acres of land on the high roads, to each person who will settle upon them and open the road. These are certainly very valuable advantages. Knowing, however, as I do, the poverty and discouragement of the settlers, I shall add—at the risk of being considered as one whom it is impossible to content—that in certain cases something more will be required. That something more would be a few advances in money to assist them in opening the principal roads and making bridges, in the distant parts of the county most susceptible of being speedily settled by a numerous population. These advances would not be lost to the public treasury, for the government might gradually increase the price of their lands in the neighbourhood of these localities. They would very soon receive, with usurious interest, what sums they advanced. As the work of colonization is carried on, at the same time, in a great number of localities, and the public treasury is not sufficient to open roads everywhere, the government, in their wisdom, will decide which are the most deserving of it, either from the extent and fertility of the soil, or by the number of settlers proceeding thereto at the same time, from a great number of parishes, or who have already effected considerable improvements in these localities.

4th. What results have been obtained from the Agricultural Societies at present established?

They are productive of some good, there is not the slightest doubt; but they do not attain the end for which they were established. By modifying a little the law authorizing them, according to the system above pointed out, much better results would be obtained.

5th. Model Farms.—Everything ought to be expected from good Agricultural Schools, with well conducted Model Farms. I think it useless to enlarge upon this point.

6th. The publication of elementary treatises on Agriculture will also be productive of great advantages, provided they are read in the elementary Schools. It would be throwing away time and money to content ourselves with offering them to the great majority of the present generation of our farmers. This opinion may surprise some, and even wound the feelings of others. What is the use of deceiving ourselves, when we have a thousand facts before our very eyes? It is a state of things which is very much to be deplored. It must be taken for what it is worth. I only state the fact, and nothing more.

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These, gentlemen, are my opinions on the various subjects submitted by the Committee on Agriculture. I have stated them frankly: that is the sole merit I attach to them, and on that score I crave indulgence for all the rest.

Accept, gentlemen, the assurance of my most respectful consideration.

F. PILOTE, Ptre.

[Translation.]

NICOLET, 2nd July, 1850.

SIR,

May I request you to submit the annexed remarks to the Committee, by whose order you have asked me to transmit to you my observations respecting "the effects produced by the Agricultural Societies as at present established; the results which may be expected from the establishment of Model Farms and the publication of elementary treatises on Agriculture."

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

J. B. A. FERLAND, Ptre.

J. P. LEPROHON, Esq.,
Clerk of Committee.

Although the Agricultural Societies have not, as yet, been productive of all the good which might be expected from them, and although they have sometimes given rise to complaints and created great dissatisfaction, the advantages resulting from these associations are nevertheless of sufficient importance to induce the Legislature to accord them its protection.

The annual exhibitions got up by these societies are favourable to the interests of Agriculture. They serve as a place of meeting for the most intelligent and advanced farmers of a county; they become for them a regular fair, and are in fact a sort of Agricultural *comitia*. Indeed the finest samples of grain, the most remarkable specimens of farm animals, after having been examined at these shows, frequently pass into other hands, being either sold or exchanged for others: the productions of domestic manufacture are submitted to public inspection; what progress has been made is closely remarked; proposed improvements are discussed; the respective merits of the different sorts of grain, and the various breeds of animals are made a subject of study and debate.

By means of these exhibitions the resources of the country are better understood. Although I have, for many years, followed with interest the progress of our domestic manufactures, I confess that I was surprised at the variety, the beauty, and high finish of the linen and woollen stuffs displayed last autumn at the exhibition of the County of Nicolet. The Agricultural Societies, it is true, are not of immediate service to the greater number of the farmers, but they are certainly of great benefit to the most enter-

prising and enlightened among them. Now, the progress which the latter will make in Agriculture, will gradually extend and produce favourable results with their less intelligent and less resolute neighbours.

A few suggestions might, perhaps, be made to the Committees of Management of these Associations. It seems to me that ploughing and harrowing ought to be encouraged by prizes; for, notwithstanding our national prejudices, it must be confessed that our countrymen are generally inferior, in this respect, to the English and Scotch farmers. A portion of the prizes might also consist in improved implements which it might be desirable to bring into use.

Model farms and elementary treatises would greatly tend to promote the advancement of Agriculture, and serve to impart to the masses a taste for Agricultural improvements.

It must be observed, that in order to be productive of real benefit, the agricultural treatises should be placed within the reach of the most ordinary intellect, and should only recommend the putting into practice of such improvements as are possible in the present state of our Agriculture. Separated from France, whose language and institutions he understood, and subjected to England, whose idiom could not communicate to him any intelligible idea, the Canadian remained, up to the last twenty years, the same as he was in 1759, as regards his knowledge of the Arts and of Agriculture. Since then, he has only been a novice in Agriculture, and requires to be taught the elements of that art; he will, at a later period, be able to receive instruction in its most difficult branches.

When he will have become more advanced, agriculturists will have an opportunity of inducing him to enter into speculations of a higher nature. The treatises he requires at present must be short, simple, and positive. The terms made use of should be those of his ordinary language, or, at least, such as his wife may be able to explain to him, for Josephite is generally the only dictionary that Jean Baptiste possesses. Laying aside discussions and particular theses, let him be taught a method which is unquestionable, well tried, and practical. The learned dissertations of a Dombasle, a Young, or a Sinclair, would be all Greek or Hebrew to him. If Monsieur Agénor de Gasparin's little treatise upon Agriculture were arranged in the form of dialogues, adapted to the circumstances of the country, and free from all expressions which the people are ignorant of, it would seem to me the most proper work for our French Canadian farmers. Mr. Evans's excellent treatise might be taken up at a later period.

The model farms seem particularly adapted to Agricultural improvements among the people of the country. Nevertheless, in order to give the habitants confidence in them, each of these establishments should pay its own expenses and be of the same extent as the ordinary run of farms, that is, about 120 superficial arpents. If they cannot support themselves after the first costs of their establishment have been paid, they will serve as an argument against the advantages of an improved system. It would be desirable for each county to have, at least, one good model farm on which both example and advice might be obtained respecting Agriculture.

I need not say that the person entrusted with the working of this farm should speak the language of the population in the midst of whom he would be

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placed: for our French Canadians, farmers from Belgium or the north of France would appear to me to be the best.

In conclusion, I will venture to add, that it is important for the Government, fairly and honorably to enforce the provisions of the law enacted last year for the redemption of lands respecting which the conditions of clearing and settling shall not have been fulfilled. It would be useless to suggest improvements in Agriculture, if our countrymen cannot find lands on which they can put these improvements into practice.

J. B. A. FERLAND,
Ptrc.

[Translation.]

GRAND BAIE, 5th July, 1850.

GENTLEMEN,

I am very much afraid my answer will not reach you in time. It is not my fault, but that of the mail, which only comes to this place twice a month, and never comes at all to the woods of the Township of Labarre.

The subjects which your Committee are entrusted with the duty of enquiring into, are so important and so intimately connected with the interests of my countrymen, that notwithstanding it may perhaps be late, and notwithstanding the very little information I possess on the subject, I consider it my duty to give my answer, without mentioning, however, the causes which dictate it. It is but too true that Agriculture is generally in a deplorable state in Lower Canada. I am convinced that this state of things cannot improve at once; the friends of the country want time and perseverance, in order to introduce, into the country parts, the various changes which Agriculture requires.

The Agricultural Societies have already done some good; they have had the good effect of altering the routine opinion entertained by a certain number, and now we must let example do the rest. This good has only been partial, but it will become more general in time. Model Farms, I think, would attain the same end if they were well managed. Any well written treatise on Agriculture, placed within the reach of people, has always a good effect; and I am persuaded, that generally speaking, the people are more than ever disposed to profit by the instruction furnished them on this subject.

I think that an agricultural treatise disseminated throughout the country parts, distributed among a certain number of farmers, and especially in all the schools, would produce a favorable result. The farmer is so fully convinced that he can be taught nothing in the way of cultivation, that it will be necessary to repeat his lesson to him very often before you can change his ideas, and especially before you can induce him to change his routine.

The Agricultural Societies, the Agricultural Journal and the different papers written on the subject, have already contributed to open the eyes of a great many. I have no doubt, therefore, gentlemen, that by encouraging the Agricultural Societies, the Model

Farms, the treatises on Agriculture, &c., you labour effectually for the public good.

I have a word to add on the subject of the settlement of the Crown Lands. I confess that I can scarcely suppress my indignation when I reflect that so great a number of Canadians have emigrated to look for farms, while there are so many, and such fine lands around us; it is indeed a misfortune! it is even a shame! but for whom? Every body knows. The means, gentlemen, and the only one calculated to facilitate the speedy settlement of the wild lands of the country, is to open roads, in the first place; and in the second place, to give those lands at the same low rate as at present, that is, at a shilling per acre. It is not too much, but it is quite dear enough in all the new settlements. Without means of communication, the clearings will only progress slowly, and be always unproductive of success for the first settlers; this has been proved by experience.

Yes, gentlemen, I am convinced that if the government would grant a reasonable aid towards opening the roads which are at present necessary, in order to penetrate into the interior of the wild lands of the Crown, it would better serve the interests of the country and its own, than by any other grant which it can make for Bridges, Canals, Railroads, &c.

Without proper organization, and I must add, without the presence of a priest in the midst of them, our Canadians would not bear up long against the distress and destitution of every kind to which they are exposed in the woods.

I hope you will excuse me, as I write in haste, in order to avail myself of an opportunity which just occurs of sending this by private hand.

I have the honour to be,
&c. &c.

A. F. HEBERT, Ptrc.

[Translation.]

ST. HYACINTHE, 5th July, 1850.

To the Honorable the Committee of the Legislative Assembly, appointed to inquire into the State of Agriculture in Lower Canada.

GENTLEMEN,

We, the undersigned, in conformity with your circular of the 11th June, requesting information on the State of Agriculture and the means of improving the same, have the honor to transmit to you the following synopsis, which contains our humble opinion on this important subject.

Considering, as we do, that Agriculture is the most firm support of national welfare, and the most certain source of riches and prosperity: we saw with pleasure the appointment of your honourable Committee, in the hope that it would be productive of great improvements in our agricultural system, by the necessary measures which would be adopted to bring it to a state of perfection.

We are of opinion that one of the principal causes of the backward state of our Agriculture, is the almost

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total want of efficient action on the part of the Provincial Legislature up to the last few years.

Immense sums have been appropriated for the construction of Canals, even when it was said that the revenue to be derived from them would not pay for their cost; but as to Agriculture, the action taken by the government has availed nothing.

One great obstacle to the advancement of Agriculture in this country, is, that the better and more enlightened classes of our society do not consider it a respectable profession for one to engage in. Hence it follows, that those who might be best qualified to promote its interests have hardly any connection with it.

Another obstacle, of no less importance, is the Seigneurial Tenure, which, instead of facilitating improvements, tends on the contrary to the waste of property.

Labour and capital, these two principles of all material progress, are unwilling to lend their aid to any enterprise, the profits of which are to be shared in by a privileged class which furnishes neither labour nor capital. There is nothing which encourages the agriculturalist more, than to secure to him all the benefit of the improvements he may make on his property. The commutation of Seigneurial Dues, on a fair principle, would in our opinion, be one of the best means of encouraging industry and agricultural improvement.

We think that the County Agricultural Societies have generally caused very little progress to be made in the acquirement of useful and practical knowledge; and the heavy sums which have already been expended will be almost useless, unless our Agriculture be improved and its produce increased; this cannot be the case without proper means of education and practical instruction in this art. Nevertheless, we are happy in being able to say, that the Lower Canada Agricultural Society has shewn great perseverance in its labours and been productive of much good, considering how limited were its means. The publication of its journal has created great interest among our country parts, in the advancement of Agriculture, and has not a little contributed to inspire the wish for instruction in rural economy. If it were more profusely distributed, its advantages would be immense. A sure means of obtaining this result, would be to oblige the County Societies to subscribe for a certain number of copies of the Journal for distribution among the agricultural class.

The publication of elementary treatises upon Agriculture, for distribution among the Schools, would, in our opinion, be productive of much good, and give to the children an education adapted to the calling of their fathers. It almost always happens that the son of a farmer leaves school, without having seen a book which has the slightest reference to Agriculture, and returns to his home with less information on rural economy than on anything else. It is, therefore, absolutely necessary that we should introduce agricultural treatises into the schools, in order to give to the youths an instruction which may prove more useful to them hereafter.

We are of opinion, that Agricultural Schools and Model Farms would be eminently calculated to give to the people a favourable idea of the progress and improvements which have been made in the various branches of rural economy. Public opinion, gene-

rally, seems to desire these institutions, and it would be only fair to get up establishments of this sort for the benefit of the Agricultural class, which forms nearly nine-tenths of our population.

The great interests of the farmers have been too long neglected, or sacrificed to the profit of the other classes. If the government have to provide for the education of the people, the system of instruction must be such as will prove to be the best adapted to all classes of Society; and it is high time that the farmers should, in order to enable them to practice their art, obtain all the advantages which the other professions have long since been in possession of. Nothing, in our opinion, would be better calculated to give to the sons of our farmers an education which will enable them to practice their art to the greatest advantage to themselves and to society, than the establishment of a Model School and Farm.

The settlement of the Wild and Waste Lands is, perhaps, the greatest duty the government has to perform at the present moment, in order to prevent thousands of persons from leaving their country to procure a farm for themselves and devote themselves to Agriculture. We know that the government have done a great deal for the settlement of those lands within the last few years; but no report, that we are aware of, having been published on the progress of these settlements, it is impossible for us to furnish any information on the subject to your Committee. We will merely state that one means, which, in our opinion would facilitate the settlement of the Townships, is the establishment of a good road system, better adapted to the wants of these localities, and which would bear more effectually upon the large landholders.

We think, also, that the marked success obtained from the settlement of the Townships in the District of Quebec, is principally owing to the efforts which have been made and the example shewn by the patriotic clergy of that district.

The formation of a Board of Agriculture, attached to some one of the branches of the administration, would greatly contribute to the advancement of the progress of rural economy, and give to this important branch of Canadian industry that rank which it ought to hold.

All which is humbly submitted,

EUS. CARTIER,
BOUCHER DE LABRUERE.

TORONTO, 6th July, 1850.

SIR,

In acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 14th instant, requesting a synopsis of my opinion on the State of Agriculture in Lower Canada, the means of improving it and of facilitating the settlement of Wild Lands therein, I have, at the same time, the pleasure of making my reply.

With reference to the two first questions, it must be evident to the most indifferent observer, that since the passing of the act for the encouragement of Agriculture in the year 1845, by the establishment of Agricultural Societies, Agriculture has made a quiet but decidedly progressive movement. Up-

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wards of thirty Societies have been established under its provisions; and although the letter and spirit of the law has, in several instances, been disregarded by those appointed to carry it out, a spirit of emulation has, nevertheless, been awakened, equal to the expectations of the most sanguine, and a strong desire to adopt the more improved systems has very generally manifested itself. I would, therefore, recommend the continuation of the said act, with certain amendments, which I shall write down for your consideration.

The act authorizes some thirty or forty Societies to demand and expend upwards of £7,000 of public money, under certain restrictions. If these had been faithfully observed, it would have worked well; but it neglected to provide a check to ensure their strict observance. The result has been a violation, both of the letter and of the spirit of the law, in some cases very wantonly. Large sums of money have either been misappropriated or never accounted for, and the government appears to be without power to compel its restitution or to punish the delinquents.

To correct this evil, I recommend, with other amendments, the insertion of clauses providing for the establishment of a Board of Agriculture: the board to consist of a Superintendent of Agriculture, and an Assistant Superintendent, either of which may exercise the functions of the office, with power to examine and check the accounts of the different Societies: to see that the money has been spent according to law.

That no Society shall be entitled to public money without a certificate from the Board that all accounts of preceding years have been examined and found correct. Officers of Societies, omitting to furnish such required returns, to be subject to fine and imprisonment if not paid.

Books and accounts to be at all times open to the inspection of the Board. The Board required to prosecute all officers, either collectively or separately, either in their corporate capacity or as private individuals, whenever monies are misapplied.

The Board to have power, under restrictions, to name the judges, and to fix the day for holding the exhibitions.

The Board, as far as practicable, to attend an exhibition in each county annually.

The Board could be paid from the £1,500 now allowed to the three Districts of Quebec, Three Rivers and Montreal, viz:—the Superintendent £350 per annum, the Assistant £250, and £100 for travelling expenses and contingencies, accountable.

The District Shows to be limited to two annually, instead of three as at present, and to be entirely under the control of the Board.

To be held in such places as the Board may from time to time determine.

There may be raised, by the fault-finder, an objection to creating a new office, yet all men who would close the doors to dishonesty must see its necessity.

The United States President, in his opening address at the commencement of the present session of Congress, recommended the creation of such a department. Some superintendence is required where the

expenditure of several thousand pounds is entrusted among a parcel of country shopkeepers, who are now, I might almost say, embezzling the money. The very knowledge that the check existed would curb their rapacity, and would restore confidence to the farmers generally. Now they are dissatisfied, yet dare not find open fault, because they are all, more or less, in the shop-keeper's books. In many societies traders are the managers, judges, and general receivers; the latter position is their only object of attainment.

The Board, by fixing the time of the exhibitions, might so arrange matters, that one or two sets of judges would attend them all; and by hiring men, competent to assign the grounds of their judgment on the spot, a spirit of confidence would be infused among the competitors (now sadly wanting), and good practical knowledge imparted at the same time.

This plan would also be attended with less expense than the present system; for now, all is done by favouritism, and paid accordingly.

The attendance of the Board at the different exhibitions would be advantageous, if composed of practical men; it would give the benefit of experience and advice where considered requisite: it would be the chief organ of communication with societies desirous of importing implements, labour-saving machines, animals of kinds, and grains. At present, most of the societies are quite at a loss where to apply for articles they are desirous to obtain, or are totally ignorant of the existence of labour-saving machines, which ought to be found in every parish. To the absence of such a medium of communication may safely be ascribed the limited progress made in several counties since the act was in operation. The Provincial Agricultural Society ought to have been such a medium. It might have been so, had men of practical knowledge been at its head; but however meritorious may be their zeal as unpaid amateur theorists, certain it is that a great deal of money has been expended; and while the good done is a mere trifle, the harm is considerable. Of all vocations, farmers are perhaps the class of men least willing to turn from the beaten track, and if, unfortunately, they make their first deviation in taking up an equivocal improvement, and it fails, all novelties (however useful they may be) are in future pronounced humbugs, and are not listened to for an instant. It is, therefore, desirable that there should be some party in the Province from whom the local Societies should be entitled to claim and receive trustworthy information. A few well-written catechisms of the best rotations of crops for the different soils and localities, and the most desirable methods of cultivating the different grains and green crops, printed on large sheets, and stuck up in the *habitant* houses, would do more real good than would be effected by the most ably conducted periodical.

The act now expiring has certainly caused a spirit of emulation amongst farmers generally throughout Lower Canada, which is really surprising, when it is remembered that it has only been in existence during four years, and that previous to that time, legislation on that subject had been altogether a dead letter.

If, in amending the act, the power can be taken out of the hands of the country shopkeepers, and the societies compelled to appropriate the money to the purposes of the act, no person can safely foretell the state of advancement to which a few years will bring us.

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In my own neighborhood, under the auspices of our Society, cultivated grapes are becoming very general; the products of most farms are certainly doubled. Horse-rakes, which earn their value every day they are used, are now in active demand; their cost is ten dollars, and with one of them a man and horse will do more work than twenty men. Scufflers, which will also earn their value in a season, are making their appearance: and our double harrows, where a man and a pair of horses will do, in a day, more work, and better, than a Canadian with his ordinary implements will perform in ten, are to be seen on many farms. I was the first to import them, and so strong was the prejudice against their introduction, that I was compelled to drive them in person, while my labourers used the ordinary kind, in order to convince them of their advantage.

Should the principle of the foregoing remarks meet your approbation, I shall be happy to assist you in the details of remodelling the present act.

Although the following anecdote does not come within the scope of your inquiries, I cannot resist giving it a place here, in order to show to what lengths prejudice will blind a whole community:—At one of our agricultural dinners, a valuable imported bull was offered to the farmers of one of our distant Townships, on the condition of signing a bond to return him in equally good condition on that day twelve months. An elderly and respectable farmer objected to taking him, assigning as a reason, that his stock had proved inferior both as milk cows and working oxen. On being told that none of his produce were over two year old, and consequently were yet unproved, he admitted that he had never yet seen any of them, and that he formed his opinion from a bull which his neighbours had formerly owned, and which was called of an improved breed. His statements carried weight, and the offer of the bull was declined.

I shall conclude with observing that the Canadians are an intelligent people, and if convinced of the utility of any suggested improvement by actual demonstration, they readily adopt it; but they do not hunt after them, they must be brought to their own doors. They are not a travelling community, and if they are to learn, some one must come forward to teach them. They labour under the additional disadvantage of having no agricultural works published in their own language. I have been in the habit of visiting the great fairs in the neighbouring Union, at which I have never met a French Canadian, except from the neighbourhood of Montreal, and they were not exclusively farmers. The labour-saving machines of the United States, properly selected, would be invaluable in this country.

I fear that you will think I have allowed my letter to extend to too great a length. I shall therefore briefly observe, with reference to the settlement of Wild Lands, that the most likely way of bringing it about would be by making it an expensive business for speculators to retain them. This could be brought about by an Act authorizing their sale, in a summary manner, for local assessments or for road duties when payment is not made on their account. As regards Model Farms, I think it impossible to devise a scheme which could be generally acceptable and useful to the whole of Lower Canada; and that were they limited to certain localities, that dissatisfaction would be created. The inhabitants of each County might be empowered, in the new bill, to appropriate the proceeds of their subscription and government allowance to such purpose, instead of to exhibitions,

if they preferred so doing, which would meet the desired end.

One or two parties, who are known to conduct the best farms in Lower Canada, might be induced to keep a journal of the transactions, and let them appear every month in the papers, for a trifling consideration. Reading these daily proceedings would, in my opinion, be more generally useful than Model Farms (scattered as they must necessarily be), and the difference of cost would be as one pound is to one hundred.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient humble servant,

R. N. WATTS.

To CHARLES TACHE', Esquire,
M. P. P.,
Chairman of Committee.

MONTREAL, 12th July, 1850.

SIR,

I have the honor of acknowledging the receipt of a letter from the Committee on Agriculture, dated 14th ultimo, in which I am desired to express my opinions on various subjects therein mentioned, connected with the Agriculture of Lower Canada.

I feel some delicacy in venturing to comply with the request, but having already put my hand to the plough, I scorn to look back.

Had the questions of the Committee referred only to the treatment of the soil and the management of cattle, it would be a comparatively easy matter to answer them. Experience has taught me that the soil of Lower Canada will yield to the plough and the harrow, and give out its rewards to skill and industry; but what power will be sufficient to tear off the mantle of ignorance and prejudice which envelopes the farmers of Lower Canada, and arouse them to intelligent action, it will require a wiser and more experienced man than I am to determine.

The Agricultural Societies, so far as I can judge, have proved altogether ineffective in accomplishing the ends for which they were established. There can be no stronger proof of this than their unpopularity. I am ashamed to say, that the Society of which I am a member—although certainly in as good a locality as any in the Province—has not been able, for the last two years, to raise a sufficient amount by subscription to entitle it to the whole of the sum granted by the Legislature.

I think that the chief reason for this want of popularity, is the disproportion which exists between the agricultural knowledge of the British and French population. The former are the minority, but being possessed of more skill than their French neighbours, they have obtained a great proportion of the money given as prizes. This has proved a ground of jealousy, and the consequence is that few of the French population even look at the Society's shows. The man with a crutch soon finds that he has no chance in the race with the man who has his limbs perfect.

Some of the Societies have divided themselves into two classes; thus allowing the French to com-

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pete amongst themselves. This I consider to be humiliating to the French, and evil in its tendency to keep open the gap between the two races. It prevents those who are behind from aspiring to excel, and in fact completely neutralizes the effects of competition; for where it is not "best with the best, there's little honor won or little lost."

The Societies have hitherto been working at the wrong end of the lever, in attempting to introduce fine cattle into the country, while little or no pains have been taken to teach the farmers the first principles of Agriculture. If a thorough knowledge of their business were diffused amongst them, they would find better cattle for themselves. At present fine cattle can live only with a very few.

I would recommend that the local Societies should publish Annual Reports, failing which no money should be granted to them by government: these Reports should specify, in detail, what kind of soil, and in what description of locality, the grains, vegetables, &c., which obtained their first and second prizes were grown; the mode of culture, &c., &c.; and also, the breeds of cattle which obtained their first and second prizes; the mode of treatment, &c., &c. Any person refusing to give such information may be disqualified from obtaining future premiums.

These Reports should be laid before the Provincial Society, and funds should be provided to publish them. They would then be distributed by the members of the Executive Committees in each County. This plan would, I think, continually and effectually bring the subject of agricultural improvement before the minds of the people, and show them that there was a strong desire on the part of the Societies to forward their interests.

I cordially approve of the establishment of Model Farms, and of the distribution of elementary treatises on Agriculture. I know of no surer means of making any people what they ought to be, than by giving them sound and wholesome precepts suited to their condition, and accompanied by a corresponding example. Perhaps, however, the best Model Farm is that farm in each County which is most profitable to the cultivator, and which is managed on a system which can be taught to others. I may be excused for mentioning here that in the beginning of the year 1849, I wrote a short Agricultural Tract, which I considered adapted for distribution amongst my French Canadian neighbours. A copy of it was laid before the Lower Canada Agricultural Society and was approved, Major Campbell being President at the time. If you think that the tract is likely to be of any use to you, I believe that Major Campbell can give information concerning it. If it has been lost sight of, or laid aside, I can furnish you with a copy of it.

I would also suggest the propriety of sending lecturers on Agriculture into the country parishes during the winter season; they would be sure to find an audience in almost every school-house in the Province, and knowledge would thus be brought to the very doors of the *habitant*. Since I came to the country I have seen public addresses resorted to as a means of arousing the French Canadians to action with great effect. I need only allude to Father Chiniquy's cold-water discourses, which have proved so powerful in extinguishing those fires which, for many years, have been devouring the very vitals of the Province, and of bringing about a great moral reformation amongst the people. A man who can command the confidence of the *habitans*, and would

follow up the reform of M. Chiniquy, by showing them how to apply to their legitimate purposes the precious fruits of the earth, which he has taught them to save from destruction, would do a great deal towards restoring the exhausted fertility of our Lower Canadian farms, and rendering the Province prosperous and happy. To be available for this purpose, the man must be one of themselves; a priest, or some other person who is possessed of their respect and confidence.

I think that the attention of the Legislature should be called to the laws that regulate the opening of roads, and of main-drains or water-courses. I am not sufficiently conversant with the laws to point out the act and sections that need amendment; but I will give an example of one of the grievances to which I allude.

Suppose a valley of five hundred arpents intersecting fifty farms; down the centre of this valley is a small ditch, two feet deep and three feet wide, made according to a "*procès verbal*" drawn out perhaps a hundred years ago, when the land was under timber; now it is cleared and useless for want of draining, the ditch being too small to carry off the water. Perhaps ten of the farmers, at the head of the valley, wish to drain and improve the land, but forty of them are satisfied with the condition their land is in, and will not do any more than they are bound to do by the old "*procès verbal*." Here the non-improvers, being the majority, are a drag and a hindrance to those who wish to go forward.

As to the best means of settling Wild Lands, I do not pretend to know very much about the subject; but I do think that the man who redeems land from the wilderness should be lord of it himself. If possible let there be an equitable commutation between the feudal lords of Lower Canada and their fiefs. I believe that many of the Seigniors are doing all that is in their power to benefit the "*censitaires*," but I cannot help thinking that, as a class, they hold much the same social position as the gleds and hooded crows do among the fowls of the air: the more carrion the fatter they grow. I have had nothing to do with any land in the country which has not been sold over and over again. The farm I now possess has been sold four times during the last twenty-five years. If it should go on changing proprietors under the same system, and at the same rate, to the end of the century, the Seignior will have received more than its own value in a period of seventy-five years. In conclusion, I would ask, that if ever the cry for "Agricultural protection" be again raised in the Parliament of Canada, you will, for the honor of the farmers, use all your influence to put it down. Get us a fair competition in the markets of the world; do all in your power for the education of our agricultural population; in a word, teach the farmers of Canada self-defence, and they will protect themselves.

I cannot close without stating a few facts to show that it is neither the geographical position nor the soil of Lower Canada that keeps her so low. The most independent of our agriculturists are men who came to the country twenty or thirty years ago; most of them with no other capital than their hands and heads, and no other ambition than to obtain a servant's place. Having filled this position for a few years, they have leased worn-out farms, at from ten to twenty shillings per arpent. I could point out many who have not only paid these rents, but have purchased several farms for themselves. Now, if those who had no rent to pay had applied to their

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land the same skill and energy, the country might have been like a garden; as they might have expended in improving their land the sums which their neighbours had to pay as rent. If this had been done, would not Lower Canada have been now just as much richer as a Province, as those who have farmed upon a good system are richer than those who have farmed upon no system at all. My own father and his family came to this country at the time above mentioned, I may say, without a dollar; they are now all settled in Lower Canada, and are the owners of upwards of a dozen of farms.

Supposing that there are 75,000 farmers in Lower Canada, and that each of these, by adopting a good system of Agriculture, could, in the course of five or six years, raise forty pounds per annum (I think a very low estimate) more than he does now, the country would be three millions per annum richer. Is not this a result worth striving for?

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

WILLIAM BOA,
St. Laurent.

Observations and Remarks on the Meteorology and Climate of Upper and of Lower Canada, by WILLIAM WINDER, Esquire, M.D., Librarian to the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of Canada.

Amongst those who have studied the subject of Meteorology and the climate of Canada, the idea has been entertained, that the mean temperature of the two Provinces is nearly equal on an average of years. The accompanying tables, though not perhaps perfectly exact, have been compiled with the view of obtaining something like an approximation to the truth of the above statement. They comprise a period of thirty-four months, from 1847 to 1849, inclusive, being the only years to which the compiler had access, with reference to both sections of the country, and are deficient in the months of January, 1847, and February, 1849, of which no record could be found. The month of January, 1847, for Lower Canada, was indeed available; but the corresponding one for Upper Canada, necessary for comparison, could not be procured. The whole of the observations are taken from a register of the weather kept at Montreal, and from those furnished at the Royal Magnetic Observatory at Toronto, by Captain Lefroy. The fruits, plants, and trees of a country are said to form a good criterion of its climate, and this opinion would seem to be correct with respect to the temperature of Canada. As one proof of this, it may be remarked that in June of the present year, the Hon. L. J. Papineau made an excursion to the Falls of Niagara, and botanizing in the woods surrounding them, found only two plants which do not grow on the mountain of Montreal, viz:—the black walnut, and the Persimmon, *Diospyros Virginiana*, sex. syst., *Diacia Octandria*; natural order, *Ebenacea*; a native of the warm climate of the Southern States of the American Union. From hence he inferred, and it appears justly, that the temperature of the atmosphere in and about Montreal and the Falls, must be nearly the same; and on examining the tables above mentioned, we find the result of the average to be a difference, for the thirty-four months compared, of only 1.46°. A further examination also shews

that the mean temperature of Montreal is 46.4°, and that of Toronto 45.50°, whilst the means of the two added together give the medium temperature of the two Provinces as 45.77°. The eminent French philosopher Arago, states the mean temperature of Europe to be 56.6°, and that of the centre of England is said by Dr. Craigie to be 50. It is impossible to ascertain with any degree of precision, the portion of heat felt in any part of America, merely by measuring its distance from the equator. The maxims which are founded upon experience in the old hemisphere, will not apply to the new, where the cold maintains a manifest preponderance. Various causes contribute to render the climate of America different from that of the old continent. America advances much nearer to the pole, than either Europe or Asia. Both these have large seas to the north which are open during part of the year, and even when covered with ice, the wind that blows over them is less intensely cold than that which passes over land in the same high latitudes; but in America the land stretches from the St. Lawrence towards the pole, and spreads out immensely to the west. The wind in passing over enormous mountains, covered with snow and ice, becomes so impregnated with cold, that it acquires a piercing keenness, so that over the whole of North America, a north-west wind and cold are synonymous terms. This difference in heat is supposed to be equal to twelve degrees, but Dr. Mitchell contends that it amounts to fourteen or fifteen degrees.

It is an undoubted fact, that in the same degrees of latitude, the winters are colder and the summers warmer in North America than in Europe. This general observation is very important with respect to agriculture, commerce and navigation. The following facts are interesting as proving the foregoing assertion:—Hudson's Bay, in the same latitude as the Baltic Sea, is even in summer encumbered with ice. In New York, in the latitude of Madrid and Naples, the winter accompanied with ice, lasts, on an average, 164 days: and the Delaware is frozen over five or six weeks. New York has the summer of Rome and the winter of Copenhagen; Quebec the summer of Paris and the winter of St. Petersburg. In America it must then be recollected, that the climate by no means depends altogether on the degrees of latitude, but is influenced, more or less, by the winds, the lakes, the great tracts of land in the north, the ocean and the gulf stream. In the northern part of the United States the medium temperature amounts to about 45., and in the southern to 68. Fahrenheit, whilst the foregoing tables shew the mean temperature of the Canadas to be 45.77°.

	Winter.	Summer.
The medium temperature of Lake Superior, is	21.	68.
do do Lake Ontario	30.	72.
do do New Orleans	59.	88.
do do Key West	70.	81.

In Quebec, the thermometer sinks to 30. below zero, and rises in summer to 95. above zero. In Baltimore, the thermometer rose twice in the course of eight years to 98., and sank four times below zero, whilst in Montreal and Hamilton (at the head of Lake Ontario) it has been noted as high as 103. of Fahrenheit in the shade.

Humboldt reckons the mean temperature of the air, overland, nearly on a level with the sea, at the equator, at 81.5°. The mean temperature of latitude 45., in Europe, at 56. At the pole, judging from the observations of Capt. Parry, the mean temperature cannot be taken to exceed 13. below zero.

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In the immense valley of the Mississippi, to the west of the Alleghanies, the mean temperatures are nearly the same as in the corresponding latitudes on the Atlantic; but, as in Upper Canada, compared with the Lower Province, the winters are not so cold, nor the summers so hot. The mean temperature of the west coast of America appear to correspond with the mean temperatures of the western parts of Europe.

The preceding remarks apply only to the temperature of those parts of the earth that are nearly as low as the surface of the sea; but as we ascend into the atmosphere the temperature constantly diminishes, so that even in the torrid zone, at a certain elevation, we come to the region of perpetual congelation. The cause of this diminution of temperature is the expansion of the air in proportion to its elevation, which occasions an increase in its capacity for heat, and a consequent lowering of its temperature. This diminution is partly counteracted by large masses of earth which communicate heat to the air. This is probably the reason why the temperature of Mexico and Peru diminishes, according to the observations of Humboldt, only one degree of Fahrenheit for every 495 feet of elevation; while in Scotland Dr. Hutton, of Edinburgh, states the diminution to amount to one degree for about 268 feet of elevation. He kept a thermometer on the top of Arthur's Seat, and another at Leith, near the level of the sea, for three years. The mean difference between the two was 3., and the height of Arthur's Seat, above the level of the sea, is very nearly 803 feet.

M. Arago has demonstrated that during the last 2000 years the temperature of the earth has not varied so much as one-fifth of a degree, as otherwise the length of the day would have altered, which is not the case.

When we dig to a certain depth below the surface of the ground, we come at last to a situation in which, if the bulb of a thermometer be put, it remains unaltered during the whole year. The heat at this depth is considered as representing the mean heat of the place at the surface of the ground. The bottom of the cavern, under the Observatory at Paris, is about ninety feet below the surface of the earth; a thermometer placed in it varies only about one-fifty-fifth of a degree during the whole year, from 52., which is the exact mean temperature of Paris.

It therefore appears, from the preceding observations, that at a certain depth below the surface of the earth, which does not seem much to exceed thirty feet, the thermometer remains unaltered during the whole year, and exhibits the mean temperature of the surface in that locality. Hence the mean temperature of a place may be determined by that of springs flowing from a certain depth (not less than thirty feet) under ground. The wells at New York vary from 32 to 40 feet in depth, and, according to Dr. Nooth, the mean annual variation of their temperature is 2., namely, from 54. to 56.; this would make the mean annual temperature of New York 55.. Dr. J. Hunter states that the temperature of the wells at Brighton, in Sussex, vary from 50. to 52., which would make the mean temperature of the air in that part of England, close to the sea, 51.; whilst the mineral spring at Tunbridge Wells, a short distance from Brighton, is always of the temperature of 50., as appears from observations made in winter and summer. Thus it would seem, that at a certain depth below the surface of the earth, a thermometer indicates the mean temperature on the surface, that this depth is not much more than

thirty feet, and that, probably, no great increase of temperature could be found at the depth of sixty feet. When, however, we penetrate to a greater depth below the surface, the temperature becomes higher than the mean of the place, and the elevation of the thermometer increases as the depth augments.

The vegetable kingdom in America has reigned under two great aspects, those of forests and prairies. The forests extend from the River St. Lawrence to the Gulf of Mexico, over plains, declivities, and mountains. A European can form no idea of the magnitude and beauty of the American primeval forests and trees; and while in France there are said to be only thirty-seven kinds of trees that grow to the height of thirty feet, there are, in America, one hundred and thirty kinds which excelled this measurement, which, with the variety of their growth and foliage, are the admiration of every beholder.

On a review of the vegetable products of the Canadas, we find that in both Provinces they are much the same, a consequence that might be expected to follow from the similarity of climate.

Of those of Upper Canada it may be remarked, that all the fruits generally found in England thrive remarkably well; but the plum, apple, strawberry, raspberry, and melon, attain a luxuriance of growth and perfection, as stated by a modern writer, unknown in England. The melon, planted in the open ground, in most years produces excellent crops. In many places vines prosper well. Peaches are indigenous south of the parallel of 43°, or at least grow rapidly from the stone, and bear fruit within a few years; although good and rich flavoured grapes and peaches are seldom met with, owing to their culture being neglected. The same observations apply to all garden produce, which will attain a degree of luxuriance unknown in England, with much less care and culture. In Lower Canada, the new land is covered with timber; the greater part of the trees being from two to three feet in diameter—the larger the timber, the better the soil—and therefore the choice of land is generally directed by the growth of timber on it. Where beech, maple, hickory, butternut, and chesnut grow, we find a good soil of yellow or hazel loam; where elm, white ash, white oak, butternut, and red oak grow, the soil is strong; where white pine, hemlock-pine, birch and spruce grow, the soil is sandy; cedar swamps, though often composed of good soil, are not desirable, unless easy to drain; black ash, soft maple, or plane swamps, are mostly on a clay or marl, and if well-drained make lasting meadows; where there are small poplar and small white birch, the soil is poor, being light loam on white clay.

The foregoing may be taken as a descriptive list of forest trees in the Lower Province, and the soils on which they grow. The soils most congenial for orchards are light loams or gravel. Apple-trees thrive much, also, on rocky or limestone land. A great variety of apple, pear, peach, plum, cherry, grape-vines, and other fruit trees may be found in the neighbourhood of Montreal; the apples from thence are considered superior to any other. Cherries, chesnuts, walnuts, hickory, hazel, and filbert nuts, grow wild, as in Upper Canada,—as do gooseberries, strawberries, raspberries, blueberries, cranberries, and black currants.

These details will, it is hoped, be of some service to those whose attention may be directed to the study of the climate of the Canadas, and their agricultural capabilities.

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The present rage for emigration to North America and Canada, has certainly been the means of eliciting much valuable information relative to those countries; but it has also produced much merely literary speculation, numerous ridiculous blunders, and not a few wilful misrepresentations. The dictum of Voltaire, that Canada was merely a barren rock, covered with perpetual frost and snow, has, with strangers, passed into a proverb; but the emigrant farmer may be told with truth, that although the season appears short, and the cold intense at certain periods, the winters are more pleasant and salubrious, and the summers warmer than those of England; the seasons more uniform, and the air more clear and dry.

Medium temperature of the air in Upper and Lower Canada, from the 1st of January to the 31st December, 1848, inclusive:—

MONTREAL.	Mean of the Month.	TORONTO.	Mean of the Month.
January, ...	18.9°	January, ...	27.41°
February, ...	19.	February, ...	26.28
March, ...	27.6	March, ...	27.4
April, ...	42.8	April, ...	40.67
May, ...	61.	May, ...	53.74
June, ...	70.	June, ...	62.54
July, ...	73.5	July, ...	65.37
August, ...	72.8	August, ...	68.34
September, ...	57.4	September, ...	53.39
October, ...	45.	October, ...	46.38
November, ...	31.4	November, ...	33.61
December, ...	23.45	December, ...	29.12
Total Means, ...	538.89°	Total Means, ...	538.89°

1849.	Mean of the Month.	1849.	Mean of the Month.
January, ...	11.7°	January, ...	18.49°
February, ...	Not known.	February, ...	Not known.
March, ...	31.66°	March, ...	33.24°
April, ...	39.6	April, ...	38.74
May, ...	54.2	May, ...	48.30
June, ...	71.5	June, ...	63.
July, ...	75.7	July, ...	67.82
August, ...	74.	August, ...	65.
September, ...	59.1	September, ...	57.
October, ...	46.3	October, ...	44.94
November, ...	41.	November, ...	41.87
December, ...	17.9	December, ...	26.56
Total Means, ...	519.6°	Total Means, ...	514.96°

1847.	Mean of the Month.	1847.	Mean of the Month.
January, ...	Not known.	January, ...	Not known.
February, ...	13.25°	February, ...	22.48°
March, ...	23.55	March, ...	26.25
April, ...	39.36	April, ...	39.
May, ...	61.45	May, ...	53.49
June, ...	70.	June, ...	58.14
July, ...	77.76	July, ...	67.62
August, ...	72.	August, ...	63.93
September, ...	59.5	September, ...	54.91
October, ...	45.	October, ...	43.71
November, ...	35.6	November, ...	38.
December, ...	20.9	December, ...	30.
Total Means, ...	516.57°	Total Means, ...	497.53°

Y E A R .	Mean of Year.	Y E A R .	Mean of Year.
Montreal, 1847, ...	46.77°	Toronto, 1847, ...	45.21°
do 1848, ...	44.9	do 1848, ...	44.49
do 1849, ...	47.18	do 1849, ...	46.81
Total,3	138.4°	Total,3	136.50°
Mean of three years...	46.4°	Mean of three years...	45.50°

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Y E A R .	Mean of Year.	Y E A R .	Mean of Year.
Mean of Montreal, ...	46.4°	Mean of Montreal, ...	46.4°
Mean of Toronto, ..	45.50	Mean of Toronto, ...	45.50
Total, ... ..2	91.54°	Difference of Temperature between Upper and Lower Canada, for Three years, ..	1.46°
Mean average Temperature of Upper and Lower Canada	45.77°		

The following results, taken from the Government Meteorological Observations, made at Toronto for the past ten years, will serve to correct any erroneous impressions respecting the climate of Upper Canada:—

- Mean temperature, taken from ten years observations, 44.8°.
- Highest temperature, 95.0°—12th July, 1845.
- Lowest do 18.6°—16th January, 1840.
- Total number of days on which rain fell, 965.
- Yearly average, 97.
- Total number of days on which snow fell, 475.
- Yearly average, 47.
- Total number of days perfectly fair, 2,213.
- Yearly average, 221.
- Average yearly depth of rain, 33.4 inches.
- Average yearly depth of snow, 56.6 do.
- Mean temperature of four summer months, 62.6°, four warmest months.
- Mean temperature of four winter months, 26.6°, four coldest months.

It is to be remarked, that if a particle of snow or rain falls during the 24 hours, the day is respectively considered at the Observatory as a rainy or snowy day.

WILLIAM WINDER.

Toronto, 2nd August, 1850.

Toronto, 12th July, 1850.

SIR,

In reply to your note of to-day, we beg to say that the charge for printing 50,000 copies of 48 pages, in French, would be about £300.

And for every additional sheet of sixteen pages, (50,000 copies) £100.

The charge for printing 12,000 copies, same as above, in English, would be about £80.

And for every additional sheet of sixteen pages (12,000 copies) £26 10s.

These charges would include paper, folding, stitching, &c.

We are, Sir,
Your obedient Servants,

LOVELL & GIBSON.

J. C. TACHE, Esquire,
Chairman, Agricultural Committee.

R E T U R N

To an ADDRESS from the LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY to HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR GENERAL, dated the 17th May last; praying that His Excellency would be pleased to cause to be laid before the House, "A Return of the Number of Queen's Bench Writs of Mesne Process and Execution, issued throughout Upper Canada during the year previous to the establishing of the Court of Common Pleas, as well as the Judgments entered therein;— Also, the Number of Records entered, during the same period, by the various Clerks of Assize, and the amount of their respective charges thereon; and of their charges against the Government for Criminal business during that time;—Also, for a similar Return of Writs issued, Verdicts rendered, and Judgments entered, in the several District Courts of Upper Canada, and of the Emoluments received by the various Clerks thereof, including their Fees in Bankruptcy for that year."

By Command.

J. LESLIE,
Secretary.PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Toronto, 8th August, 1850.

STATEMENT of the Number of QUEEN'S BENCH WRITS of MESNE PROCESS and EXECUTIONS, issued throughout UPPER CANADA, between the 1st day of January and the 14th day of December, 1849, both days inclusive; as well as the JUDGMENTS entered therein; and also, the Number of RECORDS passing during the same period.

DISTRICTS.	WRITS OF MESNE PROCESS.	WRITS OF EXECUTION.	JUDGMENTS ENTERED.	RECORDS PASSED.
LATE HOME DISTRICT.....	2462	3442	2045	981
do GORE DISTRICT.....	971	278	243	235
do MIDLAND DISTRICT	648	193	129	198
do DALHOUSIE DISTRICT	240	59	34	76
do WESTERN DISTRICT	115	37	31	26
do PRINCE EDWARD DISTRICT ..	98	20	24	16
do JOHNSTOWN DISTRICT.....	232	65	59	61
do COLBORNE DISTRICT.....	56	11	16	8
do NEWCASTLE DISTRICT.....	501	199	169	148
do NIAGARA DISTRICT.....	488	118	94	139
do LONDON DISTRICT.....	550	143	117	143
do VICTORIA DISTRICT	494	136	126	129
do TALBOT DISTRICT	58	24	28	12
do WELLINGTON DISTRICT	72	15	13	13
do EASTERN DISTRICT.....	247	25	27	59
do BATHURST DISTRICT.....	77	22	17	15
do HURON DISTRICT	43	22	17	11
do SIMCOE DISTRICT.....	25	4	4	12
do BROCK DISTRICT	128	43	32	6
do OTTAWA DISTRICT	No Return.			

CHAS. C. SMALL,
Clerk of the Crown and Pleas.

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A RETURN of the CHARGES made by the various CLERKS of ASSIZE in UPPER CANADA, against the GOVERNMENT, for CRIMINAL business, during the year previous to the Establishment of the Court of Common Pleas.

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NAME.	SERVICE.	AMOUNT.			TOTAL, CURRENCY.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Wm. Geo. Draper	For Services as Clerk of Assize, on the Spring Circuit of 1849, at the Niagara, Eastern, Dalhousie, and Bathurst Districts	28	0	0			
Wm. Geo. Draper	For Services as Clerk of Assize, at the Autumn Circuit of 1849, at the Western, London, Prince Edward, Victoria, and Newcastle Districts	43	11	3			
Thos. A. M'Lean	For Services as Clerk of Assize, on the Spring Circuit of 1849, at the Midland, Gore, and Victoria Districts; and on the Fall Assize, at the Johnstown, Eastern, Ottawa, Dalhousie, and Bathurst Districts.....	116	16	3			
W. A. Campbell	For Services as Clerk of Assize, on the Spring Circuit of 1849, at the Home District; and on the Fall Assize, at the Niagara, Gore, and Home Districts	120	19	3			
James M. Horne	For Services as Clerk of Assize, on the Spring Circuit of 1849, at the Western, London, Wellington, and Newcastle Districts; and on the Fall Assize, at the Midland, part of the Newcastle, and Colborne Districts	60	15	0			
Lawrence Hayden	For Services as Clerk of Assize, on the Spring Circuit of 1849, at the Johnstown, Talbot, Brock, and Huron Districts ...	29	15	0			
Christopher Robinson..	For Services as Clerk of Assize, on the Fall Circuit of 1849, at the Simcoe District	5	1	3			
Total Currency.....					£404	18	0

JOS. CARY,
Deputy Inspector General.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Toronto, 24th June, 1850.

TORONTO, 2nd July, 1850.

SIR,

I beg to forward you, for the information of His Excellency the Governor General, a Statement of the number of Records entered by me during the year 1849—together with the amount of my charges thereon.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,

WM. A. CAMPBELL,
Clerk Assize,
County of York.

The Honourable
Chief Justice Robinson.
&c. &c. &c.

Records entered in May, 1849239
do. do. October, 1849,239
Records tried in May, 1849,130
do. do. October, 1849,140

Charge on each Record in which verdict is rendered, 20s.

do when Record is entered, and withdrawn without trial, 5s.

Total amount of Fees received in May, 1849..... £148 7 6
Total amount of Fees received in October, 1849, 154 7 6

WM. A. CAMPBELL,
Clerk of Assize,
County of York.

TORONTO, 2nd July, 1850.

SIR,

I beg to transmit the Return made by the Clerk of Assize, Mr. Campbell, of the Records entered with him in 1849, and the Fees paid to him,

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,

J. B. ROBINSON,
Chief Justice.

The Honourable
Mr. Secretary LESLIE.

TORONTO, 1st July, 1850.

SIR,

In compliance with your letter of the 27th June, last, I have the honour herewith to transmit a Statement procured by me, from Mr. James Horne, Clerk of Assize, of the number of Records entered with him during the year 1849, and of his charges thereon.

It includes both the Spring and Autumn circuits; and I beg to transmit Mr. Horne's letter, representing that the whole amount is not clear gain, for the reasons he mentions.

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The statement does not, however, include his fees on criminal proceedings.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient humble Servant,

J. B. MACAULAY,
C.J., C.P.

The Honourable
J. LESLIE,
Provincial Secretary,
&c. &c. &c.

Statement of the number of Records, and my charges thereon, for the year 1849.

SPRING ASSIZES, 1849.

Records.	Charges thereon.
Western District, ...17	£14 0 0
London do. ...69	53 10 0
Wellington do. ...20	14 5 0
Newcastle do. ...94	62 10 0
200	£144 5 0

AUTUMN ASSIZES, 1849,

Records.	Charges thereon.
Midland District, 111	£88 15 0
Newcastle do. 77	46 2 6
Colborne do. 12	11 5 0
Total,..... 400	Total,..... £290 7 6

I hereby certify that the above statement is correct.

J. M. HORNE.

TORONTO, 1st July, 1850.

TORONTO, 1st July, 1850.

SIR,

In compliance with your request, I herewith enclose the number of Records, and my charges thereon, for the year 1849. In transmitting such statement, I beg to explain that the whole amount cannot be looked upon as clear gain: that I am obliged to bear my own travelling expenses, which amount to a good deal in the course of a long circuit; and that the fees, not being paid down as the business proceeds, some of them are only received after a long delay, and others are never paid.

I remain,
Your obedient Servant,

JAMES HORNE.

The Honourable
Mr. Chief Justice MACAULAY,
Toronto.

TORONTO, 8th July, 1850.

Appendix
(U.U.)
8th August.

SIR,

I have the honour, by the request of Mr. Justice Draper, to transmit to you a Statement of the number of Records entered by me during the year 1849, together with the amount of my charges thereon, as follows:—

SPRING, 1849.	Entered.	Tried.	Charges.		
Niagara	81	54	£	s.	d.
Cornwall.....	35	22	60	15	0
Bytown	30	24	25	5	0
Perth	7	6	25	10	0
			6	5	0
Travelling Expenses.....			£117	15	0
			30	0	0
			£87	15	0
FALL, 1849.					
Sandwich	22	20	20	10	0
London	91	65	71	10	0
Pictou.....	25	16	18	5	0
Belleville	69	48	53	5	0
Travelling Expenses.....			£163	10	0
			30	0	0
Fall, 1849			£133	10	0
Spring, 1849			87	15	0
			£221	5	0
Deduct for unpaid accounts, 15 per cent.....			33	5	0
Total, 1849.....			£188	0	0

I remain,

Sir,
Your obedient humble Servant,

W. GEO. DRAPER,
Clerk of Assize.

The Honourable
JAMES LESLIE,
&c. &c. &c.

CHURCH STREET,
Toronto, 12th July, 1850.

SIR,

In accordance with your communication to Mr. Justice McLean, of the 26th June last, I now transmit you a Statement of the number of Records entered with me as Clerk of Assize during the year 1849. The reason that this report had not been transmitted before this late day is, that I had unfortunately mislaid my Docket of the cases entered in the Spring of 1849.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,

T. A. McLEAN,
Clerk, Assize.

The Honourable
J. LESLIE,
Secretary.

Appendix
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Number of Records entered with T. A. McLean, Clerk of Assize, with Mr. Justice McLean, during the year 1849:—

Midland District Spring Assizes, 1849.
108 entered. 61 tried. 47 withdrawn.

Gore District Spring Assizes, 1849.
106 entered. 76 tried. 30 withdrawn.

Victoria District Spring Assizes, 1849.
67 entered. 40 tried. 27 withdrawn.

District of Johnstown Autumn Assizes, 1849.
28 entered. 25 tried. 3 withdrawn.

Eastern District Autumn Assizes, 1849.
44 entered. 21 tried. 23 withdrawn.

Ottawa District Autumn Assizes, 1849.
3 entered and 3 tried.

Dalhousie District Autumn Assizes, 1849.
48 entered. 35 tried. 13 withdrawn.

Bathurst District Autumn Assizes, 1849.
7 entered. 5 tried. 2 withdrawn.

On all Records entered and withdrawn, 5s. is the fee allowed; on each Record tried, £1. The emolument to the Clerk of Assize varies very much in the different Districts, according as they are inland or on the frontier, and his expenses average from £30 to £35 a circuit; which, added to about 15 per cent. on the whole amount of unpaid debts, and subtracted from the gross amount due, will show the actual amount made by the Clerk of Assize for his time and trouble when on the circuit.

T. A. McLEAN,
Clerk, Assize.

KING STREET, WEST,
13th July, 1850.

SIR,

I have the honour to transmit herewith, a Statement of the number of Records entered with me in the year 1849, as Clerk of Assize to the Honourable Mr. Justice Sullivan, together with my charges thereon.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient Servant,

L. HEYDEN.

The Honourable
Mr. Secretary LESLIE,
&c. &c. &c.

Statement of the number of Records entered with the Honourable Mr. Justice Sullivan's Clerk of Assize, during the year 1849, with the amount of his charges thereon.

T O W N S .	No. of	No. of	Charges.	
	Records Entered.	Records Tried.	£	s. d.
Brockville	38	22	26	0 0
Woodstock	46	39	40	15 0
Simcoe	27	20	21	15 0
Goderich	15	14	14	5 0
	126	95	£103	15 0
Less—Amount not paid ..			2	0 0
			£101	15 0
Deduct Expenses ...			26	16 1
			£74	18 11

L. HEYDEN,
Clerk Assize.

Toronto, 13th July, 1850.

Cornwall, 22nd June, 1850.

DEAR SIR,

I want the return of your fees in the District Court, for the year 1849, to send off by mail this evening.

GEO. S. JARVIS,
Judge of C.C.

GEO. ANDERSON, Esquire,
Clerk, County Court.

SIR,

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your circular of the 1st instant, and, as directed, send you the following particulars respecting my office of Clerk of the County Courts of the United Counties of Stormont, Dundas, and Glengary, which is the only office I hold under Government.

My emoluments consist entirely of Fees, the gross amount of which, upon careful consideration, I have estimated to amount to about £90, currency, for the year 1849.

I occupy, as my office, a room in the Court House; and my fire-wood is furnished gratis by the United Counties. There are no deductions from my emoluments, excepting an inconsiderable sum for Stationery and the Printing of Blanks, which may probably amount to £2-10s. I have neither Deputy, Assistant, or Clerk. Trusting this Statement may prove sufficiently clear and satisfactory.

I have the honour,
&c. &c.,

(Signed,) GEO. ANDERSON.

WALTER C. CROFTON, Esquire,
&c. &c. &c.

Appendix
(U.U.)
8th August.

Return of business transacted in the District Court of the Eastern District, for the year 1849:—

Number of Writs of Capias issued,.....	238
do. of Writs of Subpœna.....	17
do. of Verdicts rendered	50
do. of Judgments entered	145

GEO. S. JARVIS,
Judge.

Cornwall, 22nd June, 1850.

The United Counties of }
Stormont, Dundas, } IN BANKRUPTCY.
and Glengary. }

Return of Fees to the Clerk in Bankruptcy for the said United Counties, for the year 1849:—

	£	s.	d.
Meetings—3, at 15s.....	2	5	0
Orders—3, at 1s. 3d.	0	3	9
Filing papers—9, at 4d.....	0	3	0
Subpœna—1, at 1s. 3d.....	0	1	3
	<hr/>		
	£2	13	0

I certify that the above contains a just return of fees received by me as Clerk in Bankruptcy, for the year 1849.

CHAS. POOL, Clerk.

UNITED COUNTIES OF PRESCOTT AND RUSSELL.

A Return of all Writs issued, Verdicts rendered, and Judgments entered, for the late Ottawa District, in the year 1849, and the emoluments of fees to the Clerk of the Court, during the same time, were as follows:—

Writs issued,.....	46
Verdicts rendered,.....	8
Judgments entered,	26

Emoluments to the Clerk, £33 10 1

Fees in Bankruptcy were paid to another person, as I did not hold the office of Clerk of the Bankrupt Court. The Clerk of the Bankrupt Court paid no Fees over to me during the year 1849.

J. W. MARSTON,
Clerk, County Court.

L'ORIGINAL, 22nd June, 1850.

I have examined the above Return, and find the same to be correct.

PETER FRIEL,
Judge, County Court,
United Counties of Prescott and Russell.

L'ORIGINAL, 24th June, 1850.

Appendix
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8th August.

SIR,

I have the honour to transmit, for the information of His Excellency, the Return called for in your letter of the 17th instant.

Mr. Reed is Clerk of the Bankrupt Court, for the United Counties of Prescott and Russell, and has, I believe, regularly made his returns as such.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

PETER FRIEL,
Judge.

Honourable J. LESLIE,
Provincial Secretary.

BYTOWN, 24th June, 1850.

SIR,

In obedience to your letter of the 17th instant, I have the honour to report, for the information of His Excellency the Governor General, that for the year 1849 there were issued by the Clerk of the County Court for this County, 278 writs of *ca. res.*,—35 verdicts rendered in Court, and 95 judgments entered.

I regret, however, to say, that I am unable to state what were the emoluments of the Clerk for that period, as a new Clerk has just been appointed, and I cannot find any books in the office, by which I can ascertain the amount received for the various duties performed.

I would also beg leave, for the information of His Excellency, to subjoin a list of the Writs, Verdicts, and Judgments, for the years 1847 and 1848, which will shew that in these years there was much more business done than in the last.

I find that in 1847, there issued 457 Writs of *ca. res.*; 177 Judgments were entered, and 70 Verdicts. For 1848, there issued 360 Writs of *ca. res.*; 176 Judgments were entered, and 38 Verdicts.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,

Your most obedient humble Servant,

CHR. ARMSTRONG,
Judge, County Court,
County of Carleton.

The Honourable
JAMES LESLIE,
Secretary, &c.

PERTH, 26th June, 1850.

SIR,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 17th instant, calling for a Return of the number of Writs issued, Verdicts rendered, and Judgments entered, in the County Court of the late Bathurst District, for the year 1849; and also, of the emoluments received by the Clerk of the said Court, including his fees in Bankruptcy, for the same

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year. I now beg leave to enclose you the Clerk's Returns to me, which are as follow, viz:—

Writs issued,.....212
Verdicts rendered..... 24
Judgments entered112

C. H. Sache's fees, as Clerk County Court £84 19 9
John McKay's fees, as Clerk of Bankrupt Court..... 11 8 11½
£96 8 8½

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,

JOHN G. MALLOCH,
Judge, C.C., L.&R.

Honourable
J. LESLIE, Secretary,
Toronto.

BATHURST DISTRICT.

Return of Fees received by the Clerk of the Bankrupt Court, for the year 1849:—

Amount of fees received,.....£11 8 11½

JOHN McKAY,
Clerk, B.C.

Return of Writs issued, Verdicts rendered, and Judgments entered in the Bathurst District Court, between the 1st day of January and the 31st day of December, 1849, both days inclusive;— also amount of fees received by the Clerk of the District Court, for the same period.

No. of Writs Issued.	No. of Verdicts Rendered.	No. of Judgments Entered.	Amount of Fees received by Clerk.		
			£	s.	d.
212	24	112	£84	19	9

C. H. SACHE,
C.C.C., L.&R.

BROCKVILLE, 29th June, 1850.

SIR,

I received your letter of 17th instant on 20th instant, in which you request me to make a Return of Writs issued, Verdicts rendered, Judgments entered in the District Court, during the year 1849, and also of the emoluments received by the Clerk, including fees for Bankruptcy during the same period. Immediately on receipt of the letter I called upon the Clerk for the necessary information, but did not succeed in obtaining it until this afternoon. I have the honor now to transmit the same.

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Return of Writs issued, &c., and emoluments received by the Clerk, in the year 1849:—

166 Writs of Mesne Process.
21 Subpœnas.
24 Verdicts.
101 Judgments.
92 Writs of Execution.
£73 12s. 4d., emoluments of Clerk.

There is nothing included for Bankruptcy, as he is not Clerk of that Court. W. H. Ellerbeck is the Clerk.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,

GEO. MALLOCH.
Judge County Court,
Counties of Leeds and Grenville.

To Honourable J. LESLIE,
Secretary,
Toronto.

KINGSTON, 28th June, 1850.

SIR,

In reply to your letter of the 17th instant, received by me on my return from Circuit, I have the honor to enclose herewith a Return of the Writs issued, Verdicts rendered, and Judgments entered, in the District Court of the late Midland District, during the year 1849, together with a Statement of the amount of fees received by the Clerk of that Court during the same period. The office of Clerk of the Bankrupt Court has never been held by Mr. Pringle.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient humble Servant,

STAFFNA F. KIRKPATRICK.

The Honourable
JAMES LESLIE,
&c. &c. &c.

Return of Writs issued, Verdicts rendered, and Judgments entered, in the District Court of the late Midland District, during the year 1849, with the emoluments received by the Clerk for the same period:—

Writs of *Capias ad Respondendum* or Summons issued 470
Verdicts rendered 77
Judgments entered, 333
Executions 479
Subpœnas 63

Clerk's Fees,—Gross Amount £261 16 9

A. PRINGLE,
Clerk of the C.C.
of U.C. of F.L. and A.

Appendix
(U.U.)

8th August.

BELLEVILLE, 29th July, 1850.

SIR,

I have the honour to enclose you the Return of Writs issued, Verdicts rendered, and Judgments entered in the District Court, in 1849; also, Statement of amount of fees received by me during same period. I beg also to state that I received no order for such Return from Government, other than one sent to me by Mr. Crofton, Inspector General's Department, which I sent within two days after receiving the order.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,

W. H. PONTON,
Clerk, County Court,
County of Hastings.

The Honourable
J. LESLIE,
Provincial Secretary.

Return, shewing the number of Writs issued, Verdicts rendered, and Judgments entered, in the District Court of the District of Victoria, in the year 1849; also, Statement of amount of fees received by the Clerk of District and Bankrupt Courts during same period.

Number of Writs Issued.	Number of Verdicts rendered.	Number of Judgments entered.	AMOUNT OF FEES or			
			£	s.	d.	
362	46	294	Clerk of District Court....	206	1	8
			Clerk of Bankrupt Court.	10	0	0
				£ 216	1	8

W. H. PONTON,
Clerk District Court.

PICTON, County of Prince Edward,
27th June, 1850.

SIR,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 17th instant, requesting a Return of Writs issued, Verdicts rendered, and Judgments entered, in the District Court of the late Prince Edward District, during the year 1849; and of the emoluments received by the Clerk of the said Court, including his fees in Bankruptcy for that year.

From the Clerk's Books, I have compiled the Statement accompanying, and believe it will afford all the information required. A Return in detail has already been furnished by the Clerk, to the trea-

surer, which I will request him to forward without delay.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your very obedient Servant,

D. L. FAIRFIELD,
Judge, C. C.,
County, Prince Edward.

To the Honourable
J. LESLIE,
Secretary.

Return of the Number of Writs issued, Verdicts rendered, and Judgments entered, in the District Court of the late District of Prince Edward, during the year 1849:—

Writs of <i>ca. re.</i>	159
do of Summons.....	110
do of Subpœna.....	21
do of <i>fi. fa.</i>	172
do of <i>ca. sa.</i>	4
Judgments entered, Interlocutory and final...	196
Verdicts rendered.....	16

Fees received by the Clerk of the District Court, during the year 1849.....	£128	5	8
4 Returns, 20s. each,.....	4	0	0
	£132	5	8

In Bankruptcy, and Insolvent Debtors' Court:—

Fees.....	£1	0	0
Half-yearly return.....	0	10	0
	£1	10	0
	£133	15	8

D. L. FAIRFIELD,
County Judge.

Picton, 27th June, 1850.

PETERBORO', 21st June, 1850.

SIR,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 17th instant, and to enclose the required Returns.

I am, Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,

G. B. HALL,
J.C.C.

Honourable J. LESLIE,
&c. &c. &c.

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(U.U.)

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Return of the number of Writs issued, Verdicts rendered, and Judgments entered, in the District Court of the late Colborne District, during the year 1849, and the emoluments received by the Clerk of the said Court, including his fees in Bankruptcy, for that year.

Writs of Summons, or ca. re.....230
Verdicts rendered, 40
Judgments entered.....162

Emoluments of Clerk:—

District Court,.....£123 14 7
Bankruptcy 4 10 6

£128 5 1

COBourg, June 27, 1850.

Return of Writs issued, Verdicts rendered, and Judgments entered, in the District Court of the late District of Newcastle, during the year 1849; and of the emoluments received by the Clerk of the said Court (including his fees in Bankruptcy) for that year:—

Number of Writs of *Capias ad respondendum* or of Summons.....1045
“ “ “ *satisfaciendum* 30
“ “ *Fieri facias* 644
“ “ Attachment 13
“ “ *Scire facias* 1
Verdicts entered 83
Judgments entered 462

Whole amount of fees received by the Clerk of the County Court, for the year £454 19 0
do. do as Clerk in Bankruptcy 46 5 4

£501 4 4

R. V. CHATTERTON,
C., C.C.

G. M. BOSWELL,
Judge.

COBourg, 27th June, 1850.

Sra,

I have the honour, in compliance with your request, to forward to you the annexed Return.

I have the honour to be,
Your obedient Servant,

G. M. BOSWELL,
Judge, C.C.

The Honourable
J. LESLIE, Secretary,
Toronto,
&c. &c. &c.

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BRUCE, 24th June, 1850.

Sir,

I have the honour to convey herewith, the Return requested by your letter of the 17th instant.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,

J. R. GOWAN.

The Honourable
J. LESLIE,
Provincial Secretary.

Return of Writs issued, Verdicts rendered, and Judgments entered, in the District Court of the late Simcoe District, during the year 1849:—

Writs of Summons and *Capias* issued..... 109
“ Subpœna..... 13
“ *Fieri facias*..... 61
Verdicts rendered..... 17
Judgments entered 53

The emoluments of the Clerk of the Court, including his fees in Bankruptcy, for the year 1849, amount to £63 6s. 9d.

JAS. R. GOWAN,
Judge,
County of Simcoe.

24th June, 1850.

Clerk's Office, County Court,
TORONTO, 13th July, 1850.

Sir,

The Judge of the County Court, having handed to me, as the proper officer, your letters of the 17th ult., and 4th July instant; the latter of which was received yesterday, I have the honour herewith to furnish the Return you require.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient humble Servant,

WALTER M'KENZIE.

The Honourable
J. LESLIE, Secretary,
&c. &c. &c.

Return as required from Clerk of the County Court of the County of York, for the year ending 31st December, 1849:—

No. of Writs of Summons, &c. issued in 1849, 1705
do Writs of Execution..... 907
do Verdicts rendered..... 180
do do on Writs of trial and inquiry 50
do Judgments entered..... 585

Clerk's emoluments..... £575 0 0
do Fees of Bankrupt Court..... 78 3 7

WALTER M'KENZIE,
Clerk.

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The following Statement will exhibit the fluctuating nature of the business of the Courts; the number of suits in 1849 was, however extraordinarily great:—

	For half-year ending 30th June, 1849.	For half-year ending 30th June, 1850.	Half-year's Decrease in 1850.
No. of Writs of Summons.....	1079	615	464
No. of Writs of Execution ...	494	307	187

The Fees in Bankruptcy are falling off rapidly; the Clerk's receipts for the half year ending 30th June, 1850, amounting to only £7 8s. 6d.

NIAGARA, 24th June, 1850.

SIR,

I have the honor to forward to you, in obedience to the command of the Governor General, the following Statement, as required by your letter of the 17th instant, received during my absence on Court duty:—

Writs of <i>Capias ad respondendum</i> issued during the year 1849.....	480
Writs of Execution do	188
Verdicts rendered do	121
Judgments entered do	167

Emoluments of the Clerk of the District Court, during the same year, as by his reply to me this day.....

Emoluments of Clerk of Bankrupt Court, being a distinct individual..... £7 9 0

I have the honour to be,
Your most obedient Servant,

E. C. CAMPBELL,
Judge, County Court,
L.H. and W.

The Honourable JAMES LESLIE,
Secretary,
Toronto.

GUELPH, 1st July, 1850.

SIR,

In compliance with your letter of 17th June last, I have the honour to transmit you a Statement of Writs issued, Verdicts rendered, and Judgments entered, in the District Court of the late District of Wellington, during the year 1849; as also of the emoluments received by the Clerk of the said Court during the same period.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,

WM. D. POWELL,
J., C.C.
The Honourable
JAMES LESLIE,
Secretary.

DISTRICT COURT, DISTRICT OF WELLINGTON.

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Writs issued during the year 1849	325
Verdicts rendered	28
Judgments entered	93

The emoluments of the Clerk of the late District Court were £89 5s. 6d.; as Clerk of the Bankrupt Court, 11s. 4d.; and as Registrar of Bills of Sale, £1 11s. 3d.; making a total of £91 8s. 1d.—less expenses.

JOHN SMITH,
Clerk of said Court.

Guelph, 1st July, 1850.

Return of Writs issued, Verdicts rendered, and Judgments entered, in the District Court of the late Brock District, during the year 1849, and of the emoluments received by the Clerk of the said Court, (including his fees in Bankruptcy for that year,) in compliance with the request of His Excellency the Governor General, dated 17th June, 1850.

Writs Issued.	Verdicts Rendered.	Judgments Entered.
340	53	Final..... 176 Interlocutory 83 Total..... 259

Emoluments received by the Clerk in said Court	£ 224 10 3
In Bankruptcy	1 19 4
Total.....	£226 9 7

RICHARD FOQUETT,
Clerk of the County Court,
County of Oxford.

WOODSTOCK, 22nd June, 1850.

SIR,

In obedience to the command of His Excellency the Governor General, contained in your letter of the 17th instant, I have the honor to transmit to you herewith, a Return of Writs issued, Verdicts rendered, and Judgments entered, in the District Court of the late District of Brock, during the year 1849; and of the emoluments received by the Clerk of the said Court, including his fees in Bankruptcy, for that year.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient Servant,

D. S. McQUEEN,
Judge C. Court,
Oxford.

The Honourable J. LESLIE,
Provincial Secretary,
Toronto.

Appendix
(U.U.)
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Appendix
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8th August.

The following Statement will exhibit the fluctuating nature of the business of the Courts; the number of suits in 1849 was, however extraordinarily great:—

	For half-year ending 30th June, 1849.	For half-year ending 30th June, 1850.	Half-year's Decrease in 1850.
No. of Writs of Summons.....	1079	615	464
No. of Writs of Execution ...	494	307	187

The Fees in Bankruptcy are falling off rapidly; the Clerk's receipts for the half year ending 30th June, 1850, amounting to only £7 8s. 6d.

NIAGARA, 24th June, 1850.

SIR,

I have the honor to forward to you, in obedience to the command of the Governor General, the following Statement, as required by your letter of the 17th instant, received during my absence on Court duty:—

Writs of <i>Capias ad respondendum</i> issued during the year 1849.....	480
Writs of Execution do	188
Verdicts rendered do	121
Judgments entered do	167

Emoluments of the Clerk of the District Court, during the same year, as by his reply to me this day.....

Emoluments of Clerk of Bankrupt Court, being a distinct individual..... £7 9 0

I have the honour to be,
Your most obedient Servant,

E. C. CAMPBELL,
Judge, County Court,
L.H. and W.

The Honourable JAMES LESLIE,
Secretary,
Toronto.

GUELPH, 1st July, 1850.

SIR,

In compliance with your letter of 17th June last, I have the honour to transmit you a Statement of Writs issued, Verdicts rendered, and Judgments entered, in the District Court of the late District of Wellington, during the year 1849; as also of the emoluments received by the Clerk of the said Court during the same period.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,

WM. D. POWELL,
J., C.C.
The Honourable JAMES LESLIE,
Secretary.

DISTRICT COURT, DISTRICT OF WELLINGTON.

Writs issued during the year 1849.....	325
Verdicts rendered	28
Judgments entered	93

The emoluments of the Clerk of the late District Court were £89 5s. 6d.; as Clerk of the Bankrupt Court, 11s. 4d.; and as Registrar of Bills of Sale, £1 11s. 3d.; making a total of £91 8s. 1d.—less expenses.

JOHN SMITH,
Clerk of said Court.

Guelph, 1st July, 1850.

Return of Writs issued, Verdicts rendered, and Judgments entered, in the District Court of the late Brock District, during the year 1849, and of the emoluments received by the Clerk of the said Court, (including his fees in Bankruptcy for that year,) in compliance with the request of His Excellency the Governor General, dated 17th June, 1850.

Writs Issued.	Verdicts Rendered.	Judgments Entered.	
		Final.....	Interlocutory
340	53	176	83
		Total.....	259

	£	s.	d.
Emoluments received by the Clerk in said Court	224	10	3
In Bankruptcy	1	19	4
Total.....	£226	9	7

RICHARD FOQUETT,
Clerk of the County Court,
County of Oxford.

WOODSTOCK, 22nd June, 1850.

SIR,

In obedience to the command of His Excellency the Governor General, contained in your letter of the 17th instant, I have the honor to transmit to you herewith, a Return of Writs issued, Verdicts rendered, and Judgments entered, in the District Court of the late District of Brock, during the year 1849; and of the emoluments received by the Clerk of the said Court, including his fees in Bankruptcy, for that year.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient Servant,

D. S. McQUEEN,
Judge C. Court,
Oxford.

The Honourable J. LESLIE,
Provincial Secretary,
Toronto.

Appendix
(U.U.)
8th August.

GODERICH, 28th June, 1850.

SIR,

In accordance with your request to be furnished, for His Excellency's information, with a Return of Writs issued, Verdicts rendered, and Judgments entered, in the District Court of the late Huron District, during the year 1849; and of the Emoluments received by the Clerk of the said Court, including his Fees in Bankruptcy for that year. I have the honour to forward the subjoined Return, which I have obtained from the Clerk of the Court. I have only to remark that a full Return of the Clerk's fees for the whole of the year 1849, has been rendered impossible, from the loss or destruction by the former Clerk, since his dismissal from office, of his books of account of fees; but that the five months' fees here shewn, are a fair criterion of the average amount of his fees, for five months in that year, though the business of the Court is now rapidly increasing.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant

ARTHUR ACLAND.

IN THE HURON DISTRICT COURT, FOR 1849.

Writs of *ca. re.*, and Summons issued,.....196
Verdicts rendered 38
Judgments entered.....121

Amount of Clerk's fees from 1st of August, to 31st December, including fees of Surrogate Register,.....£46 12 3

The above is the Return made to me by the Clerk of the County Courts.

ARTHUR ACLAND,
J., C.C.

Appendix
(U.U.)
8th August.

Return of Business done in the late Western District Court, during the year 1849.

Writs of <i>ca. re.</i> issued.	Writs of Summons issued.	Subpœnas issued.	Writs of Attachment issued.	Writs of <i>ca. sa.</i> issued.	Writs of <i>sc. fa.</i> issued.	Writs of Replevin issued.	Writs of <i>fi. fa.</i> issued.	Judgments entered.	Verdicts Rendered.	Fees of Office or Emoluments of Clerk.		
										£	s.	d.
108	61	41	16	8	2	2	131	104	22	£86	7	2

C. A. CHEWETT,
Judge, C.C.

Sandwich, 27th June, 1850.

R E T U R N

To an ADDRESS from the LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY to His EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR GENERAL, dated the 5th June last; praying that His Excellency would be pleased to cause to be laid before the House, "A Return of the Names of Gentlemen who have been employed " as Queen's Counsel, or Counsel for the Crown, in this Province, since the Union of the " Provinces, and the Amounts paid to them for Services; and the Names of Crown Officers " and Counsel for the Crown, who have attended the Circuits since that time."

By Command.

J. LESLIE,

Secretary.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

Toronto, 8th August, 1850.

Appendix
(V.V.)
8th August.

RETURN of the NAMES of the various CROWN OFFICERS who have attended the CIRCUITS, in UPPER CANADA, since the UNION of the PROVINCES.

Appendix
(V.V.)
8th August.

DISTRICT.				CIRCUIT.	NAME.	
LATE GORE DISTRICT, 1840				Fall	W. H. Draper	Attorney General.
do	do	do	1841	Spring	J. E. Small	Counsel for Crown.
do	do	do	do	Fall	H. Sherwood	do do
do	do	do	1842	Spring	W. H. Draper	Attorney General.
do	do	do	do	Fall	H. Sherwood	Counsel for Crown.
do	do	do	1843	Spring	do	do do
do	do	do	do	Fall	H. J. Boulton	Queen's Counsel.
do	do	do	1844	Spring	H. Sherwood	do do
do	do	do	do	Fall	A. N. MacNab	Counsel for Crown.
do	do	do	1845	Spring	W. H. Draper	Attorney General.
do	do	do	do	Fall	H. Sherwood	Solicitor General.
do	do	do	1846	Spring	J. H. Cameron	Counsel for Crown.
do	do	do	do	Fall	do do	Solicitor General.
do	do	do	1847	Spring	do do	do do
do	do	do	do	Fall	do do	do do
do	do	do	1848	Spring	W. H. Blake	do do
do	do	do	do	Fall	do do	do do
do	do	do	1849	Spring	Skeffington Connor	Counsel for Crown.
do	do	do	do	Fall	J. E. Small	do do
do	do	do	1850	Spring	J. W. Gwynne	do do
LATE LONDON DISTRICT, 1840				Fall		
do	do	do	1841	Spring	Robert E. Burns	Counsel for Crown.
do	do	do	do	Fall	John Prince	do do
do	do	do	1842	Spring	do do	do do
do	do	do	do	Fall	do do	do do
do	do	do	1843	Spring	do do	do do
do	do	do	do	Fall	do do	do do
do	do	do	1844	Spring	do do	do do
do	do	do	do	Fall	Allan MacNab	Queen's Counsel.
do	do	do	1845	Spring	John Prince	do do
do	do	do	do	Fall	do do	do do
do	do	do	1846	Spring	do do	do do
do	do	do	do	Fall	S. B. Harrison	do do
do	do	do	1847	Spring	John Prince	do do
do	do	do	do	Fall	do do	do do
do	do	do	1848	Spring	Wm. Notman	do do
do	do	do	do	Fall	John Ross	Counsel for the Crown.
do	do	do	1849	Spring	Jas. E. Small	do do
do	do	do	do	Fall	Skeffington Connor	do do
do	do	do	1850	Spring	S. Brough	do do
LATE NIAGARA DISTRICT, 1840				Spring	W. H. Draper	Attorney General.
do	do	do	do	Fall	A. N. MacNab	Queen's Counsel.
do	do	do	1841	Spring	R. Baldwin	Solicitor General.
do	do	do	do	Fall	G. Boswell	Queen's Counsel.
do	do	do	1842	Spring	W. H. Draper	Attorney General.
do	do	do	do	Fall	H. J. Boulton	Queen's Counsel.
do	do	do	1843	Spring	do do	do do
do	do	do	do	Fall	William Notman	do do
do	do	do	1844	Spring	do do	do do
do	do	do	do	Fall	H. Sherwood	do do
do	do	do	1845	Spring	A. MacNab	do do
do	do	do	do	Fall	H. Sherwood	Solicitor General.
do	do	do	1846	Spring	J. H. Cameron	Counsel for Crown.
do	do	do	do	Fall	do do	do do
do	do	do	1847	Spring	do do	Solicitor General.
do	do	do	do	Fall	do do	do do
do	do	do	1848	Spring	do do	Queen's Counsel.
do	do	do	do	Fall		
do	do	do	1849	Spring	W. H. Blake	Solicitor General.
do	do	do	do	Fall	John Ross	Counsel for Crown.
do	do	do	1850	Spring	Wm. Notman	Pro Regina.
LATE BROCK DISTRICT, 1840				Fall	John Wilson	For the Crown.
do	do	do	1841	Spring	R. E. Burns	do do
do	do	do	do	Fall	John Prince	Counsel for Crown.
do	do	do	1842	Spring	W. H. Draper	Attorney General.
do	do	do	do	Fall	J. Crawford	Counsel for Crown.
do	do	do	1843	Spring	J. E. Small	Solicitor General.
do	do	do	do	Fall	H. J. Boulton	Queen's Counsel.
do	do	do	1844	Spring	H. Sherwood	do do
do	do	do	do	Fall	A. MacNab	do do
do	do	do	1845	Spring	John Prince	do do
do	do	do	1846	do	S. B. Harrison	do do
do	do	do	1847	do	F. Carruthers	For the Crown.
do	do	do	1848	do	J. E. Small	Counsel for Crown.
do	do	do	1849	do	R. Martin	do do
do	do	do	1850	do	Jno. Gwynne	do do

Appendix
(V.V.)
8th August.

RETURN of the NAMES of the various CROWN OFFICERS who have attended the
CIRCUITS in UPPER CANADA, &c.—(Continued.)

Appendix
(V.V.)
8th August.

DISTRICT.				CIRCUIT.		NAME.	
LATE	WELLINGTON DISTRICT,			1840	Fall	W. H. Draper	Attorney General.
do	do	do	do	1841	Spring	J. E. Small	Counsel for Crown.
do	do	do	do	do	Fall	G. Boswell	Queen's Counsel.
do	do	do	do	1842	Spring	John Prince	Counsel for Crown.
do	do	do	do	do	Fall	A. G. Fergusson	do do
do	do	do	do	1843	Spring	John Prince	do do
do	do	do	do	do	Fall	do do	do do
do	do	do	do	1844	Spring	S. Brough	do do
do	do	do	do	do	Fall	A. G. Fergusson	do do
do	do	do	do	1845	Spring	A. MacNab	Queen's Counsel.
do	do	do	do	1846	do	Geo. Phillpotts	Pro Regina.
do	do	do	do	1847	do	F. Carruthers	For the Crown.
do	do	do	do	1848	do	W. Notman	Queen's Counsel.
do	do	do	do	1849	do	No name on the indictments.	
do	do	do	do	1850	do	J. W. Gwynne	
LATE	WESTERN DISTRICT,			1840	Fall	A. MacNab	Counsel for Crown.
do	do	do	do	1841	Spring	R. E. Burns	do do
do	do	do	do	do	Fall	John Prince	do do
do	do	do	do	1842	Spring	do do	Queen's Counsel.
do	do	do	do	do	Fall	do do	Counsel for Crown.
do	do	do	do	1843	Spring	do do	Queen's Counsel.
do	do	do	do	do	Fall	do do	do do
do	do	do	do	1844	Spring	do do	do do
do	do	do	do	do	Fall	do do	do do
do	do	do	do	1845	Spring	do do	do do
do	do	do	do	do	Fall	do do	do do
do	do	do	do	1846	Spring	do do	do do
do	do	do	do	do	Fall	do do	do do
do	do	do	do	1847	Spring	do do	do do
do	do	do	do	do	Fall	do do	do do
do	do	do	do	1848	Spring	Wm. Notman	do do
do	do	do	do	do	Fall	John Ross	Counsel for Crown.
do	do	do	do	1849	Spring	J. E. Small	do do
do	do	do	do	do	Fall	Skeffington Connor	do do
do	do	do	do	1850	Spring	S. Brough	do do
LATE	HOME DISTRICT,			1840	Spring	W. H. Draper	Attorney General.
do	do	do	do	do	Fall	Robert Baldwin	Solicitor General.
do	do	do	do	1841	Spring	W. H. Draper	Attorney General.
do	do	do	do	do	Fall	do do	do do
do	do	do	do	1842	Spring	do do	do do
do	do	do	do	do	Fall	Robert Baldwin	do do
do	do	do	do	1843	Spring	J. E. Small	Solicitor General.
do	do	do	do	do	Fall	W. H. Blake	For the Crown.
do	do	do	do	1844	Spring	W. H. Draper	Pro Regina.
do	do	do	do	do	Fall	do do	Attorney General.
do	do	do	do	1845	Spring	R. E. Burns	For the Crown.
do	do	do	do	do	Fall	H. Sherwood	Solicitor General.
do	do	do	do	1846	Spring	H. J. Boulton	Queen's Counsel.
do	do	do	do	do	Fall	W. H. Draper	Attorney General.
do	do	do	do	1847	Spring	J. H. Cameron	Solicitor General.
do	do	do	do	do	Fall	do do	do do
do	do	do	do	1848	Spring	do do	do do
do	do	do	do	do	Fall	W. H. Blake	do do
do	do	do	do	1849	Spring	S. Connor	For the Crown.
do	do	do	do	do	Fall	do	do do
do	do	do	do	1850	{ Spring, January }	do	do do
do	do	do	do	do	{ Sitting }		
do	do	do	do	do	June	A. Wilson.	
LATE	TALBOT DISTRICT,			1840	Fall	Jno. Wilson	Counsel for Crown.
do	do	do	do	1841	Spring	R. E. Burns	do do
do	do	do	do	do	Fall	Nothing to show.	
do	do	do	do	1842	Spring	W. H. Draper	Attorney General.
do	do	do	do	do	Fall	H. Sherwood	Counsel for Crown.
do	do	do	do	1843	Spring	J. E. Small	Solicitor General.
do	do	do	do	do	Fall	H. J. Boulton	Queen's Counsel.
do	do	do	do	1844	Spring	H. Sherwood	do do
do	do	do	do	do	Fall	A. MacNab	For the Crown.
do	do	do	do	1845	Spring	H. J. Fitzgerald	Counsel for Crown.
do	do	do	do	do	do	J. H. Cameron	do do
do	do	do	do	1846	do	F. Carruthers	do do
do	do	do	do	1847	do	J. E. Small	do do
do	do	do	do	1848	do	R. Martin	do do
do	do	do	do	1849	do	J. W. Gwynne	do do
do	do	do	do	1850	do		

Appendix
(V.V.)
5th August

RETURN of the NAMES of the various CROWN OFFICERS who have attended the
CIRCUITS in UPPER CANADA, &c.—(Continued.)

Appendix
(V.V.)
8th August.

DISTRICT.			CIRCUIT.	NAME.
LATE MIDLAND DISTRICT,	1840	.....	Fall	R. Baldwin..... Solicitor General.
do do do	1841	.....	Spring	W. H. Draper Attorney General.
do do do	do	.....	Fall	John S. Cartwright ... Queen's Counsel.
do do do	1842	.....	Spring	do do do do
do do do	do	.....	Fall	W. H. Draper..... Attorney General.
do do do	1843	.....	Spring	R. Baldwin..... do do
do do do	do	.....	Fall	J. E. Small..... Queen's Counsel.
do do do	1844	.....	Spring	W. H. Draper..... Attorney General.
do do do	do	.....	Fall	T. Kirkpatrick Counsel for Crown.
do do do	1845	.....	Spring	H. Sherwood Solicitor General.
do do do	do	.....	Fall	W. H. Draper..... Attorney General.
do do do	1846	.....	Spring	T. Kirkpatrick Counsel for Crown.
do do do	do	.....	Fall	W. H. Draper..... Attorney General.
do do do	1847	.....	Spring	do do do do
do do do	do	.....	Fall	H. Sherwood do do
do do do	1848	.....	Spring	J. E. Small Counsel for Crown.
do do do	do	.....	Fall	W. B. Richards For the Crown.
do do do	1849	.....	Spring	J. E. Small..... Queen's Counsel.
do do do	do	.....	Fall	Jno. S. M'Donald..... For the Queen.
do do do	1850	.....	Spring	A. Campbell do do
LATE VICTORIA DISTRICT,	1840	.....	.....	R. Baldwin Solicitor General.
do do do	1841	.....	Spring	W. H. Draper..... Attorney General.
do do do	do	.....	Fall	Nothing to show.
do do do	1842	.....	Spring	John S. Cartwright ... Queen's Counsel.
do do do	do	.....	Fall	H. J. Boulton..... do do
do do do	1843	.....	Spring	J. E. Small..... Solicitor General.
do do do	do	.....	Fall	John Ross Counsel for Crown.
do do do	1844	.....	Spring	W. H. Draper Attorney General.
do do do	do	.....	Fall	John Crawford Counsel for Crown.
do do do	1845	.....	Spring	H. Sherwood Solicitor General.
do do do	do	.....	Fall	W. H. Draper..... Attorney General.
do do do	1846	.....	Spring	E. Murney Counsel for Crown.
do do do	do	.....	Fall	do do do do
do do do	1847	.....	Spring	H. J. Boulton.....
do do do	do	.....	Fall	Henry Smith Queen's Counsel.
do do do	1848	.....	Spring	Wm. H. Blake Solicitor General.
do do do	do	.....	Fall	T. M. Radenhurst For the Crown.
do do do	1849	.....	Spring	John Ross Counsel for Crown.
do do do	do	.....	Fall	John Gwynne..... do do
do do do	1850	.....	.....	R. Makenzie do do
LATE BATHURST DISTRICT,	1840	.....	Spring	H. Sherwood Queen's Counsel.
do do do	do	.....	Fall	W. H. Draper Attorney General.
do do do	1841	.....	Spring	J. S. Cartwright Queen's Counsel.
do do do	do	.....	Fall	J. Boyert do do
do do do	1842	.....	Spring	G. Boswell do do
do do do	do	.....	Fall	T. Radenhurst do do
do do do	1843	.....	Spring	do do do do
do do do	do	.....	Fall	do do do do
do do do	1844	.....	Spring	Allan N. MacNab.....
do do do	do	.....	Fall	S. Brough Counsel for the Crown.
do do do	1845	.....	Spring	W. H. Draper..... Attorney General.
do do do	do	.....	Fall	T. Kirkpatrick Queen's Counsel.
do do do	1846	.....	Spring	S. Kirkpatrick For the Crown.
do do do	do	.....	Fall	Henry Smith, junr..... Pro Regina.
do do do	1847	.....	Spring	do do do do
do do do	do	.....	Fall	do do do do
do do do	1848	.....	Spring	John Ross Counsel for the Crown.
do do do	do	.....	Fall	Wm. Notman..... Queen's Counsel.
do do do	1849	.....	Spring	T. Radenhurst do no
do do do	do	.....	Fall	No Return.
do do do	1850	.....	Spring	J. S. Macdonald..... Solicitor General.
LATE HURON DISTRICT,	1840.	.....	.....	.....
do do do	1841	.....	Spring .....	.....
do do do	do	.....	Fall .....	.....
do do do	1842	.....	Spring	John Prince Queen's Counsel.
do do do	do	.....	Fall	John W. Gwynne For the Crown.
do do do	1843	.....	Spring	John Prince Queen's Counsel.
do do do	do	.....	Fall	do do do do
do do do	1844	.....	Spring	Secker Brough For the Crown.
do do do	do	.....	Fall	John Prince Queen's Counsel.
do do do	1845	.....	Spring	No business.
do do do	1846	.....	do	John Prince Queen's Counsel.
do do do	1847	.....	do	F. Carruthers..... For the Crown.
do do do	1848	.....	do	W. Notman..... Acting Queen's Counsel.
do do do	1849	.....	do	No business.
do do do	1850	.....	.....	S. Brough For the Crown.

Appendix
(V.V.)
8th August.

RETURN of the NAMES of the various CROWN OFFICERS who have attended the
CIRCUITS in UPPER CANADA, &c.—(Continued.)

Appendix
(V.V.)
8th August.

DISTRICT.				CIRCUIT.	NAME.				
LATE DALHOUSIE DISTRICT, 1840.									
do	do	do	1841	Spring.					
do	do	do	do	Fall.					
do	do	do	1842	Spring.					
do	do	do	do	Fall	T. M. Radenhurst	For the Crown.			
do	do	do	1843	Spring	do do	do do			
do	do	do	do	Fall	W. H. Blake	do do			
do	do	do	1844	Spring	A. N. MacNab	do do			
do	do	do	do	Fall	G. S. Jarvis	do do			
do	do	do	1845	Spring	W. H. Draper	Attorney General.			
do	do	do	do	Fall	R. Macdonald	For the Crown.			
do	do	do	1846	Spring	T. Kirkpatrick	do do			
do	do	do	do	Fall	Henry Smith	Counsel for the Crown.			
do	do	do	1847	Spring	W. H. Draper	Attorney General.			
do	do	do	do	Fall	H. Sherwood	do do			
do	do	do	1848	Spring	Wm. Richards	For the Crown.			
do	do	do	do	Fall	Wm. Notman	Pro Regina.			
do	do	do	1849	Spring	G. B. Lyons	For the Crown.			
do	do	do	do	Fall	John Ross	do do			
do	do	do	1850		J. S. Macdonald	Solicitor General.			
LATE NEWCASTLE DISTRICT, 1840									
do	do	do	1841	Spring	R. Baldwin				
do	do	do	do	Fall	W. H. Draper	Attorney General.			
do	do	do	1842	Spring	do do	do do			
do	do	do	do	Fall	G. Boswell	Queen's Counsel.			
do	do	do	1843	Spring	do do	do do			
do	do	do	do	Fall	do do	do do			
do	do	do	1844	Spring	do do	do do			
do	do	do	do	Fall	do do	do do			
do	do	do	1845	Spring	H. Sherwood	Solicitor General.			
do	do	do	do	Fall	G. Phillpotts	Counsel for Crown.			
do	do	do	1846	Spring	do do	do do			
do	do	do	do	Fall	H. J. Boulton	Queen's Counsel.			
do	do	do	1847	Spring	do do	do do			
do	do	do	do	Fall	do do	do do			
do	do	do	1848	Spring	Wm. H. Blake	Solicitor General.			
do	do	do	do	Fall	J. E. Small	Queen's Counsel.			
do	do	do	1849	Spring	John Ross	Counsel for Crown.			
do	do	do	do	Fall	John Gwynne				
do	do	do	1850	Spring	Wm. Notman				
LATE COLBORNE DISTRICT, 1842									
do	do	do	do	Spring	G. S. Boulton	Counsel for Crown.			
do	do	do	do	Fall	G. Boswell	Queen's Counsel.			
do	do	do	1843	Spring	do do	do do			
do	do	do	do	Fall	Jos. Smith	For the Crown.			
do	do	do	1844	Spring	G. Boswell	Queen's Counsel.			
do	do	do	do	Fall	do do	do do			
do	do	do	1845	Spring	H. Sherwood	Solicitor General.			
do	do	do	do	Fall	G. Phillpotts	For the Crown.			
do	do	do	1846	do	J. H. Cameron	Solicitor General.			
do	do	do	1847	do	H. J. Boulton				
do	do	do	1848	do	J. E. Small	Queen's Counsel.			
do	do	do	1849	do	J. S. Macdonald	Pro Regina.			
do	do	do	1850		Wm. Notman	For the Crown.			
LATE PRINCE EDWARD DISTRICT, 1840									
do	do	do	do	Spring	R. Baldwin	Solicitor General.			
do	do	do	do	Fall	W. H. Draper	Attorney General.			
do	do	do	do	do	do do	do do			
do	do	do	1842	Spring	John Stackwright.				
do	do	do	do	Fall	W. H. Draper	Attorney General.			
do	do	do	1843	Spring	R. Baldwin	do do			
do	do	do	do	Fall	J. E. Small	Solicitor General.			
do	do	do	1844	Spring	W. H. Draper	Attorney General.			
do	do	do	do	Fall	D. L. Fairfield				
do	do	do	1845	Spring	H. Sherwood	Solicitor General.			
do	do	do	do	Fall	E. Murney				
do	do	do	1846	Spring	Henry Smith				
do	do	do	do	Fall	do do	Queen's Counsel.			
do	do	do	1847	do	do do	Pro Regina.			
do	do	do	1848	do	T. M. Radenhurst				
do	do	do	do	do	J. W. Gwynne				
do	do	do	1849	do	R. Mackenzie	Pro Regina.			
do	do	do	do	1850					
LATE JOHNSTOWN DISTRICT, 1840									
do	do	do	do	Spring	H. Sherwood	Queen's Counsel.			
do	do	do	do	Fall	do do	do do			
do	do	do	1841	Spring	J. C. Cartwright	do do			
do	do	do	do	Fall	J. S. Cartwright	do do			
do	do	do	1842	Spring	do do	do do			
do	do	do	do	Fall	do do	do do			

Appendix
(V.V.)
8th August.

Appendix
(V.V.)
8th August.

RETURN of the NAMES of the various CROWN OFFICERS who have attended the CIRCUITS in UPPER CANADA, &c.—(Continued.)

DISTRICT.				CIRCUIT.		NAME.	
LATE JOHNSTOWN DISTRICT.--(Continued.)							
do	do	do	1843	Spring	R. Baldwin	do	Attorney General.
do	do	do	do	Fall	G. Boswell	do	Queen's Counsel.
do	do	do	1844	Spring	W. H. Draper	do	Pro Regina.
do	do	do	do	Fall	S. Brough	do	Queen's Counsel.
do	do	do	1845	Spring	W. H. Draper	do	Attorney General.
do	do	do	do	Fall	do do	do	do
do	do	do	1846	Spring	R. F. Steele	do	Queen's Counsel.
do	do	do	do	Fall	W. H. Draper	do	Attorney General.
do	do	do	1847	Spring	do do	do	do
do	do	do	do	Fall	Henry Sherwood	do	do
do	do	do	1848	Spring	W. B. Richards	do	Pro Regina.
do	do	do	do	Fall	W. Notman	do	do
do	do	do	1849	Spring	J. S. Macdonald	do	do
do	do	do	do	Fall	John Ross	do	do
do	do	do	1850	Spring	W. B. Richards	do	do
LATE SIMCOE DISTRICT, 1843.....							
do	do	do	1844	Spring	Can't tell.		
do	do	do	do	Fall	S. Brough.		
do	do	do	1845	Spring	Can't tell.		
do	do	do	do	Fall	R. Gowan.		
do	do	do	1846	do	H. Sherwood	do	Solicitor General.
do	do	do	1847	do	John Duggan.		
do	do	do	1848	do	do do		
do	do	do	1849	do	Thos. Galt.		
do	do	do	1850	do	Thos. Ewart	do	Counsel for Crown.
do	do	do			Wm. Notman.		
LATE OTTAWA DISTRICT, 1840							
do	do	do	1841	Spring	W. H. Draper	do	Attorney General.
do	do	do	do	Fall	No business.		
do	do	do	1842	Spring	do do		
do	do	do	do	Fall	John Bogert	do	Counsel for Crown.
do	do	do	1843	Spring	No business.		
do	do	do	do	Fall	do do		
do	do	do	1844	Spring	W. H. Blake	do	For the Crown.
do	do	do	do	Fall	No business.		
do	do	do	1845	Spring	do do		
do	do	do	do	Fall	W. H. Draper.		
do	do	do	1846	Spring	No business.		
do	do	do	do	Fall	Henry Smith.		
do	do	do	1847	Spring	No business.		
do	do	do	do	Fall	Wm. Notman.		
do	do	do	1848	Spring	Wm. M'Kenzie	do	Counsel for Crown.
do	do	do	1849	Spring	do do		
do	do	do	1850	Spring	John S. Macdonald	do	Solicitor General.
LATE EASTERN DISTRICT, 1840							
do	do	do	1841	Spring	W. H. Draper	do	Attorney General.
do	do	do	do	Fall	John S. Cartwright.		
do	do	do	1842	Spring	do do		
do	do	do	do	Fall	G. Boswell	do	Queen's Counsel.
do	do	do	1843	Spring	W. H. Draper.		
do	do	do	do	Fall	T. M. Radenhurst.		
do	do	do	1844	Spring	W. H. Blake	do	For the Crown.
do	do	do	do	Fall	A. MacNab	do	do
do	do	do	1845	Spring	S. Brough.		
do	do	do	do	Fall	No business.		
do	do	do	1846	Spring	Jas. Kirkpatrick.		
do	do	do	do	Fall	Geo. M'Donald	do	For the Queen.
do	do	do	1847	Spring	John H. Cameron	do	Solicitor General.
do	do	do	do	Fall	W. H. Draper	do	Attorney General.
do	do	do	1848	Spring	H. Sherwood	do	Solicitor General.
do	do	do	do	Fall	John Ross.		
do	do	do	1849	Spring	W. B. Richards	do	Pro Regina.
do	do	do	do	Fall	do do	do	do
do	do	do	1850	Spring	John S. Macdonald	do	Solicitor General.
do	do	do			do do		

MEMORANDUM.

In Lower Canada there are not, strictly speaking, any "Circuits" in which "Pleas of the Crown" are tried. In order, however, to ascertain, if possible, how far the Crown Law Officers have assisted in conducting the Crown Law Business in that section of the Province, letters have recently been addressed to the several gentlemen, resident in the Province, who have held the office of Attorney General for Lower Canada since the Union, requesting them to furnish, so far as it may be in their power to do so, that information. The replies of all those gentlemen have not, as yet, been received—as sufficient time for that purpose has not elapsed. Circulars have also been addressed to the Clerks of the Crown for the different Districts in Lower Canada, requesting them to furnish any information upon this subject which the records of their office may enable them to supply.

J. LESLIE, Secretary.

RETURN

TO AN ADDRESS OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, dated 23rd July, 1850, for "A Copy of
" the Report or Reports of the Survey of the River St. Maurice, made agreeably with the
" Address of the House of Assembly of the 23rd June, 1847; and also, of all Plans or
" Maps, and Instructions relative thereto.

By Command.

J. LESLIE,
Secretary.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Toronto, 8th August, 1850.

(Copy.)

INSTRUCTIONS to Mr. John Bignell, P. L. S.,
for the Survey and Scaling of the River St.
Maurice, from the Hudson Bay Company's
Post, situate at the mouth of Rat River,
to the Post called Weymontachingue, situate
on the East Bank of the River St. Maurice,
opposite the River Matawin:—

Sir,

Government having found it expedient to cause
a Survey of the River St. Maurice to be made, in
continuation of the Survey made by Mr. Hilarion
Legendre under Instructions from this Office, to
commence at the mouth of the River commonly called
Rat River, a tributary emptying on the westerly
bank of the said River St. Maurice, where a trading
Post of the Hudson Bay Company is situate; thence
up the said River to the Post called Weymontachingue.
I have nominated you for the execution of the said
Survey, and request your attention to the following
Instructions for your guidance:—

You will repair with a Surveying party, consisting
of six men including chain-bearers, up the St. Mau-
rice, to the aforesaid Post at Rat River, where you
will determine, by astronomical observations, the la-
titude and variation of the compass; and thence pro-
ceed to scale, by actual admeasurement, the said River
St. Maurice—taking the angles by the limb of the
instrument, and noting the magnetical course—and
taking a sufficient number of offsets to enable you to
lay down both banks of the River with accuracy on
your plan, until you reach the Post aforesaid of Wey-
montachingue, or mouth of the River Matawin.

In addition to the usual information respecting
the kind and quality of the soil and timber, the
height of the banks, and such observations on the
current and nature of the bed of the River as the
season will permit; you will note the position of the
squatters' clearings and buildings, and ascertain the
approximate area of the clearings by taking intersec-
tions from your stations on the River to their rear
angles. You will also ascertain the names of the

squatters, the number of persons in each family
(distinguishing the sex), of which, with the approxi-
mate area of each clearings, you will make a return
apart from your Field Book.

You will occasionally verify the accuracy of your
Survey by astronomical observations, when it can be
done without materially retarding your operations.

At the end of each mile you will blaze the nearest
tree on four sides, and mark on it the number of the
mile, noting in your Field Book the kind and diam-
eter of the tree, and its distance from the end of
the mile.

You will, when practicable, protract during the
evening, the Survey of the day.

You will note all Mill Sites in your Field Book,
and mark them on your plan.

As soon as possible, after completing the whole of
your field work, you will furnish this Department
with a plan thereof, on the scale of forty chains to
an inch, exhibiting the natural feature of the coun-
try, the Mill Sites, and the position and extent of the
squatters' clearings and buildings; also, a Field
Book, Diary, Schedule of Squatters as before direct-
ed, and a Report of Survey, transmitting at the
same time your account and pay list in duplicate.

You will enter the date of all your astronomical
observations in your Field Book.

Your own pay will be 16s. 6d. per day; chain-
bearers, 6s. 3d.; and axemen and other assistants, 4s.
3d. per day, each, including the allowance in lieu of
rations.

Should the weather be cloudy when you arrive at
the point of commencement of your operations, you
are not to wait until it clears to take astronomical
observations, but proceed with your Survey and as-
certain the astronomical meridian the first clear day.

And it is distinctly understood that no advances
or payments will be made on account of the aforesaid

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service, until the whole of the work is completed and the accounts approved.

Given under my hand, at the Crown Land Office, Montreal, this 15th day of March, 1847.

(Signed,) D. B. PAPINEAU.

Copied from the Book of Surveyors' Instructions, 3rd August, 1850.—F. T. J.

True Copy.

JOS. BOUCHETTE.

(Copy.)

INSTRUCTIONS to Mr. John Bignell, Provincial Land Surveyor, for the angular Survey of the River St. Maurice, and its principal tributary branches above the post of Weymontachingue:—

SIR,

The survey of the River St. Maurice and its principal tributary branches having been authorized upon an address of the Legislative Assembly, dated 23rd June last past, with a view to ascertain the practicability of improving the navigation of the same for lumbering purposes, and of opening for settlements the Territory watered by the same. I have named you to continue the survey by you performed, from the River au Rat to the Post of Weymontachingue, and returned into this office, and to execute a careful angular survey of that River from the place where you terminated your late survey, to the head water and lakes lying at the sources of the said River St. Maurice.

You will accordingly repair with a surveying party to the Post of Weymontachingue and effect the said angular survey, commencing at the point where you terminated your late survey, and ascending the said River to the great Lakes at its head, and thence to its source at the height of land; the latitude whereof you will carefully ascertain, and then trace the portage across to the waters of the Chamouchouan or Asswapoussan River falling into Lake St. John. You will scale the waters flowing in a northerly course to the main stream, and ascend the said River, or a tributary thereof, from the south to the height of land between the Saguenay or St. Maurice waters and the waters of Hudson's Bay, the northern boundary of the Province, where you will plant a squared post of cedar inscribed "Canada" on the south side, "Hudson Bay Territory" on the north, the latitude and variation of the compass on one side, and on the other side the year and your name.

You will make a Survey of the said Lakes, noting down the quality of land, description of the timber, and surface of the country, and various streams falling into the said Lakes. In ascending the said River St. Maurice you will take notice of the tributaries on both sides thereof, the principal of which, namely, the North Bastonais, the Windigo, Kiskan,

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Pisnay, Kikandatch, &c., R., on the East Bank; the Vermillion, the River Flamand, and Ribbon River, and River au Lait, on the West Bank; which Rivers discharging into the St. Maurice between Rat River and the Head Lakes. You will scale to the head waters and trace the portage thence to the waters flowing in the opposite direction, viz:—the waters of the Saguenay on the East, and the waters of the Gatineau and Lievre on the West. You will plant posts at the end of every mile in the survey of the St. Maurice, and also mile posts up the tributary Rivers, the mile posts on the St. Maurice to number in continuation of those planted in your late survey.

You will set down in your field notes the breadth of the River, ascertained trigonometrically, or by intersection, note down the falls, rapids, current of the River, general depth of water, the facilities or impediments offered for the navigation of the said River or for lumbering purposes. Remark on which side the portages are, and survey the same.

You will, under favorable appearances of the land on either side of the River surveyed, make occasional explorations to some five or six miles back, so as to report more accurately upon the susceptibility or fitness of the land for settling purposes.

The survey of the River from Weymontachingue, as far as the Lakes, might be performed in the fall months, and the survey of the Lakes performed on the ice; and then proceed to scale the tributary Rivers on your return homeward on the ice; such of the tributary Rivers, as are usually open in Winter, ought to be scaled on your way up the River.

You will be allowed seven men, including chain-bearers and guide, with the same pay and allowances mentioned in your former instructions; your first chain-bearer will be allowed five shillings per diem, and the other men from two shillings and six pence to three shillings per diem, and one shilling and three pence each man in lieu of rations; also a Canoe to transport your surveying party and provisions.

Your pay and allowances to be the same as those allowed in your former instructions, to which you will conform in reference to your returns of survey, accounts, &c., &c.

Given under my hand, at Montreal, this fourth day of October, 1847.

(Signed,) D. P. PAPINEAU,
C. C. L.

Copied and compiled from Surveyors' Book of Instructions, 1st August, 1850.—F. T. J.

True Copy.

JEAN LANGEVIN,
For Commissioner of Crown Lands.

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CONDENSED REPORT of the Survey of the River St. Maurice and its Tributaries from Weymontachingue upwards:—

SIR,

I beg to inform you that, pursuant to instructions issued from the Crown Lands Office in October last, I proceeded with a party to Weymontachingue, and there commenced operations. I ascended the River as far as the Great Lakes near the height of land between Canada and the Hudson's Bay Territory, and found the banks of the St. Maurice, for a distance of about thirty miles, to be generally mountainous, and in many places rocky, and totally unfit for cultivation, producing a growth of Silver-Birch and Spruce, and in the valleys of the smaller Tributaries, (where the soil is sandy,) a luxuriant growth of Cypress. On ascending the River the country is less hilly, and the soil in some places pretty good, although not rich enough to offer much inducement for settlement at such a distance. From information gleaned from the Indians, the land in the interior is better; the River itself is deep and not very rapid. There are, however, several falls between the Posts of Weymontachingue and Kikendatch. The country round the Great Lakes is generally low, producing a stunted growth of Tamarack, Silver-Birch, and Cypress, all which is particularly noted in my field book. I then returned, and ascended the North Bastonais to its source, and for a distance of twenty-eight miles found the land good, producing a mixed growth of Ash, Cedar, Black Birch, and Maple, with considerable Pine, which increases in quantity to the end of the twenty-eight miles. The River averages two chains in width, and has sufficient water to float logs as there are no obstacles except one or two trifling falls of a few feet, beyond that distance the soil is poor—the growth small,—chiefly Silver-Birch and Spruce—and the River very rapid to its source.

I then built canoes and returned to Three Rivers for a supply of provisions, having performed actual measurement of about three hundred miles, all which is duly noted in my field book.

I beg to state that it is my intention to proceed, immediately, after laying in a supply of provisions, to the Rivers Croche, Ice Chisel, Vermillion, and other main Tributaries, where there are immense quantities of Pine, both White and Red, of the very finest quality, which can be taken out at a very small expense.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed,) JOHN BIGNELL,
P. L. S.

Montreal, 11th May, 1848.

True Copy,

JEAN LANGEVIN,
For Commissioner of Crown Lands.

MONTREAL, 13th November, 1848.

SIR,

In conformity with your Instructions received from the Crown Land Office, dated the 4th October, 1847, directing me to perform a Scaling of the St. Maurice from Weymontachingue upwards, in continuation of my Survey from Rat River to Weymontachingue in March and April 1847; I proceeded to Weymontachingue, the terminus of my first Survey, and scaled thence to Lake Aswawanan, marking mile-trees and numbering them in continuation of those on the last Survey.

I then returned and performed a scaling of the tributaries Bastonais and Vermillion, likewise numbering the miles on them from their confluence with the St. Maurice to the source.

A description of the River, with the general features of the country, soil, growth, and climate, may be summed up in the following Report:—

REPORT of the Survey of the River St. Maurice, from Weymontachingue to Lake Aswawanan, and of the North Bastonais (one of its principal eastern Tributaries), and also, of part of the Vermillion, a principal Tributary on the West:—

The country on the St. Maurice above the Hudson's Bay Company's Post, at Weymontachingue, is generally poor soil, light and sandy; in some places rocky, mountainous and barren; the valleys of the tributaries, however, present a better soil, which is loamy and fit for culture; the country is less mountainous on nearing the great Lakes, but the soil worse; the timber throughout is an inferior growth of Bouleau, Spruce, Silver Fir, Tamarack and Cypress, the last being the prevailing growth, which always indicates a sandy soil: there are several falls and some rapids, but otherwise the current is not very strong; there are some Mill Sites, but they are of no value, as there is no timber, and almost no inducement to settle.

The climate is severe, the Thermometer (Fahrenheit's) ranging from 10° to 45° below 0. Spring is late, and the River seldom clear of ice before the fifteenth or twentieth of May.

From a short distance above the trading Post of Kikendatch to the height of land is a number of large Lakes, from one of which there is but a short portage to the waters of Hudson's Bay. According to the information gathered from the Indians, the St. Maurice there turns and skirts the height of land in an almost South-westerly direction, for a distance of nearly two hundred miles in a continued chain of Lakes, taking its source to the West of the head waters of the Gatineau, the soil and growth becoming inferior and the climate more severe as a higher latitude is attained.

The North Bastonais, one of the principal Eastern Tributaries of the St. Maurice, is rapid, but does not contain a great body of water. There are several Lakes on it varying in length from one to nine miles, and averaging in breadth about one mile. Its course for fifty miles from the mouth is about North-East, it then turns to the South-East and skirts the height of land between the waters of the St. Maurice and those of the Saguenay, its length is

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nearly eighty-four miles. It is very seldom pursued as a route to the Saguenay, as the Rivers Croche and Ice Chisel are both preferable, and are the routes usually followed; they are less rapid, and flow through a fine country growing an abundance of Pine of an excellent quality. The banks of the Bastonais are in some places hilly, in others mountainous: occasionally level tracts are found. The soil for a distance of twenty-eight miles from the mouth is generally good, clay, sand, and loam being alternately found; the growth is Spruce, Fir, Silver and Black-Birch, Aspen, Cypress, Cedar, Ash and Elm, with considerable Pine, which increases in quantity as the River is ascended, being very abundant between the twenty-sixth and twenty-eight mile-trees. Beyond the twenty-eighth mile the soil is very inferior (producing a growth of Silver-Birch, Fir, and stunted Spruce), with the exception of a few tracts, where the soil is good. Pine is also occasionally found in abundance.

The Vermillion, one of the principal Western tributaries of the St. Maurice, with a volume of water greater than that of the Bastonais, is rapid for a distance of a few miles from the mouth, beyond that the current is regular but not very strong, rapids being seldom met with; it is said to be about a hundred and fifty miles long, with many lakes near the head. The soil is sand and loam; in many places being indifferent, and in others exceedingly good, bearing Sapin, Bouleau, Ash, Aspen, Spruce, and Pine. The banks, for three or four miles from the mouth are (at a short distance from the River) high and abrupt, sometimes rocky, with a second growth of Silver-Birch and Aspen, but bearing Pine in the interior, which is found in immense quantities on both sides of the River, as far as the seventeenth mile-tree; beyond that, a small growth of Red Pine is found, which increases in size and quantity as you ascend the River, as far as the Lakes where it is reported to be unequalled. From my own observation, and from information received from Messrs. Vassal and Comeau, to whom the whole country is well known, I should pronounce the Rivers Vermillion, Croche and Ice Chisel, superior to what the Ottawa ever was; such is their opinion (both good judges). The Vermillion also offers many facilities to lumberers, for fodder, &c., &c., as from about the sixteenth mile-tree to the twenty-third, the banks on both sides are natural meadows, a good soil, producing a spontaneous growth of hay, and susceptible of any improvement at a trifling expense.

(Signed,) JOHN BIGNELL,
P. L. S.

The Honorable
J. H. PRICE,
Commissioner of Crown Lands,
&c. &c. &c.,
Montreal.

In reference to the Letter addressed to the Officer in charge of the Hudson's Bay Company's Trading Post, transmitted to me through the Crown Land Department, I have much pleasure in stating that I and party were received with great kindness at the different posts, experienced every attention, and

had every offer of assistance, as far as lay in their power.

(Signed,) JOHN BIGNELL.

True Copy.

JEAN LANGEVIN,
For Commissioner of Crown Lands.

(Copy.)

QUEBEC, 26th August, 1847.

SIR,

I have the honour to inform you that in obedience to instructions from your office, bearing date 15th March, 1847, directing me to effect a scaling of the River St. Maurice, from the mouth of Rat River to the mouth of the River Matawin.

I left Quebec for Three Rivers on the morning of the 31st March last, and made all preparation, but found great difficulty in procuring proper men on account of the alleged danger of the expedition, particularly in returning during the high waters.

Having my complement of men, we started from Three Rivers on the 5th April for Rat River, making all expedition and travelling during the night to benefit by the crust as we were heavily laden.

On the 13th April arrived at Rat River, and on the following day commenced operations.

The banks of the St. Maurice, for a considerable distance above Rat River, are, (in most places,) high and steep, and produce an inferior growth of soft timber; but, on topping the banks, the country is more level with a considerable mixture of hard wood, with some Pine and a better soil. In other places the banks are low and level, the soil is light but rich with alluvial deposit, both being particularly noted in the accompanying Field Book.

From the mouth of the Vermillion upwards, to the distance of thirty miles, the banks are generally hilly and bear a prodigious quantity of Pine; on the east bank this growth extends to a considerable depth, being particularly fine about the River Trenche; on the west bank the same growth extends as far in as the Coucoucache, being a block of several hundred square miles of fine Pine, and Pine alone.

From the Coucoucache to Weymontachingue the banks vary in some places, being high, steep, and rocky, and in others low; but although the soil does not become poorer, the timber is inferior in size and quality.

The River throughout is exceedingly rapid, and in many places dangerous, particularly from the outlet of the Coucoucache to the mouth of the Vermillion, that route being pursued only when it occurs

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that the waters in the Coucoucache are too low; in the spring it is quite impracticable.

There are many fine Mill sites on the River, the positions being advantageous, securing great water power in a small space, for although there is a sufficiency of water power in numberless places along the River, still from the nature of the banks in these places, the expense in building, and in the conveyance of water, would be too great.

On the 3rd May, having completed the survey, we began the building of a large canoe and repairing of another, borrowed at the Hudson's Bay Post, which were completed on the 16th, and on the 18th, the River being clear of ice, we embarked for Three Rivers, (passing through the Coucoucache, and breaking the ice which still held in some of the Lakes,) and arrived at Three Rivers on the 24th May.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed,) JOHN BIGNELL,
P. L. S.

To the Honourable

D. B. PAPINEAU,
Commissioner of Crown Lands.
&c. &c. &c.

[Translation.]

INSTRUCTIONS to Mr. Hilarion Legendre, Provincial Surveyor, for prolonging and determining the boundary line between the Seigniorship of Cap de la Magdeleine and the Crown Lands, and for the Survey of the River St. Maurice, &c. &c. &c. :—

Sir,

The Government having judged it expedient to cause the above mentioned survey to be executed, I have appointed you as the Surveyor to be charged with these important operations, in carrying on which, I desire you to use all possible care, scientific knowledge and diligence; and I request your attention to the following instructions for your general guidance in the performance of the above mentioned duties :—

In scaling the River St. Maurice you will be careful that all the angles are taken by the limb of the instrument, noting at the same time the magnetical course, in order not only to ensure the advantage of greater correctness, but also to discover any attraction of the magnetic needle caused by the presence of any oxyde of iron which may exist along the course of the said River.

You will furnish detailed remarks respecting the outlets of the Rivers and Rivulets running on either side of the River St. Maurice; the breadth and names of these tributaries; the islands, islets, and their extent; the rapids and falls; and also, respecting the nature and quality of the soil and the surface of the land, the quality of the timber, &c. &c.

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It is desirable that you should, from time to time, and when favorable opportunities occur, determine by astronomical observations the latitude of the principal localities; for instance, the Posts of the Hudson's Bay Company, the intersection of the Seigniorial lines of Cap de la Magdeleine and of Batiscan.

In making the survey of the St. Maurice, you will take notes respecting the settlements or improvements which may have been made by squatters or other persons, either in the Seigniorship or on the Crown Lands, and of the lumbering establishments, and by whom they have been made, and, in fine, respecting any object which you may deem a matter of useful information for the Government.

You will transmit to this office ample reports and returns of your operations, making separate ones for the North East line of the Cape and for the survey of the St. Maurice, accompanied by a plan on the scale of forty chains to an inch, together with a *procès-verbal* in due form, of the line drawn and laid out by you between the said Seigniorship of Cap de la Magdeleine and the Crown Lands.

(Signed,) D. B. PAPINEAU.

True Copy.

JOS. BOUCHETTE.

3rd August, 1850.

[Translation.]

REPORT of a Survey of the River St. Maurice, from the *Portage des Petites Piles* to the Rat River:—

From the fifteenth day of the month of April to the second day of the month of May, in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and forty-seven, in conformity with instructions received from the Crown Lands Department, dated at Montreal, the 5th day of March, 1847, and signed, "D. B. Papineau, C. C. L."

I, Hilarion Legendre, sworn Surveyor for that part of the Province of Canada formerly constituting the Province of Lower Canada, residing in the Parish of St. Maurice, in the District of Three Rivers, do hereby report, That in conformity with the aforesaid instructions, I proceeded in the course of the months of April and May aforesaid, to the *Portage des Petites Piles*, on the River St. Maurice, and scaled the said River St. Maurice from the said *Portage des Petites Piles* to the Rat River, (the distance between these two points being sixteen leagues and forty-seven and a half arpents,) and took notes respecting the rivers and rivulets flowing into the St. Maurice, the extent and superficies of the Islands and Islets which I deemed of any importance; the log shanties made along the said River St. Maurice on the Crown Lands, and the Seigniorship of Batiscan. I saw no shanty on the Seigniorship of Cap de la Magdeleine. The first log shanty was constructed by the late Edward Grieve about six years ago, and is on the Crown Lands, a little higher up

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than the outlet of Lakes *à la Pêche*; the second, constructed by the same gentleman, is above the Manigonce rapid, in the Seigniorship of Batiscan. Several other log shanties have been constructed on the Seigniorship of Batiscan, from the Manigonce Rapid to the Matawin River; and shanties of square timber have been constructed at the same place in the Seigniorship of Batiscan. I am ignorant of the parties by whom the last mentioned shanties were constructed about twelve years ago.

Between the Matawin River and the Rat River I saw no log shanty. I have laid down on my plan

the extent and superficies of all the Islands and Islets that I met with on the River St. Maurice, and on the small Rivers and outlets flowing into the said River St. Maurice. My further remarks will be found in my Field Book.

In fine, being well assured of what I have above stated, I have signed this document with Louis Arcand, chainbearer, sworn according to law.

(Signed,) LOUIS ARCAND.

“ HILARION LEGENDRE.

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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

NORMAL, MODEL, AND COMMON SCHOOLS

IN

UPPER CANADA,

FOR THE YEAR 1849.

WITH AN APPENDIX.

BY THE

CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS.

TORONTO:

PRINTED BY ROLLO CAMPBELL, SIMCOE STREET.

1850.

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PREFATORY LETTER TO THE SECRETARY OF THE
PROVINCE.

EDUCATION OFFICE,

TORONTO, 8th August, 1850.

SIR,

I have the honour to transmit herewith, to be laid before His Excellency the Governor General, my Report of the State of the Normal, Model, and Common Schools of Upper Canada, for the year 1849.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

E. RYERSON.

The Honorable

JAMES LESLIE,

Secretary of the Province,

Toronto.

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No. 4. Circular addressed by the Chief Superintendent of Schools to the District Superintendents and Trustees of Common Schools in Upper Canada, relative to the local School Reports for 1849, and the election of one Trustee in each School Section, on the second Tuesday in January, 1850.

No. 5. Circular addressed by the Chief Superintendent of Schools to the Chairmen of the Boards of School Trustees in the Cities and Towns of Upper Canada, relative to the preparation of the Annual School Report, and the continuance in office of the present Boards of School Trustees.

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No. 8. Revised Terms of Admission into the Normal School, Toronto.

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A Circular from the Chief Superintendent of Schools to Teachers, Superintendents, and other officers of Common Schools, throughout Upper Canada, appointing a time and place for holding a Teachers' Institute in each County Town of Upper Canada.

No. 10. Blank form of Annual Report for 1849, furnished to each set of Common School Trustees in Upper Canada, in addition to the blank forms of Reports for Boards of School Trustees in Cities and Towns, and District Superintendents, furnished yearly.

No. 11. Blank form of Annual Report for 1849, furnished to each Board of School Trustees in the Cities and Towns of Upper Canada.

No. 12. Programme of the Semi-Annual Examination of the Students and Pupils in the Normal and Model Schools for Upper Canada, at the close of the winter session of 1849-50.

No. 13. A comparative view of the exact Chemical Constitution of certain Soils, Vegetables, and Manures: Compiled for the use of Students in the Normal School for Upper Canada.

No. 14. Examination Paper for His Excellency the Governor General's two Prizes (£5 and £3) in

Agricultural Chemistry, Vegetable and Animal Physiology, and the Chemistry of Food; April the 7th and 9th, 1849.

No. 15. Examination Paper for His Excellency the Governor General's two Prizes (£5 and £3) in Agricultural Chemistry, and Vegetable and Animal Physiology; April 30th, 1850.

No. 16. Blank form of Certificate given at the close of the first and second sessions of the Normal School for Upper Canada, to each Student, on leaving the Institution.

No. 17. Blank form of Certificate given at the close of the third, fourth, and fifth sessions of the Normal School for Upper Canada, to each Student then in attendance, and deemed worthy of it.

No. 18. Blank form of authority to the Masters of the Normal School for Upper Canada, to examine and admit Candidates whose certificates of moral character had been approved of by the Chief Superintendent of Schools.

No. 19. Blank form of Requisition for any article required in the Normal or Model School for Upper Canada.

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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

NORMAL, MODEL, AND COMMON SCHOOLS

IN

UPPER CANADA, FOR THE YEAR 1849.**PART I.—REPORT, &c.**

To His Excellency the Right Honourable JAMES,
Earl of ELGIN and KINCARDINE, Governor
General of Canada, &c. &c. &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

As required by Law, I have the honour to submit to Your Excellency a Report of the state of the Normal, Model, and Common Schools in Upper Canada, for the year 1849, with "such other statements and suggestions relating to Education generally," as appear to me "useful and expedient."

Periodical School Reports are characteristic of all educating countries, and are the intellectual barometers which indicate the varying states of a people's educational and social progress. Statistical returns are the most obvious and tangible indicator of that progress; but to ascertain it with accuracy and clearness, and to appreciate it with justice and fulness, require a watchful observation of the diversified aspects and phases which society presents from season to season, and from year to year. It is also necessary to take into account the adverse or favourable circumstances which, as adverse winds or fair breezes affect the speed of the gallant ship, retard or quicken the progress of this greatest of all national interests.

Legislation is confessedly an essential element of educational progress. It involves the foundation and framework of a system of public instruction; and, when deliberately and carefully matured in a free country like ours, it is the embodiment of the public sentiment and the expression of the national heart on the subject of educating the young. But frequent changes in a school law, like frequent changes in the sentiments and purposes of an individual in the prosecution of any undertaking, impede rather than promote the work of education—destroy the sacredness and paralyze the authority of law—distract public attention, and discourage individual exertion. Even remedying defects in the details of a school law, are sometimes attended with serious temporary inconvenience, though the fundamental principles may be maintained inviolate. This was the case in 1846. The fundamental principles of the act passed in June of that year, were the same as those of the Act passed in October, 1843. The former was but a simplification and extension of the principles and

provisions of the latter. Yet considerable inconvenience was experienced at first in the substitution of the one for the other; but the advantages of it were soon widely felt and generally acknowledged. Less difficulty and inconvenience attended the introduction of the new School Law, and the establishment of the new School system for cities and towns, in 1847,—arising from its easy and natural adaptation to such compact municipalities.

During the year 1849, the uncertainty and perplexity of the public mind in respect to the School Law were peculiarly unfavourable to the interests of the Schools. The suspense of the first two or three months of the year as to whether the Law and its administration would be maintained or abolished, and the passing of a new School Law in May, providing for radical changes in the whole working of the School system, (though not to take effect until the commencement of the present year,) caused much uneasiness and discouragement amongst the warmest friends and most zealous promoters of elementary education. I, therefore, entertained painful fears as to the results of the year's operations; fears which, I am happy to say, have been removed by the encouraging character of the Statistical Returns from the several Districts. These Returns show that the impulse which the public mind had received, was sufficient to overcome the resistance caused by the untoward circumstances referred to, and even to make some advancement upon the proceedings of previous years. In analyzing these returns, I will proceed in the order of the Statistical Tables appended; remarking that they are not extended to Townships, as in my Report for 1847, but are limited to Districts, Cities, and Towns—each District Return containing, of course, the aggregate of the Township Returns in such District.

I.—SCHOOL SECTIONS AND SCHOOLS.

1. NUMBER OF SCHOOL SECTIONS.—These are the smallest School divisions recognized by law, each being designed, as a general rule, for one school, and containing an average of about 83 children between the ages of 5 and 16 years. The average number of children between these ages in each School (section) district in the State of New York, is 66; though the average number attending School in each School district there, is 69, the number under 5 and over 16 years of age attending the Schools being greater, in the ratio of 23 to 22, than the number between

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those ages who do not attend the Schools; while the number attending the School in each School Section in Upper Canada is less, in the ratio of 45 to 83, than the number of children between those ages. From Table A, it appears that the whole number of School Sections in Upper Canada is 3,036—being an increase of 77 over that of the preceding year. From the same Table it will be seen that 2,871 Schools are reported to have been in operation; being an increase of 71 on the year preceding—a very gratifying fact. It is believed that the increase in the number of School Sections has arisen from the formation of new Sections, and not, except in very few instances, from the division of old ones. In my Report for 1847; I pointed out at large the disadvantages and evils of small School Sections; I will not, therefore, dwell upon the subject in this place. With the increased facilities for the establishment of Free Schools, so admirably adapted to secure the attendance of *all* the children of school age, our School Sections do not appear, in general, to be much too small. It is too much to expect that all the children of school age in every Section will attend School all the year. Some will, of necessity, be otherwise employed, or confined, a part of the year; and, as a general rule, a Teacher cannot do justice to more than 60 or 70 Pupils at one and the same time. The increase of population and the increased attendance at Schools in the several Sections, will gradually diminish the evils of their smallness where it has been permitted. The new School Act contains ample provisions against untimely and hasty divisions of School Sections, or undesired changes in their boundaries.

II.—SCHOOL MONEYS.

Table A shows the sums which the people of the several Districts and Sections have voluntarily imposed upon themselves, by Assessments and Rate-bills, for the support of Common Schools, irrespective of the sums imposed and collected for the erection and repair of School-houses, of which we have, as yet, no general returns. It will be seen, that under the heads of Municipal Council Assessment and School Section Rate-bill, there is an increase upon the sums imposed and collected the preceding year. The whole sum available for the Salaries of Teachers for the year 1849, was £88,478 1s. 4½d., being an advance of £2,408 19s. 1d. upon the sum available for the same purpose in 1848. The total amount available, from all sources, for the Salaries of Common School Teachers in the State of New York, in 1849, was £156,364 3s. 5½d.—not twice the amount raised in Upper Canada, for the same purpose, the same year, with only one-fourth the population of the State of New York. But in addition to this sum, there was raised in the State of New York, for "Library purposes," the sum of £22,018 17s. 7½d. The comparison, however, is still largely in favor of Upper Canada in proportion to population. This fact alone, considering the infancy of our School System, and comparative newness of our country, should make every right-hearted Canadian feel proud of his country; and it is a sufficient answer to the objection, that Upper Canada is not yet prepared for the more matured School Systems of the neighbouring States. I think that the assailant of Canadian Institutions, and of the Canadian people, ought to ponder upon this fact, and retract his calumnies and blush for the wrong and ingratitude which he has committed against the country of his birth or adoption.

III.—NUMBER OF PUPILS ATTENDING THE SCHOOLS.

It appears from Table B, that the whole number of children in Upper Canada, in 1849, between the

ages of 5 and 16 years, was 253,364—being an increase on the preceding year of 12,262; that the whole number of Pupils on the School Registers was 137,633, which, though an increase of 9,183 on the year preceding, exhibits the humiliating and distressing fact, that little more than one-half the youth of Upper Canada attend the Schools, notwithstanding the provision made for their support! The same Table shows, that the total number of Boys attending the Schools was 76,536; of Girls, 61,929. That the total average attendance of Pupils in the summer, was 72,204—of Boys 39,382, of Girls 32,822—being an increase of nearly 2,000 on the average summer attendance of Pupils over the year preceding. That the total average attendance of Pupils during the winter, was 78,466—of Boys 46,402, of Girls 31,964—a considerable increase also on the corresponding average attendance of the preceding year. It appears from these Returns, that a considerably larger number of Boys than Girls are educated in the Common Schools; that the attendance of Girls at the Schools in summer and winter varies but little; that winter attendance of Boys is to that of summer, as 46 is to 39—a much less difference than is generally supposed. It may also be observed, that the average attendance of Pupils at the Schools, as compared with the whole number on the School Registers in Upper Canada, is as 3 to 6, while in the State of New York, it is as 3 to 7, and with respect to the length of time during which each Pupil attends School in the course of the year, the New York State Superintendent, in his School Report of 1848, remarks, that "with all the advantages our system presents, not one-seventh of the children reported, between 5 and 16 years of age, attend the Schools even six months."

IV.—TIME OF KEEPING OPEN THE SCHOOLS BY QUALIFIED TEACHERS.

It is encouraging to observe, that on this point also, Upper Canada compares favourably with the older State of New York. In the State of New York the law requires a Common School to be kept open by a qualified Teacher four months of the year, in order to be entitled to a share of the School Fund, and the State Superintendent, in his last Annual Report, says, "In the several reporting districts, Schools have been maintained by duly qualified Teachers for an average period of eight months during the year embraced in the Returns." In Upper Canada, each Common School must be kept open six months in order to be entitled to share in the School Fund; and during the last year, (see Table B) the average time of keeping open the Schools by legally qualified Teachers, was nine and one-third months—being an increase of one-third of a month over the preceding year, and being one month and a third of a month over the average time of keeping open the Schools by legally qualified Teachers in the State of New York during the same year; that is, Upper Canada was one-sixth in advance of the State of New York last year in the time of keeping open her Common Schools by legally qualified Teachers.

V.—CLASSIFICATION OF PUPILS, AND SUBJECTS TAUGHT IN THE SCHOOLS.

Table B also exhibits the classification of Pupils, and the number instructed in each subject or branch of study in the Schools of each District in Upper Canada. It will be seen that there are five Reading Classes, in harmony with the five Readers of the National Board of Education for Ireland—the first

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being the lowest, and the fifth the highest Reading Class. The Returns of Pupils in Arithmetic include three divisions—those who are in the first Four Rules, those in the Compound Rules and Reduction, and those in Proportion and above. The same Table shows the number of Pupils in each District, in Grammar; Geography, History; Writing, Book-keeping, Mensuration, Algebra, Geometry, Elements of Natural Philosophy, Vocal Music, Linear Drawing, and other Studies, such as the Elements of the Latin and Greek Languages, &c., which are taught in some of the Common Schools. By referring to the bottom of Table B, the totals of the Returns for 1848, under the same heads, will be found; and it will be observed, that under every head except one, there is an improvement in favour of 1849. The Returns of 1848 showed a similar advance on those of 1847—the first year that this kind of Educational Statistics was ever collected in Upper Canada. It is also gratifying to observe that the teaching of Vocal Music is beginning to be introduced into the Schools—one of the early fruits of the present system of Elementary Instruction.

VI.—BOOKS USED IN THE SCHOOLS— MODES OF TEACHING.

By Table C, is shown the Text-books which are used in the various subjects taught in the Schools, and the extent to which each Book is used in the Schools of the several Districts of Upper Canada. From the comparative view of 1848 and 1849, given at the bottom of the Table, it will be seen how steadily and rapidly the admirable series of National School Books are superseding other inferior Text-books. To this there are two exceptions: I do not think that the Elementary National Grammar is equal either to Lennie's or Kirkham's Grammar (both of which have been recommended by the Board of Education); and I have so expressed myself, from time to time, in papers emanating from this Department. Nor do I think the Elementary National Geography at all equal, in merit and adaptation to our Schools, to Morse's Geography, for reasons that I stated at length in my Annual Report for 1847, page 12. The National Geography Generalized is a comprehensive and a valuable book, and is used with great advantage in the Provincial Normal School, but is too large and expensive for young Pupils.

The great object contemplated and gained by the introduction and use of an uniform series of Text-books in the Schools, is three-fold:—1. The substitution of Books of superior value for those of inferior value, or of objectionable character. Perhaps no opinion is more unanimous among competent judges, than that many of the Books which have been used in our Schools, and are still used to some extent, are next to worthless for the accomplishment of the objects for which they are used, if not pernicious in their tendency; nor have I heard it pretended on any occasion, much less from any quarter entitled to respect, that the motley variety of School Books, which chance, time, circumstances, and itinerant vendors have strewed over our country, are comparable in excellence with the series of National School Books, which have been recommended by the Provincial Board of Education for use in all our Schools. 2. A second object contemplated by an uniform series of Text-books for Schools, is the classification of Pupils and the greater efficiency of Teaching. When there is but one series of Readers, one Arithmetic, one Geography, one Grammar, &c., used in a School, all the pupils of like attainments in such School in any one branch or subject, can be formed into the same class; and as a public speaker

can address one hundred persons as easily as he can address ten, so a Teacher can teach a class of twenty Pupils as easily as he can teach two. The fewer classes, therefore, he has in his School, the more instruction he can give on any subject and to each Pupil in a given time. But Pupils cannot be thus classified where there is a diversity of Text-books in the same subjects of instruction. The use of an uniform series of Text-books in each School, will, therefore, add greatly to the value of a Teacher's time, and to the amount of knowledge imparted to the pupils, or of mental development by appropriate exercises. And when a Teacher becomes familiar with a series of Text-books, the order of subjects and the mode of illustrating them, he can use such accustomed instruments of teaching with more ease and to greater advantage, than when new books are constantly thrust upon him. It is scarcely possible to devise a scheme more seriously to paralyze a Teacher's exertions, and lessen the value of his labours, than by denying him the means of classifying the Pupils of his School, and by distracting his attention and wasting his time in teaching them one by one, instead of teaching them by classes. 3. A third object resulting from the use of an uniform series of Text-books in the Schools, is their greater cheapness. A merchant can sell an article much cheaper when the demand for it is very large, than when the demand is limited; the publisher of a newspaper can afford it at a much less price per annum, when the circulation of it is twenty thousand copies, than when it amounts to one or two thousand. So can the publishers of School Books sell them cheap in proportion to the extent of the demand for them. The more general the demand for any one series of School Books becomes, the greater will be the competition and enterprise to supply that demand. The Books will thus be produced better in quality and lower in price. In whatever light, therefore, we view the introduction of an uniform series of good School Books, the gain—the vast gain of it—is on the side of the Pupils and their Parents.

An objection has been made to this effect:—"Admitting the desirableness and importance of having but one series of Books in each School, it does not follow that the same series of Books should be used in all the Schools of the Province; one series may be used in one Township or County, and another series may be used in another Township or County." To this I reply, first, that I do not know of more than one Series of School Books which has been used in any part of Upper Canada, or which has been commended by any party. There are isolated books on some subjects to which partiality has been expressed in some places, and perhaps, upon very just grounds, but I know of no Series of School Books on any one subject, (except the National Series recommended by the Provincial Board of Education,) which has been commended by a single Municipality or publication in Upper Canada. A good Book or two will not supply the wants of a School in which various subjects are taught, and the Pupils of which are conducted from step to step through each of those various subjects. If each Pupil should advance step by step, and from one subject to another in the order of Nature, the Text-books employed in his instruction should be constructed and connected in the same natural order. It is upon this principle that the School Books of the National Series are prepared; and this is one of the characteristics of their excellence. But I reply, secondly, to the objection above stated, that if a series of Text-books is best for the Schools in one Township or County, why is it not the best for every Township and County? The

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same ground of Common School Education is to be occupied in every County of Upper Canada; the National Books are the only series which cover the whole of that ground; why would it not then be most beneficial to use them in every County, if it be so in any one County? It is true, that the first object to be gained, is uniformity of Text-books in each School, then in each County, and then throughout the Province, as required by the reason just assigned, by the frequent removal of Teachers and Pupils from one County to another, and by a regard to the cheapness and ample supply of good Books. This view is maintained by the present able and enlightened Superintendent of Common Schools in the State of New York, the Honourable C. Morgan. In one of the concluding paragraphs of his last official Instructions, as authorized by law, he remarks, as follows:—

“It is believed, that a more propitious period could not be presented, when an earnest and systematic effort should be made to relieve our institutions of Elementary Instruction from the diversity and constant change of Text-books. Whenever such an uniformity can be extended throughout the districts [sections] of a Town [township], and throughout all the Towns of the County, it is very desirable that such extension should be made; but from the great diversity of views in relation to the relative merit of different works, the progress of this extension must necessarily be slow. The foundations may, however, be laid by the attainment of uniformity in the respective Districts, for an ultimate harmony of views and concert of action on a wider theatre.”

All Educational writers in the neighbouring States, without exception, so far as I have observed, as well as European Educationists, agree with the New York State Superintendent as to the great advantage and importance of uniform Text Books for the Schools. The difficulty with our American neighbours has been and still is, the pre-occupation of the ground by rival publishers and sellers of School Books, and the flooding of the whole Union—especially the older States—with an endless diversity of such books. The School authorities of cities and towns, and many counties, have interposed to stay the evil, and have permitted but one selected series of Text Books to be used in the Schools under their charge; successive efforts have been made by the ablest and most enlightened men in the different States, to secure this object for the whole State, by investing the Executive with authority to appoint a Board for the selection of a series of Books for the Schools in the State; but the host of book-makers and publishers, book-sellers and others interested in keeping up the variety and prices of books, have hitherto defeated the accomplishment of that object. In Upper Canada, these obstacles have existed only to a very limited extent; not a single complete series of School Books has been published or printed in this Province, except the series of National books adopted and recommended by the Board of Education; the two or three isolated School Books which have been reprinted or published, have been so notoriously inadequate, if not unsuitable to the Educational wants of the country, that they have rather been arguments for, than objections to, the introduction of an uniform and better series of Text-books. The only parties who have made any considerable opposition to the accomplishment of this object, are interested importers and vendors of foreign School Books, and those who have been influenced by them into the belief that such books were cheap. The fact is, that when certain School Books have begun to be superseded by other more attractive and

popular books of the same class, they have been sent into the Canadian market, at reduced prices in some instances, with imposing representations upon those who knew no better. It is thus, that large quantities of books have been puffed up and disposed of in Canada, which were falling into disuse, or which had become almost a nuisance in the American market. Our School law, by prohibiting the use in our Schools of all foreign books in the English Branches of Education without the express permission of the Provincial Board of Education, provides a protection for the people in the various parts of the Province against such illusions and impositions. The Board has the means of not only examining, with the utmost care, each foreign School Book proposed for use in our Schools, but also, from Official Reports and Returns made to the New York Legislature, the number of Academics and principal Schools in the State in which each School Book is now used, or has been used in past years, and to what extent the use of it may have declined or increased, or may exist in comparison of other School Books on the same subject. This is information which the people generally, or even County Boards, are not in circumstances to acquire, nor is it reasonable to suppose that they would be willing to incur the requisite labour and expense to do so. The Board of Education has shown a disposition to recommend American as well as other Books, the use of which in our Schools is likely to be beneficial. But the great diversity of Text-books in the Schools is the very evil which the New York State Superintendent so strongly deplors, and which so greatly impairs the efficiency of the Schools there. It is of great importance to preserve the Common Schools of this Country from an evil of such magnitude—apart from any political considerations whatever. In this most important element of an efficient School System—uniformity of Text-books in the Schools—we have already, and are likely to have to a much greater extent, the advantage over our American neighbours—an advantage which, in connexion with the early introduction of Normal School training amongst our Teachers, the noble spirit of progress which is evinced by the people of Upper Canada in School matters, will, I trust, in a few years place our country in a position of which every lover of it may justly be proud.

Before dismissing this topic, I desire to guard against misapprehension. In speaking so strongly on the importance of a series of uniform Text-books for the Schools, I do not refer to the amount of knowledge which may be acquired from the use of particular books. This is the least important view of the subject. It is the facilities which the use of such a series of Text-books affords to the Teacher in the classification, exercises, and advancement of his Pupils. It should never be forgotten, that it is the Teacher that makes the School. He cannot, of course, make the School without books, any more than a mechanic can work without tools. If the tools are of a good quality and suitable construction, the mechanic can work to so much the greater advantage. The Text-books are the tools which the Teacher uses in developing and moulding the resources and powers of intellect and heart committed to his charge. The quality and appropriateness of his tools are important in the successful application of his skill; but the best tools are of little importance without a skilful hand to use them. It is, therefore, on the character, ability, and skill of the Teacher, that every thing chiefly and essentially depends in the efficiency of a School. This does not, however, derogate from the importance of providing proper tools to enable the Teacher to develope

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mind, and impart knowledge, as well as Pupils to acquire it.

Modes of Teaching in the Schools are closely connected with the Text-books used, and are shown in the last three columns of Table C. If there is no uniformity of Text-books, then the individual mode of teaching—or teaching one by one—must be resorted to, and the Teacher's time and labour must be broken into as many fragments as he has pupils to teach. This is like the Minister of a Congregation undertaking to teach, by delivering, one by one, to his auditors, his counsels on each successive subject of instruction. But where there is uniformity of Text-books in a School, then, as the Pupils can be classified, the simultaneous mode—or teaching by classes—can be employed (as has been shown above) to the great advantage of all parties. In some of the Schools, and in connexion with either or both of the modes of teaching just mentioned, a third mode is adopted, namely, the Monitorial—or teaching by the aid of Monitors,—who usually consist of one or more of the most advanced pupils in each branch or subject taught. This mode of teaching owes its celebrity to Lancaster and Bell; but that celebrity, which, at one time, excited the admiration and applause of half Europe, has fallen very much and very justly into disrepute. The boasted aphorism of the system once was,—“Give us a pupil to-day, and we will return you a teacher to-morrow!” But experience soon taught parents, at the expense of their children, the absurdity of the extravagant pretension; and that, what was gained in alleged cheapness, by resorting to such a mode of teaching, was more than balanced by the loss of efficiency in the teaching itself—that the teaching of a pupil could not for a moment be placed upon a par with the teaching of a Teacher. This mode of teaching has been universally condemned on the Continent of Europe; its existence lingers in only a portion of the elementary schools of Belgium, and a few Schools in France; it has never obtained to any considerable extent in the United States, and it is falling more and more into disuse in Great Britain and Ireland. Nevertheless, where Schools are large, this agency can be employed to a limited extent, to the great advantage of pupils—to the younger pupils in the preparation of their exercises and the learning of their lessons, and to the Monitors themselves by the early practice of communicating and reviewing what they have learned. But no child should be left from day to day, much less from week to week, to the sole teaching of a pupil-monitor. This is unjust to both parents and children, as the former send and the latter go to the School, not for the teaching of another pupil, but for that of the Master. The Monitor should aid, not supersede the Master. Monitorial teaching should be an addition to, not a substitution for, the regular teaching of the School. How far this is the case in our Common Schools, where the monitorial mode of teaching obtains, I am not able to state in this Annual Report. It is however, gratifying to observe by Table C, that the Individual mode of teaching prevails in 147 fewer Schools in 1849, than it did in 1848; that the Monitorial mode of teaching also declined to the extent of 46 Schools; while the Simultaneous mode of teaching prevails in 497 more Schools in 1849, than it did in 1848—one of the early fruits of the introduction of an uniform series of Text-books in the Schools, and the discussions which have taken place on the subject. It appears that the Individual mode of teaching prevailed, in 1849, in 278 Schools; the Monitorial mode in 117 Schools; and the Simultaneous mode in 2,485 Schools.

VII.—CLASSIFICATION AND SALARIES OF TEACHERS, AND CHARACTER OF SCHOOLS.

Table D contains the return of the total number of Teachers employed in each District, City, and Town in Upper Canada, (both male and female,) their religious faith, average salaries, the certificates of qualification granted by local Superintendents and Visitors; and the character of the Schools. It appears that the total number of Teachers employed during a part or the whole of the year, was 3,209, (32 more than in 1848); of whom 2,505 were male, and 704 female Teachers—being a decrease of 2 male Teachers, and an increase of 34 female Teachers, as compared with the Returns of the preceding year. The returns under the head of Salaries of Teachers, are very defective; but in the several Districts from which returns have been received, it appears that the salaries of Male Teachers vary from £40 to £112, those of Female Teachers from £20 to £60. Under the head of Certificates of Qualification given to Teachers, there is a decrease of 59 in the number given by Visitors, and an increase of 207 in the number given by Superintendents—showing that the practice of Visitors giving Certificates (which is now abolished by law) had already begun to fall into disuse by the progress of intelligence among the Teachers and people. From the returns made under the head of Character of the Schools, nothing very decisive can be ascertained, as to the standing of the Schools—since no uniform standard has yet been fixed by law, and the classification given is simply the judgment of each local Superintendent as to the relative merits of the Schools in his District, in comparison with each other, rather than their relation to any elevated standard satisfactory even to himself. When, however, a proper classification of Teachers and Schools shall have been made, as the new Act contemplates, the returns under this head will furnish more definite, if not more satisfactory, information.

VIII.—SCHOOL HOUSES.

Table E embodies all the information which has been collected during the year relative to School Houses in each District of Upper Canada—their kinds, sizes, conditions,—the number and description of School Houses built during the year, the number rented, and the description of title by which the Common School property in the various parts of the Province is held. I regret to observe the negligence which seems to have been allowed in collecting or preparing complete returns under the several important heads of this Table. From all the Cities and Towns, and from ten of the Districts (embracing some of the most populous in the Province) there is no return whatever of the number of School Houses built during the year; and from most of the others, the returns appear to be very defective. For example, the total number of School Houses returned for 1849, is 312 less than the number returned for 1848. We cannot suppose that 312 School Houses ceased to exist in one year, especially when in the few Districts from which returns have been made, it appears that 77 new School Houses were built. Under most of those heads of information, the statistics of which are collected by the local Superintendents, rather than from the Trustees' Reports, I find the returns for this year much more defective than those of the preceding year—arising, doubtless, from the doubt and indifference produced the latter part of the year by the anticipated abolition of the office of District Superintendent. But, as imperfect as these returns are, it appears from them that there is an encouraging advancement in the condition

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and character of the School Houses. Two years since, I called the special attention of the Municipal Councils to the unsatisfactory state of the titles to Common School property. I am happy to observe by these returns, as defective as they are, that there is a decrease of 74 in the number of leasehold or rented School Sites, and an increase of 47 in the number of freeholds. Still it is lamentable to observe, that of 2,973 School Houses returned, 1,131 of them are represented as rented or held under lease.

IX.—SCHOOL VISITS.

An essential instrumentality in the universal and thorough education of the people, is the sympathy and active co-operation of the intellectual and wealthy classes. The absence of such sympathy and co-operation has been, and still is to a considerable extent, the most formidable obstacle to the attainment of that great national object. The Visitorial sections of the Common School Law were framed to develop this hitherto latent element of moral power in behalf of popular education. The result of the experiment has, thus far, been most satisfactory; and I anticipate still more potent results in future years. From Table F it appears that the number of School visits by District Superintendents during the year, was 2,955—being an advance of 140 upon those of the year 1848; that the School visits of Magistrates were 1,423—being a decrease of 36; that the School visits of District Councillors were only 974—being, however, an increase of 15; that the School visits of Clergymen were 2,855—being an increase of 594; that the number of other School visits was 7,577—being an increase of 1,229; that the total number of School Visits during the year was 15,777—being an increase on those of the preceding year of 1,942. As these visits to the Schools are voluntary on the part of all persons who make them, their number and increase may be regarded as indicating the growing interest among the more intelligent and influential classes of society, in the sound and universal Education of the rising generation.

X.—LIBRARIES, SCHOOL REQUISITES, COLLEGES, GRAMMAR AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS.

The information collected under these heads will be found in Table F. The returns under the heads of Libraries, Colleges, Grammar and Private Schools, have been voluntarily made, as they are not required by any legal enactment. But as it has been considered desirable, that in some periodical public document, a complete view of the Educational state of the country should be given; and as no attempt of the kind has been made or proposed from any other department, I have prepared, during the last three years, columns under the heads of Libraries, Colleges, Grammar and Private Schools in the blank Annual Reports transmitted to District Superintendents, requesting them to fill them up as far as they could obtain the requisite information to do so. Table F exhibits the results of these inquiries in each District in Upper Canada. The returns under the heads of Colleges and Grammar Schools are too vague and imperfect to answer any practical purpose; the same may be said of the returns of Private Schools. Yet the returns under these heads are sufficient to attest the Educational progress of the country, upon the ground not occupied by the Common Schools. It is gratifying to observe, that although no Governmental measures have been adopted for the establishment of Common School Libra-

ries, yet fifty-two have been established in several Districts—being an increase of no less than twenty-six on the returns of the preceding year. The fifty-two Common School Libraries contain 6,215 volumes—being an increase of 3,636 volumes during the year. There will also be found an encouraging increase of volumes in the Sunday School and Public Libraries reported. The total number of Libraries reported are 505—containing 68,571 volumes; being an advance of 74 Libraries and 8,694 volumes, upon the number reported the preceding year.

Under the head of School Requisites, it will be seen that 1,085 Schools are reported as having large maps—being an increase, during the year, of 389; 49 Schools as being furnished with globes—being an increase of 7; 1,330 as provided with black-boards—being an increase of 529. Nothing speaks more decisively than the furnishing of Schools with such requisites, as to the advancement which is taking place in the minds of the people in various parts of the Province, in providing good Schools and sound Education for their children. In every instance where maps, globes, and black-boards are provided for a school, it shows practically that the people have acquired correct views of the nature of a good Common School Education, and of the means of imparting it, and that they are nobly disposed to secure it to their children. This is the more praiseworthy and encouraging, as the grown up inhabitants of the country have, to a great extent, been deprived of these educational advantages themselves.

XI.—PROVINCIAL NORMAL AND MODEL SCHOOL.

In my Annual Report for 1847, I explained at large the nature of the system of instruction pursued in the Provincial Normal and Model School, and the manner of their establishment and superintendence. In my Report for 1848, I briefly adverted to the statistics, exhibiting their continued and increasing success.

As the Institution has now been in operation two years and a half, and as the Legislature has determined to place it upon a permanent footing by continuing and increasing its means of support and usefulness, and by providing liberally for procuring premises and erecting buildings, I think it due to the public to present as complete a statistical view as possible of the operations of this first Normal College for the people. This will be found in Table I, abstracts numbered 1, 2, and 3. The Institution has been open five Sessions of five months each. Abstracts, number 1, Table I, shows the number of Students applying for admission, rejected or admitted each Session; whether male or female; how many of them had previously been Teachers; how many of them received assistance, and the amount of assistance given; how many attended a second Session without assistance; how many left during each Session to take charge of Schools, or from sickness or poverty; how many were dismissed for incapacity or negligence, or excluded for misconduct; how many received regular certificates. Abstract number 2, of the same Table, shows the Districts from which the Students have come, and how many from each; and Abstract number 3, shows the Religious professions of the Students.

The Table itself sufficiently evinces the success of the experiment; but it will probably appear more satisfactory by comparing it with that of the New York State Normal School, at Albany. It will be recollected, that the population of the State of New-

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York is three millions—that of Upper Canada three-quarters of a million,—one-fourth of the population of New York. The State Normal School at Albany, has been in operation five years; that of Upper Canada two years and a-half. In each Institution there have been two Sessions or Terms each year. During the ten Sessions of the New York State Normal School, 1,861 Students have been admitted; of whom, the Executive Committee in their last Annual Report state, “428 have graduated, and 1,130 have enjoyed the advantages of the School, for a longer or shorter period.” During five Sessions of the Upper Canada Normal School, 625 Students have been admitted, of whom 299 have received regular certificates on leaving the School. Had the Upper Canada Normal School been open as many Sessions as that of the State of New York, and supposing no increase whatever in the number of Students during the last five Sessions, the number of Students in Upper Canada would have been two-thirds instead of one-fourth as many as in the State of New York. But the following Table will show the number admitted into each School during the first five Sessions of its existence :—

SESSION.	NORMAL SCHOOL OF—	
	Upper Canada.	New York.
First Session	71	98
Second Session	140	185
Third Session.....	123	197
Fourth Session.....	131	205
Fifth Session	160	178
	625	863

Now the attendance at the Upper Canada Normal School, in proportion to the populations of the two countries, should have been one-fourth of that of the New York Normal School; instead of which, it is three-fourths. When, therefore, the success of the New York State Normal School is regarded as a ground of satisfaction and congratulation to the statesmen and educationists of that State, the success of our own Normal School must be viewed with peculiar satisfaction by every true-hearted Canadian.

The conditions and engagements on which Students have been admitted into both Institutions, are precisely the same; the course of Instruction in the two Institutions is essentially the same, with two exceptions. In our Institution, practice in teaching is incorporated with the whole course of Normal School instruction, in a Model School of 300 Pupils. At Albany, the Student practices teaching only about two weeks at the close of the session, in what is called an “Experimental School” of 90 Pupils. With us, prominent attention has been given, from the commencement; to Vegetable Physiology, Agricultural Chemistry, and the Science of Agriculture, and graciously encouraged, during the last two years, by the Governor General, by means of Prizes to the best proficient in Agricultural Science. At Albany, this last subject has only engaged the practical attention of the authorities of the State Normal School during the last year. The extracts from several District Superintendents’ Reports, given in the following section, will show the influence already of our Normal School Instruction, in different parts of Upper Canada; and I believe the following paragraphs, taken from the last Annual Report (for 1849) of the Executive Committee of the State

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Normal School, at Albany, in reference to the influence of that Institution, during the last five years, may be applied with equal force to the influence of the Upper Canada Normal School during the last two years and a half:—

“It is believed that the Teachers from the Normal School, have caused great improvements in the Schools where they have taught, in regard to Reading, Spelling, and the study of Geography and Arithmetic: Drawing, Map Drawing, and Vocal Music have also been generally introduced; and in a considerable number of our Schools, Algebra and Geometry are regular studies. This marks a state of progress far in advance of what the District Schools exhibited twenty years ago, and while the Committee do not claim a tithe of this honour as due to the Normal system, they nevertheless are of opinion, that the Normal School has given additional impetus to the forward tendency, and has placed Common School Education in such a position that it cannot go backwards. From the very nature of the system, its influence must also steadily increase, and the day is not far distant when, as a legitimate effect of the Normal School, not only greater thoroughness, but also higher attainments will be demanded of the Common School Teacher.

“The history of the past five years, exhibits also a very gratifying improvement in the circumstances of the Teacher; the profession is becoming more respectable, the salaries are considerably increased, and there is a greater demand for competent Teachers, and hence, there is not among teachers that restless desire to change their occupation; many of the graduates of the Normal School have expressed their intention of making Teaching the business of their lives, declaring that their prospects in that profession were better than in any other occupation.

“The Committee, appreciating the great and growing importance of Agricultural Science, and considering it, in its elementary principles, an appropriate subject for Common School instruction—and considering also, that with the aid of suitable Text-books now—or soon to be attainable, the subject, always appropriate, has at length become feasible for such instruction, have recently assigned to it a more prominent place than it had before held in the Normal School, by making it a separate or independent branch, and requiring it to be taught as an essential or constituent part of the course of study pursued in the School. The Committee, impressed as they themselves are with the great importance of this new subject of study, hope to be able, through their Normal graduates, acting under alike impression, to cause it to be introduced into all the Schools taught by such graduates, and through their influence and that of such Schools, to cause it to be finally adopted as part of the regular course of study in all the Common Schools, at least in the rural or agricultural parts of the State.”

XII.—EXTRACTS FROM THE REPORTS OF DISTRICT SUPERINTENDENTS OF COMMON SCHOOLS, AND FROM THE REPORTS OF BOARDS OF SCHOOL TRUSTEES OF CITIES AND TOWNS.

Many of the District Superintendents and Boards of Trustees in Cities and Towns, have not accompanied their Statistical Reports with any general remarks. From the reports of those who have done so, I make the following extracts without further observation:—

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The Reverend William Fraser, Superintendent of Common Schools for the Eastern District, remarks:—

“As all papers belonging to the office under Mr. Millar are in the hands of the auditors, I am sorry to be unable to compare the progress of the Schools with their state in former years, more especially the past year; but the Report, I trust, will show a good deal of advancement.

“Many of them, I am sorry to confess, from various causes which you may well understand, are in a very low state; still the number of good Schools are rapidly on the increase, and the people are beginning to appreciate the talents of a Normal Scholar or an able Teacher. So far as I have had to advise on this score, I have uniformly found the people docile and easily led; and with some alterations in the School law, the great evil of unfit Teachers might soon be removed.

“But I would here state, as beyond all doubt, that although we may have alterations and changes in School matters, nothing short of the Free-School system will truly elevate the country; and this would, I am confident, do it in a few years. For example, this District received, during the past year, public money for nearly 15,000 scholars, while not more than one-half of that number has ever entered a School House from the one end of the year to the other. Now, change the system, and let all contribute their share of the provision, and then there is no fear but they will endeavour to participate in it. About £4,000 are expended in this District in giving a little education to less than one-half of the children within School age, and that attended with a great deal of trouble to Trustees and others. Add from one-fourth to one-fifth more on the Free School system, and you do away with a world of trouble to all parties, and you educate all in place of one-half; and by making good Schools, their efficiency will be doubled to those who may attend them. The efforts put forth by a few are almost lost on the masses, for although some of them are raised out of the degradation of ignorance and idleness, yet as these few have to associate, marry, and mingle with the ignorant mass, they become one with them; and so nothing will effectually do, but a fulcrum that will raise the whole mass of the juvenile population together. This is possible—perfectly within our reach, as well as in New York and the States of New England. Yea, and our population are now perfectly prepared to receive it, and far more willing than when they received the first assessment for School purposes. I pleaded for the principle in the Council, and over all the Eastern District, and not a single man has met me yet to say a word against it. Now, if in a District in which the Gaelic and the Dutch are both barriers to general knowledge, and that to so great an extent, should we not expect other Districts perfectly prepared for immediate legislation on this subject? Every well-informed man must see that this question is merely a question of time in Upper Canada; and as the time is come, and while our neighbours are setting us such a noble example, let us not remain a century behind. Principles, both civil and educational, as well as religious, have to wait their time; to try them before-hand, generally proves abortive; but now the time for this great work is come, and I trust will not be lost by any false step, or more useless experiment.”

Thomas Higginson, Esquire, Superintendent of Common Schools for the Ottawa District, remarks:—

“Respecting the School Architecture of this District it may be truly said, that except in a few localities where houses have been recently erected, the accommodation is altogether inadequate to the purposes for which it was intended. Small buildings put up in haste, without room, light, warmth, or proper furniture, is a serious obstacle to the labours of the Teacher, and a drawback on the successful progress of the Scholars, and is withal an evil which will require time to remove.

“Respecting Education in general in this District, it may be safely asserted that its progress is positive and encouraging. The necessity of Education seems to have taken hold of public sentiment. A willingness to be assessed, seems to be general with persons of wealth; and many Trustee Corporations are having their sections assessed for rate-bill and other expenses, without even an attempt at opposition. And it does appear that the present moment is most favourable to introduce the system of Free Schools based on general taxation. It is a system universally approved of, and must ultimately become the law of the land. Let it be done now. Besides, it is extremely desirable, when amendments are about to be made in the School system, that it should be placed on a permanent basis, so that the public mind may not be, as hitherto, distracted with perpetual changes.

“Formerly, there was a very apparent defect, in having the Pupils learn rather by memory than the understanding; subsequently, an effort has been made to correct this evil, and I believe the improvement has, in numerous instances, been both satisfactory and decided.

“It may be proper to urge upon the Board of Education the necessity of preparing a Geography and History of Canada, for the use of the Schools. It is a matter of regret, that while we can learn from our Text-books something of almost every other country, we can learn nothing of our own; and it is deeply to be regretted that some person of talent has not, ere this, prepared such a work,—pointing out our country's advantages, natural, social, and political. Such a work would be a secure basis whereon our young people could and would rest their loyalty and patriotism; such a work would develop events and circumstances around which the associations of heart and memory might cluster, as around a common centre, making us what we should be, what we require to be, and what we have never yet been,—a united, a prosperous, and a contented people.”

The Reverend James Padfield, Superintendent of Common Schools for the Bathurst District, remarks:—

“The attention of the Teachers to their duties, their success in discharging them, and the progress of the Pupils in the Common Schools generally throughout the District, this year, have been very satisfactory. In visiting the Schools, I have frequently been gratified with the readiness and accuracy of the Scholars, in answering the questions put to them in the various studies in which they were engaged. In English Grammar, in Geography, and in Arithmetic the progress is general and highly creditable both to Teachers and Pupils. There is also great improvement in the other branches usually taught; and the friends of the young deprive themselves of much pleasure by the infrequency of their visits to the Common School,—which cannot but be regarded as a most valuable Institution, well worthy

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of the deep attention of the patriot and the philanthropist.

"The importance, indeed, of such an elementary course of instruction as is generally pursued in our Common Schools, has, of late, been more duly appreciated than it was some years ago—though by no means sufficiently so yet. There are still too many who lose sight of the great advantages to be derived, both by individuals and the community at large, from the instructions of the Common Schools, from securing a judicious selection of Teachers, and from providing the necessary supply of books and other School requisites.

"But it is a great point gained to have awakened even so much attention as is now in exercise, to a subject so intimately connected with the well-being of society, as the right education of the rising generation, though much yet remains to be done on all sides for the furtherance of so important an end. Though a more generous outlay is needed on the part of parents and guardians of children; though a better educated class of Teachers than those now employed is desirable; and though a greater degree of attention to the proper construction of School Houses, and to the best modes of fitting them up, and furnishing them with the apparatus necessary for the effective communication of instruction is absolutely necessary; yet much has been accomplished during the last three years, and there is promise of still further improvement in many parts of the District.

"In forwarding to you probably my last official communication, I beg to thank you for your uniform kindness and attention to every application I have had to make to you; and to convey my best wishes for the welfare and prosperity of the Common Schools of Canada, and for yours, as their steady, tried, and enlightened friend."

Richey Waugh, Esquire, Superintendent of Common Schools for the Johnstown District, remarks:—

"The Report shows that there is still much need of improvement in the Common Schools of this District, although they have advanced much during the last few years. There were not 100 schools in 1843, now there are 204. We have also better school houses and a supply of suitable books. The great difficulty is to supply them with efficient Teachers. The Normal School has done much, and will do more to remedy this evil; but in addition to this assistance, the people must make a difference between the competent Teacher, and the person who takes to the occupation merely as a shift for the time, without any previous training for the business, and I am sorry to have to add, in many instances, without even the advantages of a good education. A person competent to take charge of a school will not think of spending his life in that pursuit for £35 or £40 a year. In some few sections, good teachers are engaged at a higher salary than this; and even the penurious are satisfied when they see the advantages of this plan. The few Normal School students that are in this District employed as teachers, give sufficient evidence of the utility of that Institution to both the teachers and the taught. Teachers trained there can command a much higher salary than those of the same literary qualifications, but destitute of system in their mode of instruction.

"As the official connections between us is about to cease, I beg to give you my sincere thanks for the kind and ready manner in which, at all times, you have given me your advice, and assisted me in the difficulties attending the office of District Superintendent of Common Schools; and may the Divine blessing rest upon your labours (heretofore so successful) in the cause of general education."

John Strachan, Esquire, Superintendent of Common Schools for the Midland District, remarks:—

"With regard to the general improvement during the past year, I am happy to state that it is considerable; and that the parents, in general, seem to take a more lively interest in the cause of education. There are a few excellent schools in this District, but I find it very difficult to obtain really good teachers. The system of instruction adopted in almost all the schools, is simultaneous and mutual."

William Hutton, Esquire, Superintendent of Common Schools for the Victoria District, remarks:—

"Upon comparing my Report with that of last year, you will observe a very great improvement; for though the school population has increased only about five per cent., the number of scholars in attendance exceeds twelve and a half per cent.; and the increase in the use of the National Books is many hundred per cent., and I find the number of them used in a school a great criterion of its grade. Where there is an intellectual teacher to communicate the pleasing and useful information contained in them, or rather to direct the children to imbibe it themselves, they improve very rapidly. The old system of putting unintelligible books—such as the English Reader—before them that they may learn to string hard words together at a gallop, and be nothing the wiser, except for the mechanical operation, is nearly exploded in this District, and the *educere* system fast taking its place. Instead of being the hated scenes of slavish and enslaving mental toil, almost unproductive of return, many of our schools are now the theatre of constant intellectual pastime. Wherever the Trustees are fortunate enough to procure a Normal School teacher, or one having a knowledge of the system pursued at the Normal School, we see great energy and a spirit of emulation infused amongst the scholars, conducing greatly to their happiness as well as advantage; and the schools are consequently well filled and regularly attended; and their studies made interesting and pleasing. Wherever I have found these teachers (and we have about a dozen of them in this District) the parents always tell me with great satisfaction that heretofore they could scarcely hire their children to go to school, but now they cannot hire them to stay at home. The value of the Normal Institution is beyond all price, and if you never did any other good in the world as a public man, than establish that Institution and place it in its present most effective position, you would deserve the lasting gratitude of your fellow-countrymen."

The Reverend James Baird, Superintendent of Common Schools for the Newcastle District, remarks, that,—

"Whatever some may say against the Common School system, I for one must say that Canada, with the exception of its towns, would be a mass of ignorance without Common Schools, humble as many of them are."

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Henry A. Clifford, Esquire, Superintendent of Common Schools for the Simcoe District, remarks:—

“I am happy to say that each succeeding year furnishes proof in this District of the good effects that have arisen from the school laws: the apathetic feeling first exhibited by the people in reference to educational matters has decidedly changed into something like a desire not only to continue laws to encourage our schools, but also to elevate them in character and usefulness; and I consequently find that the number of our first class schools has nearly doubled; that of the second class has trebled; and that of the third class has diminished in nearly the same ratio, so that the townships of West Gwillimbury, Tecumseth, Inisfil, Vespra, Tiny, St. Vincent, and Orillia, now boast of schools in which the teachers are capable of imparting a thorough English, and, in some instances, a good classical education. Contrast this with the state of these townships six years ago, when in four of them not a single school was kept continuously in operation; and when, in several townships in the District, not one had been established.

“I have now to thank you most cordially for your frequent kind and attentive instructions, as well as personal condescension, and to express my regret that this will probably be the last time I shall have the pleasure of communicating with you on the subject you have evidently at heart—the religious, moral, and useful training of the youth of the country—a subject on which I hope you will ever meet the warmest support and assistance of every enlightened individual in it.”

Dexter D'Everardo, Esquire, Superintendent of Common Schools for the Niagra District, remarks:—

“The condition of the Public Schools during the past year has, I think, improved to a greater extent than during any previous year, notwithstanding the discouragement to those most active in the cause of education produced by the unfortunate legislation of the last session of Parliament.

“This improvement has been brought about mainly through the introduction of a larger number of qualified Teachers than had previously been employed, and by means of the more general use of the valuable series of Reading books recommended by the Board of Education.

“The demand for teachers from the Normal School considerably increased during the year; and it gives me pleasure to add, that the reputation acquired by those who came from that institution, and taught in 1848, has been fully sustained by those employed in 1849.”

Patrick Thornton, Esquire, Superintendent of Common Schools for the Gore District, remarks:—

“The Schools in this District have generally, during the past year, retained their former standing, and many of them have been steadily on the advance.

“The change of the School Law has been the cause of considerable confusion and some dissatisfaction. It does not seem, generally speaking, to have been a popular measure. It must be obvious to every one who has duly studied the matter, or who may have had experience as a practical educator, that no improved system of education can be carried out under

the school law (12 Vic., chap. 93), as it now stands. I trust that due attention will be paid to its amendment during the session of Parliament.”

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Alexander Allan, Esquire, Superintendent of Common Schools for the Wellington District, remarks:—

“I have the honour to transmit my Annual School Report for the Wellington District, for the year 1849:—

The gross amount assessed on the District to meet the government annual grant (£848 15s. 3d.) was. £1,302 0 0

Less—16½ per cent. deducted to pay the Collectors and School Superintendent, &c.,..... 214 16 7

Amount divided among the Schools, £1,087 3 5

“Besides the above assessment, several of the school sections have been taxed, some to pay the whole of the teachers' salary, and some to pay part only.

“Education is still progressing, but much progress cannot be looked for while the greater part of the schools is taught only for six months in the year, commencing about the 1st of October, and ending the 1st of April in the following year.

“As the great advantage attending free schools is every day becoming more apparent, (as an instance, in this village of Preston, the school increased from 25 to 110 on becoming free,) it might deserve consideration whether School Trustees should not be imperatively required to tax the section to the extent of at least twice the amount of the school grant.”

The Reverend William Clarke, Superintendent of Common Schools for the Talbot District, remarks:—

“There is an almost unanimous feeling in this District in favor of free schools, the only obstacle now being the inequality of the present assessment law. I congratulate you on the marked success of your exertions for this object; and I trust the time is not far distant when this boon will be realized in Canada West.

“I have also to inform you, that the educationists of this District hope that the School Act of last Session will be repealed on the meeting of Parliament, and that the Act of 1846 will be continued in its general features, as they believe that nothing more is required than some amendments which may be dictated by sound judgment and practical experience, beyond adapting it to the provisions of the Municipal Council Act.”

The Reverend W. H. Landon, Superintendent of Common Schools for the Brook District, remarks:—

“You will not fail to be gratified at the great advance we have made towards securing an uniformity of books, in a single year. In every school now, the National Reading books are used; and in more than one half they are used exclusively, while in the rest, the exception only relates to the spelling book which some Teachers cannot yet dispense with.

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"I have no doubt but that there are a good many more Libraries than appear in the Report, and the good they have done and are doing can scarcely be overstated, whether in a moral or intellectual point of view. They are, indeed, preparing the youth for those works which will be more appropriate for our Common School Libraries, when properly established."

William Elliot, Esquire, Superintendent of Common Schools for the London District, remarks:—

"The report, if not precisely correct, in all its details, is yet a very fair statement of the general educational circumstances of the District. It will appear, I believe, upon the whole, that the schools are gradually, though slowly advancing. There appears, however, an exception in respect of the salaries of the teachers, which seem to be somewhat less upon the whole than they were last year. I am at a loss to account for this falling off, because my memoranda as to the salaries of the teachers who happened to be employed in the various schools when I visited them, had led me to suppose that the average of the salaries was higher than for 1848.

"I regard the Normal School as one of the most potent agencies we have for the improvement of the schools. The superiority of the teachers who have passed through a course of training in that institution is so manifest, that for my part I cannot see how any unprejudiced observer can doubt it. Still there is an immense amount of prejudice and ignorance to master before the schools can generally be put upon an efficient footing. It is only here and there that we find a section where a majority of the inhabitants will forego the temptation of having a cheap Teacher. "Will he take \$10 a month and board round?" is a query which generally goes much further in deciding the selection of a Teacher than, "can he give my child that education which will extend its influence far into after years—which will mainly decide whether the now pliant mind of that child shall be trained to discharge the duties of a life successfully or not?"

"The attendance at the schools is still, as in former years, very low. Out of 16,547 children returned as resident, only 9,283 are reported as having been in attendance at the schools. I confess I am astounded when I look at this statement, and can hardly bring myself to believe that 7,264 children of school age, have not been at school during the year in this District,—with the exception of the few who maybe have attended private seminaries. But be the statement correct or not, it is an astounding one, and shows how much there is to be done before there can be a general diffusion of even the very inferior education now generally imparted. I believe a very different result would appear, if the present obnoxious system of rate-bill were abolished and the schools either supported by general taxation, or by an uniform rate levied by the Trustees upon all the children resident in the section without reference to their being sent to school or not.

"While I would prefer Free Schools—that is, schools entirely supported by the general taxation of property—to any other scheme, yet I apprehend such a legislative step would be scarcely compatible with the present state of public feeling. And in such case, I think that decidedly the next best alternative to adopt, would be the conferring upon the Trustees the power to levy an uniform rate-bill upon every

child in the section, with power to exempt the indigent. It is not difficult to see how cheaply a school might be supported under such a system. For example, take an ordinary section numbering eighty children. Now a teacher competent to give a fair rudimental education—very much superior to the average now given—can be got for \$20 a month, or £60 a year. Now suppose the public aid to such a School to be £15 a year—I mean including the legislative school grant and the municipal assessment—and it is a less sum than such a section usually receives; then there will be £45 to make up, and this divided among eighty children would be 11s. 3d. for each child a year. But suppose that it should be thought proper to exempt one in five out of the whole number, from payment, then there would be 14s. 0½d. for each of the remaining sixty-four children to pay—or say, 3s. 6½d. per quarter—a sum which appears very small when compared to the amount which rate-bills at present reach, owing to the small attendance, being often 7s. 6d. or 10s., and even more, per quarter, for a Teacher with £60 a year.

"The increasing number of valuable teachers sent forth from the Normal School, and the enlightenment of the public mind as to the advantages of education, are two powerful agencies for the advancement of our schools, which are in successful progression. And I hope the abolition of the present system of rate-bill, and the substitution of something better will soon form a third.

"I have little more to say, but this being the last official report which I am likely to have the honor to transmit in connection with the schools of the District. I will add, that I can look back over nearly five years of official experience, and observe a decided improvement in the schools of this District, and in the public mind in reference to them. For instance, the numerous local disputes which were once so destructive to the progress of the schools, are now comparatively hushed. No one is now heard to contend against the ordinary taxation in support of the schools. Better supplies of the National Books are provided; and a greater number of well informed and useful Teachers are at work. Of course, I must refer to the old exception, that much—very much—remains to be done. But it is, at least, gratifying to observe that there has been an advancement upon the right side. And perhaps I may be permitted, upon this occasion, to express my high opinion of the ability with which the educational interests of the Province at large have been presided over; and to acknowledge the attention with which my official communications with the department have ever been received."

George Duck, Junior, Esquire, Superintendent of Common Schools for the Western District, remarks:—

"An unfortunate necessity which exists in a thinly settled part of the country like this, of making the school sections, although including a large extent of territory, sufficiently circumscribed to place its few residents within reasonable distance of a school, is one of the greatest difficulties which lies in the way; and to this may be added, as a consequence, the want of sufficient ability on the part of the employers to pay good Teachers. The small amount received from the school fund and the limited number of inhabitants residing within these sections, debars them from offering anything like a fair remuneration to an able instructor. The consequences can be easily imagined: an inferior Teacher is employed, a few

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only of the children attend the school, and a very small benefit if derived. Children become so useful to their parents at an early age, that they are speedily withdrawn from the only opportunities for receiving instructions, and the ignorant child becomes an ignorant man; and if he is not careless as to whether his children receive the benefit of education, he does not take so deep an interest in it as their future welfare demands.

"It is, however, cheering to find that the increasing prosperity of the country brings with it an increasing attention to school affairs. The result supposed as above, would certainly follow as a matter of course, in the thinly settled sections alluded to, did it not happen that, notwithstanding the ignorance and prejudice so prevalent, there is a silent, but sure working, under current of feeling, that an improved education is truly essential to the proper enjoyment and use of increasing wealth. And in looking at the older and more settled parts of Canada, now benefitted and adorned by numerous schools, while pointing them out to the philanthropist, it will be a pleasing task to reflect upon the various improving phases which public education has presented in these localities, from the time when the first step was taken towards its introduction; from the time when the humble log hut with its roof of bark and slab floor, was the representative of the present well-arranged and handsome school house, with its numerous conveniences for the improvement as well as the health of the scholars.

"That Canada will improve, and improve rapidly, in the character of her schools, seems beyond a doubt. Although various Acts of Parliament have been introduced for the regulating and systemizing this great object, there has generally been manifested by the people of this District, notwithstanding the frequently expressed disapprobation at so many changes, a disposition to assist, rather than to retard, the operation of any Statute contemplating such an object. That changes were or were not necessary in any system introduced of late years, would hardly become me to say, more particularly when we reflect that scarcely one could be said to have received a fair trial. But under the operation of either, the schools have flourished, although in richer settlements to a more satisfactory degree than in the poorer localities.

"In conclusion, and in offering these remarks, (remarks in all probability the last which I shall thus do myself the honor of submitting to you in my official capacity,) I beg leave most respectfully to express my sincere and favourable opinion of the many ways and means adopted by you to improve the state of education in the Upper Province. That it has flourished, is an undoubted fact; and such success is indebted to the frequency with which the subject has been brought before the public. In any school Act brought into operation, much depends upon the manner in which the various grades of supervision are provided for. It is obvious, that a system of superintendence is necessary to a school system; and while the means of communication from the lowest functionary, through the necessary grades, to the highest, should be attentively considered, it is certain that no Act of Parliament, however ample in its details, could supply the beneficial results derived from the active endeavours of the zealous friend to diffuse the great good which any system so important as public instruction ought to contemplate."

CITIES AND TOWNS.

The Board of School Trustees for the City of Toronto, remarks:—

"Owing to the City Council having declined to assess for an amount sufficient to keep the schools open as free schools for the whole year, the City Common Schools were not re-opened until July 1st (having been closed twelve months); but under all this disadvantage, and the appearance of the cholera, the number of children of both sexes who received instruction at the city schools, falls little short of 2,000; while the actual daily attendance, as returned monthly, averages 1,600 children.

"The system of free admission has worked well in the city, as regards the beneficial operation of the schools upon the children of the labouring and middle classes. It is with regret, therefore, that the Board have found themselves constrained to revert to monthly dues to be paid by the pupils, as the only means whereby the schools could be regularly continued open for the whole of the current year, 1850."

R. S. Henderson, Esquire, Superintendent of Common Schools for the City of Kingston, remarks:—

"In 1846 this City was divided into seven school sections; the number of Common Schools within these was 7; and the number of children taught there, 622; and the available funds for the support of the Teachers, was £415 18s. 4d. About £50 was collected from tuition fees and rate-bill. The whole amount paid to the teachers was £466 10s., which would average £66 to each teacher, if there were no separate schools in the sections; for which the law provided.

"In 1847, the Act was amended so far as it related to Cities, and provision made for the appointment of a Board of Trustees for each City, to whom the sole management of the schools should be entrusted. The practical working of this system for more than two years, has proved its superiority over the former plan. This year the City was apparently divided into four School Sections, in which were established ten schools—five male and five female—all of which were receiving the public money in proportions of £50 to male, and £30 to female teachers. This year there were educated 720 children under the age of 16 years—being an increase of 98 over that of the previous year. The Legislative school grant was £182 19 8 $\frac{1}{2}$, and the City assessment £202,—about £30 less than the funds for school purposes in 1846; the total collected by rate-bill, was £80 2s. 4d., or about £8 to each school Teacher for the year; or about 2s. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. in the aggregate for each scholar for a period of twelve months. The average annual salary of each teacher was about £45. Of the total aggregate number of pupils in attendance, 420 were boys, and 300 were girls—of whom 20 were admitted to the schools as free scholars. The average attendance in each school was 72—viz:—42 boys and 30 girls.

"In 1848, by the published report of the Secretary to the Board, there were the same number of teachers engaged as in 1847, who receives the same salaries respectively, in addition to the tuition fees. This year there were 500 pupils daily attending the schools. Of these, 200 were free scholars, being an increase of 180 over 1846; these, it is believed, were prin-

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tion and fame,—have all given way to an enlightened philanthropy—a more generous and paternal feeling, that recognizes in the humblest a right to approximate to the Divine image, not only in His great characteristic, holiness, but in His equally great attribute, intelligence.”

The Board of School Trustees for the City of Hamilton, remarks, that,—

“Taking into consideration there were 868 children on the roll in the six common schools during the year 1849, there could not be less than 1,200 children whose names were entered as pupils in the Grammar School, Burlington Ladies' Academy, and the 26 private schools during the same period; making altogether 2,068 scholars who received instruction in the above schools during the year 1849 in this city.

“As we have ten Sunday schools, whose average attendance cannot be less than 800; and as a considerable number of the labourers' children receive their principal instruction in them, it is gratifying to report that few are without the blessings of education in Hamilton.”

The Board of School Trustees for the Town of London, remarks:—

“The four common schools are now, January 1st, 1850, united in one large and commodious building of brick, built on a five acre block, granted to the town for the use of the schools by the Government. The cost of erecting the school will be about £1,800 currency, and will be capable of containing from 700 to 800 pupils. Three male and three female Teachers are now employed; the female and male scholars are instructed in separate apartments.”

The Board of School Trustees for the Town of Brantford, remarks:—

“The School Trustees for the Town of Brantford beg to remark, that the school accommodation being inadequate to the wants of the increasing school population of the town, they contracted, in September last, for the erection of a two story brick building, capable of containing at least 400 children, at a cost of about £700—one half of that amount to be paid on the completion of the building, out of the assessments for 1849, and the balance to be paid out of the assessment for 1850. Of that amount, the contractor has already received £300; and the Trustees expect to take possession of the building the 1st of March, 1850. The assessment for the years 1849 and 1850 must consequently be high; but the Trustees indulge the hope that the building will be both a credit and a benefit to the town and sufficient to meet the wants of the rising generation for years to come.”

XIII.—GENERAL REMARKS.

This Report concludes the three years' operations of the School Act of 1846, (9 Victoria, chapter 20,) and the two years' operations of the City and Town School Act of 1847, (10 and 11 Victoria, chapter 19,) the former Act having come into full force in January, 1847, and the latter in January, 1848. While the statistical part of this Report presents a tabular view of the operations of these Acts during the year

1849, the Tables 1, 2, and 3 in the Appendix exhibit not only the disposition of the Legislative school grant for 1849, but the progress of the Common Schools (independent of the Normal School) in Upper Canada during the whole period of the operations of these School Acts, and the state and progress of education in connection with all the Educational Institutions of the Country since 1842,—as far as it has been possible to obtain information. The other documents in the Appendix show some of the means which have been employed to give effect and efficiency to the School laws. Notwithstanding the humiliating and appalling fact that of the 253,364 children, between the ages of five and sixteen in Upper Canada, upwards of 100,000 are returned as not attending any School; there are strong grounds of hope, and circumstances of encouragement for the future, to which I desire to advert in these concluding general remarks.

1. The principle of taxation for the support of Schools is now universally admitted in Upper Canada—is not opposed by a single municipality, or newspaper of any description—but is regarded as a public necessity, as much so as taxation for the support of government itself. Since 1840, no inconsiderable opposition has been made to the introduction of this principle as an indispensable condition of receiving public aid for the support of common schools. It has been strongly opposed in some parts of the Province within the last five years. To the honour of those public men who staked their parliamentary standing upon an adherence to it, the principle has triumphed, and it may now be regarded, not only as the settled opinion of the country, but as a principle of voluntary action in all municipalities.

2. The progress of the application of this principle of taxation for the support of common schools, is another encouraging ground of hope for the future. In 1842, the gross amount available for the salaries of Teachers in Upper Canada, was £41,500; the gross amount available for that purpose in 1849, was £88,478. The Legislative School grant was the same both years—a little less than £20,000. The rest was raised by local voluntary taxation, in the municipalities and School Sections—an increase of more than 300 per cent. in seven years; and that for teachers' salaries alone, irrespective of the yearly increasing sums expended in the erection of school houses, and various incidental expenses of the schools. I am not aware of any State or Province in America, in which anything like the same progress has been made in this respect.

3. The extent to which the principle of taxation for the support of schools in particular municipalities and School divisions, is also a significant indication of past and future advancement. In many parts of the Province, the principal of poll-tax or rate-bill upon children attending school is falling into disrepute, and the principle of rate according to property for the entire support of the school, making it free to all children of school age, is obtaining, and promises soon to become prevalent throughout the land—thus assuring to each of its children the birthright to a good education. The papers which I have put forth two successive years for the promotion of this greatest of all social and national interests, are given in the Appendix, Nos. 6 and 7.

4. The increase in the attendance of pupils at the schools, is likewise a ground of thankfulness and en-

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couragement. The whole number of children of school age attending the Common Schools in Upper Canada in 1842, was 65,978; in 1849, it was 137,633.

5. Without taking into account the better qualifications of the teachers, and higher character of the schools, to a very great extent, three additional agencies have been brought into operation during the last three years; the extensive use of an uniform series of valuable text-books for the schools—the Provincial Normal School—and the Journal of Education.

6. The doings of the people of Upper Canada, as compared with those of the people of the State of New York, in proportion to population, notwithstanding the newness of our school system. It has been shown in preceding sections of this Report, that while the population of Upper Canada is one-fourth that of the State of New York, we have had three-fourths as many students in the Normal School during a like period; that the average time of keeping the common schools open during the last school year, throughout the whole State, was eight months in New York, while in Upper Canada, it was nine months and one-third of a month; that while the amount available from all sources in the State of New York for the salaries of School Teachers, during the last year, was £156,364; in Upper Canada, it was £88,478; more than one-half that of the State of New York, with one-fourth of the population.

7. The decline of party spirit, and the cordial and patriotic feeling evinced by the great majority of all persuasions and parties in the country to unite their

best exertions and influence for the diffusion of education and knowledge among the children and youth of the land; a feeling which must be greatly strengthened by the example of the leading men of different parties in the Legislature during their recent deliberations on the school law.

8. The very greatly increased facilities which the new School Law affords for promoting the objects and interests of every department of our common school system, together with the satisfactory conviction which the calm and protracted consideration which was bestowed upon its leading provisions in the Legislature, and the assent of all parties to them, must produce in the public mind the satisfactory conviction, that all the great principles and features of our school system may be considered as settled; and that it now remains for all lovers of their country and their offspring, to give the provisions of the law the greatest possible effect, and bestow upon all the children of the land the best possible education.

To contribute in ever so humble a degree to this greatest good and highest glory of my native country, I desire, with renewed confidence and devotion, to consecrate my life.

I have the honour to be,
Your Excellency's most obedient
and humble servant,

E. RYERSON.

EDUCATION OFFICE,
Toronto, 8th August, 1850.

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PART II.—STATIS-

STATISTICAL SCHOOL REPORTS FROM THE DISTRICTS.

TABLE A.—SCHOOL SECTIONS

DISTRICTS, CITIES, AND INCORPORATED TOWNS.	NUMBER OF SECTIONS AND SCHOOLS.		SCHOOL											
	Number of School Sections.	Number of Schools in Operation.	Apportionment from the Legislative School Grant.			Amount imposed by the Municipal Councils.			Amount received from Collectors.			Amount imposed by Rate-Bill.		
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Eastern	200	161	1013	3	8	1089	9	9½	1089	9	9½	2558	14	9½
Cornwall	6	6	30	16	8	30	0	0	30	0	0	50	11	7½
Ottawa	58	45	279	2	4½	349	19	8½	386	19	3½	498	4	11½
Johnstown	206	204	1156	5	0	1489	17	0	1489	17	0	2158	13	4½
Brockville	3	3	57	16	3	47	3	9½	47	3	9½	39	6	9½
Prescott	4	4	36	9	0½	87	17	7½	87	17	7½	45	3	0
Bathurst	146	116	750	0	5	874	13	9	786	5	6½	2478	2	0
Dalhousie	74	68	392	10	2	423	3	9	423	3	9	887	14	7½
Bytown	6	8	68	5	11									
Midland	180	176	1077	3	3	1429	3	11½	1237	17	5½	2326	16	6½
Kingston	10	10	223	10	10	226	0	2	226	9	2	80	2	4
Prince Edward	99	93	434	5	9	457	10	2	457	10	2	1096	5	2
Pictou	4	4	38	10	10	61	10	5½	61	10	5½			
Victoria	114	112	616	13	4	698	1	6	650	7	0	1250	0	0
Belleville	4	4	54	2	3	230	11	10	230	11	10			
Newcastle	184	184	1156	5	0	1147	8	6	1145	8	6	3578	2	11½
Cobourg	5	5	73	4	7	105	0	0	105	0	0	202	7	1
Port Hope	4	4	40	1	8	40	1	8	40	1	8	131	10	0
Home	302	294	2203	14	8½	2378	12	0½	2378	12	0½	4575	19	0½
Toronto	15	15	428	19	2	474	7	6	474	7	6			
Colborne	100	98	578	2	6	810	12	9	719	12	9	868	8	4½
Simcoe	107	93	637	11	1½	710	17	9	650	14	11	1298	5	8
Gore	190	188	1390	0	10½	1510	8	6	1438	10	0	4366	13	8½
Hamilton	6	6	190	0	2½	190	0	0	190	0	0	241	18	13
Brantford	2	2	48	5	1	457	19	1	399	13	10	48	7	2
Dundas	1	1	46	5	0	50	0	0	50	0	0	48	13	7
Niagara	183	180	950	13	4½	1818	0	0	1818	0	0	2742	8	4½
Niagara	4	4	61	2	6½	341	13	3	341	13	3			
St. Catharines	6	6	61	1	0	255	8	11	255	8	11	91	17	10
Talbot	95	94	515	19	11	948	0	0½	946	16	1	1105	6	9
Brock	136	136	708	7	11	918	10	7	918	10	7	2457	4	0
Wellington	120	113	847	15	3	1077	11	9½	1077	11	9½	1662	1	9½
London	225	220	1193	9	10	1513	4	0	1513	4	0	2589	7	7
London	4	4	115	12	6	747	12	2½	247	12	2½	205	10	0
Huron	65	64	422	11	5	1062	6	4	590	17	1½	559	16	7½
Western	172	146	925	3	1	1087	14	4	1087	14	4	1818	5	1
Grand Total for 1849.....	3036	2871	£18922	16	6	25145	1	4½	23539	12	5	42011	19	1
Grand Total for 1848.....	2959	2800	19247	18	4	23654	4	7½	23197	9	3½	38709	3	0½
Increase or Decrease	77	71	£425	1	10	1490	16	8½	342	3	1½	3242	16	0½
	Increase.	Increase.	Dec.			Inc.			Inc.			Inc.		

The Reports from the Districts of Colborne, Midland, Prince Edward, and Gore; and from The difficulties which existed in regard to the Corporation of Bytown is alleged as the cause of no for 1849.

* None reported.

N.B.—The foregoing Table exhibits a very gratifying increase over the previous year, under action of the people themselves in the support of the Common Schools. The Table does not include a Statement of the Expenditure for the payment of Teachers' Salaries, and the number of Schools

-TICAL REPORT.

CITIES, AND INCORPORATED TOWNS IN UPPER CANADA, 1849.

AND SCHOOLS—MONEYS.

MONEYS.

Amount Received from Rate-Bill.	Former Years' Balances, &c., added to the Legislative School Grant.			Total Amount available for Teachers' Salaries.			Total Amount paid Teachers.			Balances still unpaid.			Balance Reported in Local Superintendent's hands.			Total Annual Salaries of Teachers.				
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		
2558	14	9½	30	13	9½	4902	1	6½	4643	1	4½	49	0	2½	41	1	1½	5870	0	0
50	11	7½	72	0	0	183	8	3½	183	8	3½							210	0	0
498	4	11½	37	14	7½	1152	1	3½	1094	17	4½	57	3	10½	20	0	4	1350	0	0
2158	13	4½	95	3	6½	4839	18	11	4801	2	9½	38	16	1½	38	16	1½	5500	0	0
39	6	9½				144	6	10	144	6	10							150	0	0
45	3	0	7	4	4½	176	8	0½	176	8	0½							185	0	0
2478	2	0				4014	7	11½	3899	0	4	115	7	7½	29	0	11½	4165	0	0
834	8	11½	77	9	8	1727	12	6½	1704	1	8½	23	10	10	14	12	1	2035	0	0
						68	5	11	33	15	0	34	10	11	34	10	11	100	0	0
2926	16	0½	292	7	3	4934	4	6	4925	14	4½	8	10	1½				5760	0	0
80	2	4				530	2	4	400	0	0	130	2	4	50	0	0	500	0	0
1096	5	2	185	2	11½	2173	4	0½	1859	14	2	313	9	10				3197	0	0
						100	1	3½	76	8	6	23	12	9½	23	12	9½	105	0	0
1248	10	10	174	11	2	2690	2	4	2580	18	0½	109	4	3½	109	4	3½	3050	0	0
						323	11	7	278	17	6	44	14	1	31	3	1	300	0	0
3277	8	5½	338	18	3½	5918	0	3	5615	12	0	302	8	3	18	3	7½	7020	0	0
202	7	1				380	11	8	379	8	3	1	3	5				380	0	0
131	10	0	6	10	0	218	3	4	211	13	4	6	10	0				220	0	0
4575	19	0½	68	5	2½	9226	11	0	9226	11	0							12567	0	0
						898	6	8	787	10	0	110	16	8	100	0	0	1575	0	0
768	8	4½	111	17	5	2178	1	0	1818	10	6	359	10	6½	51	17	5	3004	0	0
1098	5	8	315	8	9½	2702	0	6	2524	10	7	177	9	11	177	9	11	3500	0	0
4366	13	8½	220	7	9	7415	12	4	6929	14	9½	485	17	6½	115	7	11	8050	0	0
241	18	1½				621	18	5½	621	18	5½	0	0	2½				650	0	0
48	7	2				496	6	1	127	5	8	369	0	5	18	6	8	170	0	0
48	13	7				144	18	7	94	18	7	50	0	0	50	0	0	150	0	0
2742	8	4½	1291	12	9½	6802	14	6½	6345	2	0½	457	12	6½				8372	0	0
						402	15	9½	316	13	3	86	2	6½				275	0	0
91	17	10				408	7	0	326	10	6	81	17	3	46	14	2	400	0	0
1105	6	9	233	9	1	2801	11	10	2739	0	8	62	11	2	62	11	2	3407	0	0
2457	4	0	250	12	0	4329	14	6	4192	15	8	136	18	10	57	12	3	5681	0	0
1631	1	9	340	3	4	3896	12	1½	3668	4	1½	228	8	0	113	15	2	4820	0	0
2589	7	7	372	10	11	5673	12	4	5538	9	10½	135	2	5½	75	2	5½	6800	0	0
205	10	0				568	14	8½	430	10	0	138	4	8½				500	0	0
559	16	7½	74	13	2	1647	18	4½	1608	6	9	39	11	7½</						

Appendix (X.X.)
8th August.

STATISTICAL SCHOOL REPORTS FROM THE DISTRICTS,

Appendix (X.X.)
8th August.

TABLE B.—SCHOOL POPULATION—PUPILS,

DISTRICTS, CITIES, AND INCORPORATED TOWNS.	SCHOOL POPULATION AND PUPILS.											TIME OPEN.			
	Number of Children between the ages of Five and Sixteen years.	Number of Pupils between the ages of Five and Sixteen years, on the Roll.	Pupils above the age of sixteen years, on the Roll.	Number of Indigent and Non-paying Pupils.	TOTAL NO. OF—			IN SUMMER.			IN WINTER.			Total No. of months during which the Schools have been kept open by qualified Teachers.	Average No. of months each School has been so kept open.
					Pupils.	Boys.	Girls.	Average Attendance at each School of—			Pupils.	Boys.	Girls.		
								Pupils.	Boys.	Girls.					
Eastern	13831	7070	233	7082	3951	3131	4508	2576	1932	4347	2576	1771	1548	9	
Cornwall	356	304	60	304	154	150	188	93	95	165	95	70	63	10	
Ottawa	3997	1655	69	1656	921	735	984	528	456	1095	618	482	457	10	
Johnstown	14504	9091	176	9267	5120	4147	4724	2480	2235	5161	2989	2172	1734	8	
Brockville	834	258	60	258	135	123	151	76	75	121	82	39	33	11	
Prescott	450	236	2	259	167	92	226	144	82	238	153	85	32	8	
Bathurst	9055	4957	13	4970	2792	2178	2506	1399	1107	2670	1563	1167	1241	10	
Dalhousie	6388	3177	49	3252	1698	1554	1808	925	883	2237	1254	983	672	9	
Bytown	886	374	145	479	266	213	445	223	222	445	223	222	88	11	
Midland	12739	7273	72	7342	4038	3307	4087	2092	1995	4461	2605	1856	1610	9	
Kingston	2500	798	535	810	492	378	753	447	306	581	311	270	108	12	
Prince Edward	5600	4350	119	4350	2148	2202	2055	1122	933	2334	1390	944	807	8	
Pictou	493	265	17	265	140	125	114	54	60	146	76	70	40	10	
Victoria	8844	4595	38	4595	2523	2072	2591	1374	1217	2757	1598	1159	953	8	
Belleville	717	404	.....	404	237	167	229	129	100	227	128	99	48	12
Newcastle	16090	8614	37	8651	4753	3898	4616	2392	2214	5132	2944	2188	1721	9	
Cobourg	888	299	25	305	216	89	248	172	72	246	178	68	60	12	
Port Hope	492	178	17	195	142	53	113	74	39	127	86	41	48	12	
Home	30237	15507	91	15598	8389	7209	7125	4151	3274	8480	5037	3443	2561	8	
Toronto	6149	2176	2176	2176	1161	1015	1260	767	493	1432	866	566	90	6	
Colborne	8177	3752	100	3752	2163	1589	2124	1140	984	1973	1555	418	810	9	
Simcoe	8525	4041	103	4041	2207	1834	2209	1230	979	2412	1417	995	845	9	
Gore	18068	9562	.....	9562	5537	4025	5452	3008	2444	6204	3704	2500	1743	9
Hamilton	2382	868	46	880	654	226	356	248	108	361	261	100	72	12	
Brantford	720	293	13	293	158	135	105	63	42	105	70	35	24	12	
Dundas	618	160	36	160	107	59	125	85	40	120	90	30	11	11	
Niagara	11794	9186	21	9207	5330	3677	3932	2103	1829	4613	2747	1866	1476	8	
Niagara	670	652	652	652	354	298	298	152	146	339	134	205	39	12	
St. Catharines	889	437	.....	237	261	176	229	142	87	160	98	62	55	9
Talbot	6782	4990	149	4990	2597	2393	2374	1213	1161	2504	1442	1062	763	8	
Brock	9955	6788	163	6788	3763	3025	3245	1715	1530	3239	1962	1271	1125	8	
Wellington	12547	6971	4	6975	3985	2990	2943	1636	1307	3768	2278	1490	1033	9	
London	16547	9263	172	9263	4840	4423	4096	2345	1751	4477	2649	1828	1760	8	
London	1201	499	30	499	304	195	367	241	126	329	217	112	48	12	
Huron	7006	2809	80	2889	1654	1235	1643	901	742	1704	900	714	576	9	
Western	12493	5781	75	5856	3239	2617	3675	1933	1742	3656	2021	1635	1114	7	
Grand Total for 1849...	253364	137638	364	6742	138465	76536	61929	72204	39332	32822	78466	46402	31964	25401	
Grand Total for 1848...	241102	128450	1263	3690	130739	73025	57714	70459	38539	31920	76711	45429	31282	24385	
Increase or Decrease ...	12262	9183	809	3052	7726	3511	4215	1745	843	902	1655	973	682	1016	
	Inc.	Inc.	Dec.	Inc.	Inc.	Inc.	Inc.	Inc.	Inc.	Inc.	Inc.	Inc.	Inc.	Inc.	

NOTE.—The figures in the column headed "Other Studies," evidently include the greater number of the Pupils in Geometry, the Elements of Natural Philosophy, Vocal Music, and Linear Drawing, &c.; but, with very few exceptions, no distinction whatever was made under these heads, although columns were provided for them in the Trustees' blank Reports, and in the Local Superintendents' blank Reports, transmitted to them from the Education Office to be filled up and returned. The Returns under these heads are, therefore, very defective; but are much more complete than

Appendix (X.X.)
8th August.

CITIES, AND INCORPORATED TOWNS, IN UPPER CANADA, 1849.

Appendix (X.X.)
8th August.

AND TIME OF ATTENDANCE AT SCHOOL.

DISTRICTS, CITIES, AND INCORPORATED TOWNS.	TOTAL NUMBER OF PUPILS IN—																		
	READING CLASSES.					ARITHMETIC.			OTHER BRANCHES.										
	First, or lowest Class.	Second, or next to lowest Class.	Third, or third lowest Class.	Fourth, or next to highest Class.	Fifth, or highest Class.	First Four Rules.	Compound Rules and Reduction.	Proportion and above.	Grammar.	Geography.	History.	Writing.	Book-Keeping.	Mensuration.	Algebra.	Geometry.	Elements of Natural Philosophy.	Vocal Music.	Linear Drawing.	Other Studies.
Eastern	1039	1239	1474	1409	869	1031	840	975	850	494	116	2873	105	28	29	.....	36	.....	40
Cornwall	40	59	72	84	59	64	36	22	55	32	11	186	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ottawa	288	230	231	271	234	254	234	223	222	164	77	802	22	9	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
Johnstown	1509	1712	2059	2009	919	1408	1087	990	860	667	52	3947	98	29	23	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brockville	46	59	57	60	6	47	26	50	62	76	25	111	12	4	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Prescott	35	52	61	56	57	41	34	44	36	42	17	111	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bathurst	728	930	1186	1083	340	717	502	643	594	356	35	2246	60	46	12	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dalhousie	692	500	655	506	309	424	312	328	299	121	16	1123	25	21	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bytown	56	69	95	119	174	121	121	153	265	112	100	417	24	30	16	18	.....	.....	.....
Midland	1092	1251	1440	1261	538	1084	641	681	961	825	209	2600	96	33	55	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kingston	165	168	123	77	00	180	80	56	128	83	45	271	18	7	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Prince Edward	512	600	705	791	415	647	507	453	591	637	103	1802	46	24	21	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pictou	31	38	40	51	16	43	36	34	40	42	33	108	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Victoria	819	873	1019	698	83	881	578	431	418	492	88	1801	62	13	3	5	30	166	.....
Belleville	42	52	79	57	26	46	31	44	42	57	27	114	15	4	2	12	4	.....	.....
Newcastle	1170	1275	1423	1375	1167	1403	1034	825	870	726	171	3637	80	46	33	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cobourg	51	50	70	38	55	76	54	44	71	43	37	119	7	15	4	5	16	.....	.....
Port Hope	24	35	20	7	8	39	19	18	30	21	7	60	13	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Home	1894	2356	2635	2465	1816	2359	1782	1634	1784	1769	597	6016	157	87	43	.....	.....	.....	.....
Toronto	511	454	598	398	182	180	225	182	765	1070	156	978	22	26	30	28	98	.....	.....
Colborne	500	689	740	684	396	541	356	339	219	98	184	1235	27	14	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Simcoe	613	699	842	738	395	721	425	393	359	199	60	1609	14	10	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gore	1318	1631	2173	2143	849	1796	1311	1347	1743	1843	447	4506	137	80	58	74	78	143	24
Hamilton	115	112	143	115	87	154	68	81	134	139	19	306	9	6	2	1	23	.....	.....
Brantford	75	70	76	57	25	67	40	28	50	55	.....	135	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dundas	30	20	18	22	26	18	16	20	40	50	12	56	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Niagara	2121	1926	2144	1956	1060	1703	1330	797	1615	2043	399	4437	132	47	62	.....	.....	.....	.....
Niagara	115	119	91	113	75	71	71	48	218	128	68	233	3	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Catharines	70	85	103	102	72	59	47	35	36	62	6	175	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Talbot	687	806	937	841	458	7													

STATISTICAL SCHOOL REPORTS FROM THE DISTRICTS,

TABLE C.—TEXT BOOKS USED IN THE

DISTRICTS, CITIES, AND INCORPORATED TOWNS.	KIND OF BOOKS USED IN																
	Bible and Testament.	READERS.			ARITHMETICS.				GRAMMARS.				GEOGRAPHIES.				
		National.	English.	Various.	National.	Walkingame's.	Daboll's.	Gray's.	Various.	National.	Lennie's.	Kirkham's.	Murray's.	Various.	National.	Morse's.	Olney's.	Stewart's.
Eastern	90	124	29	5	46	102	22	8	17	72	29	16	5	10	53	14	2
Cornwall	4	6	1	1	1	6				5		2	1		3	2	
Ottawa	18	35	12	1	12	31	3	4	3	28		6	2	2	11	1	1
Johnstown	140	167	50		75	145		4	9	45	75	21	4	15	102	6	1
Brockville	1	2		1													
Prescott	1	1	1	2	2					1		2	1				
Bathurst	102	104	3	6	67	36		39	5	13	72	3	5	2	7	39	1
Dalhousie	53	36	31		20	49		5	4	10	28		5	2	13		2
Bytown	3	8		2	4	3		1	3	3		2	1				2
Midland	166	166			166					140	36				130	46	
Kingston	6	5	5		2	2		6	3	3		4		1	2		
Prince Edward	60	67	33	4	28	41		32	11	6	62	3	2	13	49	25	
Pictou	2	4			1	4				1	3			2	4	1	1
Victoria	47	110	12		96	18	6	2	10	13	7	50	11	7	2	40	24
Belleville	3	4			1	3				1	3			3	1		
Newcastle	130	96	78	18	31	138		6	8	47	69	21	3	7	50	53	
Cobourg	5	3	2	2	3	4		5	3	4	2		2	3	1	4	
Port Hope	2	2	2	1	4					4				4			
Home	197	144	114	6	70	107	1	6	29	14	120	44	30	6	23	107	24
Toronto	15	15			5			10		15				5	5		5
Colborne	29	17	31	3	19	29	1	6	4	8	15	3	13	3	2	8	1
Simcoe	79	72	8	13	41	32		1	9	12	27	8	8	18	6	13	3
Gore	98	164	18	10	93	48	23	10	74	11	119	45	7	1	12	86	41
Hamilton	5	6	1		3			3	1	5				1	5		
Brantford	2	2			2					2				2			
Dundas	104	145	39	31	91	7	95	2	54	9	32	116	1	23	6	118	35
Niagara	3	4			2			1		2	2			2	2		
St. Catharines	6	2	2		3	3				2	2	2		2	2		
Talbot	56	89	5	3	30	28	10	15	10	11	20	60	3	10	10	50	30
Brock	76	133		3	83	14	19	2	18	5	28	63	3	9	2	80	6
Wellington	93	84	20	6	55	26	17	6	31	18	44	9	3	4	13	25	13
London	124	167	27		115	26	17	6	3	28	70	29	6	4	11	121	5
London	4				4					2	2					4	
Huron	54	45	12	5	30	10		8	15	6	26	3	7	4	6	7	5
Western	50	152	8	10	77	21	10	1	16	37	19	17	10	8	18	25	4
Grand Total for 1849	1836	2182	544	129	1275	997	202	139	378	264	1015	735	191	123	190	1153	362
Grand Total for 1848	1776	1831	861	265	756	1234	316	127	395	248	907	801	253	140	178	960	379
Increase or Decrease	60	351	317	136	519	237	114	12	22	16	108	66	62	17	17	193	17
	Inc.	Inc.	Dec.	Dec.	Inc.	Dec.	Dec.	Inc.	Dec.	Inc.	Inc.	Dec.	Dec.	Dec.	Inc.	Inc.	Dec.

N. B.—The foregoing Table exhibits a very gratifying increase in the use in the Common Schools of the Bible and Testament, and of the Books recommended by the Board of Education for Upper Canada; while the decrease in the use of heterogeneous books not authorized by the Board of Education, is no less a matter of congratulation. The Bible and Testament, and the National

CITIES, AND INCORPORATED TOWNS, IN UPPER CANADA, 1849.

SCHOOLS—MODES OF INSTRUCTION.

THE SCHOOLS OF UPPER CANADA.																	MODES OF INSTRUCTION.				
Various.	SPELLING BOOKS.			HISTORY.		BOOK KEEPING.		MENSURATION.		ALGEBRA.		GEO-METRY.		HIGHER BRANCHES.				Individual, or Teaching one by one.	Simultaneous, or Teaching by Classes.	Monitorial, or Teaching by the aid of Monitors.	
	Mavor's.	Canada.	Various.	Modern.	Ancient.	National.	Various.	National.	Various.	Bonycastle's.	Day's, &c.	Euclid.	Various.	Elements Natural Sciences.	Vocal Music.	Latin.	Greek.				Other Studies.
10	3		3	11	7	18	13	4	4	4	8	1	1			2	1	2	5	160	
3	1			3	2	1	1												1	6	3
9	5		2	11	4	2	5	2	1	2	1		1	2		1	1	2	2	36	1
5				28	5	29	9	13	2	9									10	196	
1				2	1			3	3	2										3	
1	1			4	1			3	3											4	
12	6		5	6	5	23	5	24	2	4	4	5	2	1	1	3		2	14	108	7
4	68			4	4	7	5	5	3	1	1	1						10	58		
4				3	3	2	2	2	2									4	6	8	
	160		16	30	10	19	10	14	4	10	10	5	4	6				6	166	2	
5	5		5	10		5		5	5	5								3	7		
3			12	18	15	8	5	5			12	3	1	2				2	91	5	
1			2	4	1	1	1	1						2				1	1	2	1
6	6	4	7	22	10	15	5	3	2					2				1	1	2	1
				4		3		3										1	29	102	7
				4		3		3										1	1	3	1
5	5	3	12	26	8	21	14	9	6	6	12	3	1	4			2	4	175		
2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	5	1	1	1	1					5		
14	6	5	4	63	5	11	20	6	16	3	8	2	3	1				44	158	10	
	8		7	8		9		8	3	6				2				1	12	15	6
8	4			4	3	3	6	3	3	2								8	50		
20				1		2	2	1	4									2	8	82	6
18	9	6	3	40	15	15	16	5	21	10	21	13	11	12	8	4		3	6		
				2		1	4	2		1				2				1	6		2
				1				2											2		
9	1	20	18	30	25	23	10	11	6	5	24	4	5	28				3	98	180	17
		4		4	2	4		2	2										4		
2				3	3		6							6					6		
20	30	10	15	10	5	4	9	2	4	1	4			6				3	6	97	
19				3	5	9	6	6	5	3	7			6					5	129	7
8	8		12	10	7	13	9	6	6	1	3	2	4	3	11	3	1	4	36	101	11
5				35	8	10	2	13	1		16	2	4	2	3			2	14	157	8
				2		4		4						1					2		
10	10	5	7	6	3	2	2		4					1					1	10	64
5	10	8	2	12	9	3	10	2	6	2	4			2				12	10	108	22
209	348	62	140	427	171	257	200	145	124	64	169	46	61	87	32	22	4	46	278	2485	117
263	240	128	183	505	236	282	229	121	147	59	116	50	31	60	46	25	4	58	425	1988	163
54	108	66	43	78	65	25	29	24	23	5	53	4	30	26	14	3		8	147	437	46
Dec.	Inc.	Dec.	Dec.	Dec.	Dec.	Dec.	Dec.	Inc.	Dec.	Inc.	Inc.	Dec.	Inc.	Inc.	Dec.	Dec.		Inc.	Dec.	Inc.	Dec.

Readers are now used in nearly two-thirds of the Public Elementary Schools of Upper Canada; and so impressed has the public mind become, within the last few years, of the peculiar excellence of a cheap and uniform series of Text Books, that ere long scarcely any other than the National Series of Text Books will be found in our Common Schools.

STATISTICAL SCHOOL REPORTS FROM THE DISTRICTS,

TABLE D.—TEACHERS—THEIR RELIGIOUS FAITH,

DISTRICTS, CITIES, AND INCORPORATED TOWNS.	TEACHERS.			THEIR RELIGIOUS FAITH.												
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Church of England.	Church of Rome.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Lutheran.	Quakers.	Universalist.	Unitarian.	Reported as "Protestant"	Other Persuasions and those not reported.	Total Male and Female.
Eastern	180	195	45	27	34	73	26	11	2						7	180
Cornwall	6	3	3	3	3											6
Ottawa	51	35	16	7	9	18	10	3	4						51	51
Johnstown	250	180	70	71	26	41	98	8	1						5	250
Brockville	3	2	1	2	1	2										3
Prescott	4	4		1	1	2										4
Bathurst	121	112	9	35	13	55	12	5	1							121
Dalhousie	68	61	7	32	21	11	3			1						68
Bytown	9	5	4	1	6	1	1									9
Midland	217	145	72	49	38	26	53	1							51	217
Kingston	10	5	5	2	3	1	4									10
Prince Edward	184	82	52	21	19	7	67	2		8					10	184
Picton	4	3	1	3			1									4
Victoria	182	86	46	37	20	30	42	2							1	182
Belleville	4	3	1	2	1	1										4
Newcastle	184	130	54	43	13	37	48	10	6					17	10	184
Cobourg	5	5		3	1	1										5
Port Hope	4	3	1	1	1	1	1	1								4
Home	274	263	11	51	16	96	47	5	4	1	3		1		50	274
Toronto	16	13	3	8	2	3	1	1	1							16
Colborne	89	84	5	23	27	14	17	6	1						1	89
Simcoe	93	85	8	43	12	17	7	1	3		2				8	93
Gore	215	185	30	39	13	98	48	9	8							215
Hamilton	6	6		2	1	3										6
Brantford	2	2				2										2
Dundas	2	2					2									2
Niagara	296	198	98	50	6	35	74	19	2		7	2			101	296
Niagara	5	3	2	1	2	1										5
St. Catharines	6	6		2		2	1									6
Talbot	128	77	51	12		13	22	38	5						38	128
Brock	159	112	47	26	4	33	48	32	6		4				6	159
Wellington	117	107	10	16	14	31	16	6	4	2	1			16	11	117
London	201	165	36	65	4	39	44	28	1						20	201
London	4	4		2	1	1										4
Huron	70	65	5	22	6	19	9	1	3	3					7	70
Western	140	129	11	38	17	41	24	14							6	140
Grand Total for 1849 ...	3209	2505	704	737	335	751	727	206	52	6	26	2	1	33	333	3209
Grand Total for 1848 ...	3177	2507	670	698	310	629	639	162	38	12	16	6	3	42	322	3177
Increase or Decrease ...	32	2	34	39	25	122	88	44	14	6	10	4	2	9	289	32
	Inc.	Dec.	Inc.	Inc.	Inc.	Inc.	Inc.	Inc.	Inc.	Dec.	Inc.	Dec.	Dec.	Dec.	Dec.	Inc.

N.B.—The different bodies of Presbyterians, Methodists, Baptists, &c. are returned under separate general heads. See Table I, Abstract Number 3.

NOTE.—The Statistics of this Table are more complete than they were last year, and this will account for the increase in the returns under the head of "Religious Faith," of Teachers.

CITIES, AND INCORPORATED TOWNS IN UPPER CANADA, 1849.

SALARIES, CERTIFICATES, &c.—CHARACTER OF SCHOOLS.

ANNUAL SALARIES.				CERTIFICATES, &c.			CHARACTER OF SCHOOLS.								
Average Annual Salary of Male Teachers, with Board, &c.		Average Annual Salary of Female Teachers, with Board, &c.		Average Annual Salary of Male Teachers, without Board, &c.	Average Annual Salary of Female Teachers, without Board, &c.	Number granted by Local Superintendents during the year.	Number granted by Common School Visitors during the year.	Number Annulled during the year.	Total number of Qualified Teachers.	Of Male, Qualified.	Of Female, Qualified.	Number of Good, or First Class Schools.	Number of Middling, or Second Class Schools.	Number of Inferior, or Third Class Schools.	Number of Separate Denominational Schools.
£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.				
41	23	1	177	133	44	27	30	119	29						
6	3	3	6	3	3	4	2								
45	32	13	45	32	13	7	19	19	1						
35	0	0	18	16	0	245	178	67	35	82	87	8			
1			3	2	1		3								
2			4	4			4								
90	26		117	110	7	12	63	41	1						
21	4		64	59	5	18	25	25							
			6	3	3	6	6	2							
199			199	135	64	37	79	60							
60	1	1	10	5	5	6	4								
			101	71	30	19	34	41							
			4	3	1	1	3								
33	5	0	122	83	39	12	53	57							
			4	3	1		4								
			181	129	52	15	81	88							
			5	5		3	2								
			4	3	1	2	2								
			274	263	11	96	134	68	1						
			16	13	3	13	2								
			89	84	5	6	10	73	1						
53	0	0	89	84	5	18	39	39	2						
			86	7	1	86	101	46	6						
			1	6	6	3	2	1							
			2	2	2	2	2								
			75	0	0	2	1								
			53	10	0	203	80								
			87	10	0	5	3	2							
			45	0	0	5	5								
			36	0	0	24	77	51	20	70	4				
			87	32		112	92	20	19	62	51	2			
			16	26	1	113	106	7	31	60	21	2			
			41	5	0	181	69	1	200	165	35	20	82	117	
			58	12		70	65	5	5	37	19	1			
			48	70		128	120	8	24	96	29	2			
40	8	4	25	17	0	58	11	5	35	15	7	1911	480	6	3047
0	0	0	0	0	0	62	3	0	32	13	0	1104	539	2	2836
						3	11	7	3	2	7	207	59	4	211
									Inc.	Dec.	Inc.	Inc.	Inc.	Inc.	Inc.

The precise amount of the average Annual Salary paid to Teachers in the several Districts, with or without Board, is still a matter of uncertainty—very few Local Superintendents' Reports containing any information whatever on the subject. The aggregate Annual Salaries of Teachers—Male and Female, with and without Board—amounted during the year 1849, to £107,713; while the total number of Teachers employed amounted to 3,209—2,505 Males, and 704 Females.

TABLE E.—KIND, SIZES, AND

KIND, SIZES, AND CONDITION

Table with columns for Districts/Cities/Towns and various categories of school houses (Brick, Stone, Frame, Log) and their sizes (e.g., 18 feet by 20 feet, 20 feet by 24 feet, etc.). Includes Grand Totals for 1849 and 1848, and Increase or Decrease.

NOTE.—The Reports from the Home, Colborne, and Gore Districts, and from the Towns of Brockville, Picton, Dundas, Niagara and London, on the items of information included in the foregoing Table were very defective indeed, which renders the apparent decrease, under some of the more important heads, relating to the actual condition of the School, Premises, &c., much more striking than the real state of the case warrants, had fuller and more complete statistics been furnished,—as

CONDITION OF SCHOOL-HOUSES, &c.

OF SCHOOL-HOUSES.

Table with columns for various conditions of school houses: Number of School-Houses in good repair, Number of School-Houses in ordinary repair, Number of School-Houses in bad repair, Number of School-Houses having one room only, Number of do. having more than one room, Number of do. suitably furnished with Desks, Seats, &c., Number of do. not so furnished, Number of do. with proper facilities for Ventilation, Number of do. not so furnished with facilities for Ventilation, Number of do. furnished with suitable Play-Ground, Number of do. destitute of Play-Ground, Number of do. furnished with Privies, Number of do. not so furnished, Number of Actual School-Houses, Number of Houses rented for Schools, Number of School-Houses erected during the year, Of Brick, Of Stone, Of Frame, Of Log, Total number of School-Houses, Number of Freehold, Lease, Rented, &c.

was provided for on the blank Reports furnished the parties reporting. The Returns of the number of Brick, Stone, Frame, and Log School-Houses, and their sizes, are, however, much more complete than those of last year. The Returns generally on all the items of Table E are fuller and more satisfactory than formerly, with the exception of the Districts and Towns already named.

Appendix
(X.X.)
8th August.

STATISTICAL SCHOOL REPORTS FROM THE DISTRICTS,

Appendix
(X.X.)
8th August.

TABLE E.—KIND, SIZES, AND

KIND, SIZES, AND CONDITION

DISTRICTS, CITIES, AND INCORPORATED TOWNS.	Number of Brick School-Houses.	Number of Stone School-Houses.	Number of Frame School-Houses.	Number of Log School-Houses.	Number of School-Houses less than 18 feet by 20 feet.												Other sizes, and those not reported.	
					18 feet by 20 feet.	18 feet by 22 feet.	18 feet by 24 feet.	18 feet by 26 feet, &c.	20 feet by 20 feet.	20 feet by 22 and 24 feet.	20 feet by 26 feet, &c.	22 feet by 22 feet.	22 feet by 24 feet, &c.	24 feet by 24 feet.	24 feet by 26 and 28 feet.	24 feet by 30 feet, &c.		
Eastern	3	5	38	130	15	24	2	7	1	46	34	8	5	5	11	5	2	11
Cornwall			6								1						1	1
Ottawa	1	1	9	33	10	4	2	5		6	3			2	4	1	2	5
Johnstown	2	45	39	119	13	10	3	8	1	51	26	11	9	0	31	2	25	8
Brockville	1	1	1															3
Prescott		2	2								1							2
Bathurst		4	8	114	34	7	3	6		23	9	2	4	2	13	5	2	16
Dalhousie		1	6	61	18	7		2		18	6		6		5	2		2
Bytown		2	4		2	1					1						3	
Midland	4	18	85	79	23	7	2	13	5	47	15	5	4	5	18	12	25	7
Kingston		1	8		2	2	1			1	1						1	1
Prince Edward	1	29	55	10	4	4	1	5	4	13	10	10	2	3	12	3	5	13
Picton	2	1	1								1				1			2
Victoria		1	61	52	21	13	1	5	2	16	20	8	3	3	8	4	6	4
Belleville			4								1						6	2
Newcastle	6		109	68	14	14	5	21	3	16	25	9	5	10	13	2	6	31
Cobourg	2		3								1						2	1
Port Hope			4								1							2
Home	18	3	106	182	11	6	3	14	7	22	28	16	9	21	24	7	19	122
Toronto	4		10								1						3	8
Colborne			10	62	10	3	3	6	2	16	6	2	3	1	10	4	1	5
Simcoe			10	83	12	11	6	7	2	10	8	7	5	3	2	4	2	10
Gore	4	4	102	76	6	6	1	5	3	12	17	16	6	13	25	12	17	47
Hamilton			5									1						5
Brantford	1		2															2
Dundas		1	1					Not reported.										2
Niagara	15	5	122	32	8	5		8		19	19	10	12	13	32	4	12	32
Niagara			4					Not reported.										4
St. Catharines		1	5					Not reported.										4
Talbot	1		72	20	1	9	1	2		2	10	7	3	5	23	3	6	23
Brook	5		64	55	6	4	3	7	2	11	16	12	9	12	5	10	13	10
Wellington	3	11	34	75	3	7	2	5	4	11	10	6	3	8	14	7	0	37
London	5	2	94	124	7	9	7	5	2	18	29	12	22	17	21	10	0	60
London			4					Not reported.										4
Huron	1	1	12	49	5	2	2	6	2	2	13	11		7	4	1	3	5
Western		1	27	139	30	37	6	5	1	39	18	8	4	5	5	1	3	5
Grand Total for 1849...	80	140	1117	1563	255	192	54	154	43	400	334	169	114	114	283	99	172	504
Grand Total for 1848...	68	100	1114	1513	286	196	51	153	45	388	313	158	100	100	271	101	142	472
Increase or Decrease ...	12	40	3	50	31	4	3	1	2	12	21	11	14	14	12	2	30	32
	Inc.	Inc.	Inc.	Inc.	Dec.	Dec.	Inc.	Inc.	Dec.	Inc.	Inc.	Inc.	Inc.	Inc.	Dec.	Inc.	Inc.	Inc.

NOTE.—The Reports from the Home, Colborne, and Gore Districts, and from the Towns of Brockville, Picton, Dundas, Niagara and London, on the items of information included in the foregoing Table were very defective indeed, which renders the apparent decrease, under some of the more important heads, relating to the actual condition of the School, Premises, &c., much more striking than the real state of the case warrants, had fuller and more complete statistics been furnished,—as

Appendix
(X.X.)
8th August.

CITIES, AND INCORPORATED TOWNS IN UPPER CANADA, 1849.

Appendix
(X.X.)
8th August.

CONDITION OF SCHOOL-HOUSES, &c.

OF SCHOOL-HOUSES.

Number of School-Houses in good repair.	Number of School-Houses in ordinary repair.	Number of School-Houses in bad repair.	Number of School-Houses having one room only.	Number of do. having more than one room.	Number of do. suitably furnished with Desks, Seats, &c.	Number of do. not so furnished.	Number of do. with proper facilities for Ventilation.	Number of do. not so furnished with facilities for Ventilation.	Number of do. furnished with suitable Play-Ground.	Number of do. destitute of Play-Ground.	Number of do. furnished with Privies.	Number of do. not so furnished.	Number of Actual School-Houses.	Number of Houses rented for Schools.	Number of School-Houses erected during the year.	Of Brick.	Of Stone.	Of Frame.	Of Log.	Total number of School-Houses.	Number of Freehold.	Lease, Rented, &c.	
																							48
4	2		5	1	6				6	5	1	6	3	3						6	6	3	
16	16	11	45		36	9		45	45			45	48							48	36	12	
57	89	58	204		143	61		204		204		7	193	14	9		5	1	3	216	119	97	
3	1		4	2	3			2	1	2	1	2								3	1	2	
35	70	21	125	1	80	46		126	2	124	4	122	128	1	3		1		3	132	84	48	
23	29	16	68		36	32	22	46	5	63		68	68							68	55	13	
6			5	1	6			6		6		6	4	2						6	4	2	
60	66	50	176		59	117		176	44	132	6	170	122	54	12	1	1	4	6	176	122	54	
5			4	5	4	9		1	8	2	7	9	3	6						9	1	8	
13	64	17	64	17	65	28		93	22	72		93	90	4						94	62	32	
3		1	4		4			4	2	2	2	2	3	1						4	3	1	
33	32	48	113		25	88	49	64	13	100	3	110	102	4	8			2	6	114	54	60	
4			3	1	4			4	2	2	3	1	1	3						4		4	
129	16	39	175	9	51	133		184	8	176	1	183	166	16	2	1	1			184	149	35	
5			4	1	5			5	3	2	5		1	4						5	1	4	
1	2	1	4		4			1	3	1	3		4	1	3					4	1	3	
11	2	2	12	2	14			12	2	5	9	14		3	11		Not reported.			309	156	153	
10	36	46	1	92	6	87		93		93		93	61	11						72	36	36	
48	113	25	183	3	181	5	10	176	2	184	7	179	146	40						186	146	40	
5		1	6		6			6		5	1	6		6						6		6	
3			2	1	3			3	3	3		3		1	2					3	1	2	
1			1	1	1			1		1		1		1						1	1		
55	62	58	127	46	55	118	27	146	92	81	59	114	167	7						174	93	81	
4			3	1	4			4		4		4	3	1						4	3	1	
6			6		6			6		6		6		6						6		6	
21	70	3	93		5	88	93		24	69	18	75	90	2	3			2	1	98	47	51	
42	42	43	120	6	33	84	5	116	87	38	31	101	130	6	2	1		1		138	79	59	
45	50	18	113		50	62	47	64	14	98	28	81	108	15						123	108	15	
26	92	11	163	35	74	159	31	190		220	29	191	220	5	20	2		10	8	225	143	82	
34	21	11	66		26	49	59	7	27	39	1	64		4						4		4	
16	114	47	172		123	47	8	170	2	173	5	168	155	19						174	98	76	
771	1053	595	2240	259	1117	1309	453	2087	519	1985	301	2221	2346	270	77	5	9	22	42	2973	1842	1131	
758	1074	591	2303	119	1204	1118	410	1887	420	1679	337	2132	2658	220	116	12	14	28	53	3000	1795	1205	
13	21	4	63	140	177	191	43	200	99	306	36	89	312	50	39	7	5	6	11	27	47	74	
Inc.	Dec.	Inc.	Dec.	Inc.	Dec.	Inc.	Inc.	Inc.	Inc.	Inc.	Dec.	Inc.	Dec.	Inc.	Dec.	Dec.	Dec.	Dec.	Dec.	Dec.	Inc.	Dec.	

was provided for on the blank Reports furnished the parties reporting. The Returns of the number of Brick, Stone, Frame, and Log School-Houses, and their sizes, are, however, much more complete than those of last year. The Returns generally on all the items of Table E are fuller and more satisfactory than formerly, with the exception of the Districts and Towns already named.

STATISTICAL SCHOOL REPORTS FROM THE DISTRICTS,

TABLE F.—SCHOOL VISITS—LIBRARIES—SCHOOL REQUISITES—

DISTRICTS, CITIES, AND INCORPORATED TOWNS.	SCHOOL VISITS.						LIBRARIES.						
	By Local Superintendents.	By Clergymen.	By Councillors.	By Magistrates.	Other Visits.	Total Visits.	Common School.	Number of Volumes therein.	Sunday School.	Number of Volumes therein.	Public.	Number of Volumes therein.	Total Libraries.
Eastern	170	113	63	142	264	752	1	36	11	1235	1	100	13
Cornwall	11	96	5	1	13	126			3	200			3
Ottawa	45	31	22	36	113	247	3	201	7	1192			10
Johnstown	241	180	71	132	548	1172			23	2896			23
Brockville	3	7		3	120	133			Not reported.				
Prescott	11	10			4	25			1	200			1
Bathurst	157	102	28	67	284	638			25	3118	6	1481	31
Dalhousie	57	78	21	14	50	220	2	141	1	54	3	286	6
Bytown	12	44			15	71			Not reported.				
Midland	323	135	44	98	304	904			13	1275	5	750	18
Kingston	146	67	21		8	242			8	800	1	1200	9
Prince Edward	170	76	18	32	283	579			Not reported.				
Pictou		4		2	13	19					1	200	1
Victoria	132	49	26	40	358	605	3	225	17	1636	2	500	22
Belleville	9	11			9	29			Not reported.				
Newcastle	112	148	33	53	417	763	3	116	24	3447			27
Cobourg	16	6		3	31	56			3	400			3
Port Hope	16					16			Not reported.				
Home	52	233	74	96	640	1095			46	7060			46
Toronto	68	67		3	287	375			3	890	2	1000	5
Colborne	38	90	51	120	154	453			12	881			12
Simcoe	90	55	37	35	205	422			6	589			6
Gore	243	230	26	52	403	954	2	199	29	3756	6	1388	37
Hamilton	19	16	1	4	28	68			10	1000	2		12
Brantford	2	1	3	1	20	27					1	800	1
Dundas	4	2			4	12					1	500	1
Niagara	85	163	85	134	1208	1675	5	470	42	6009	3	582	50
Niagara	6	4			12	26			3	1350	1	400	4
St. Catharines	17	6		5	30	58			6	600			6
Talbot	94	62	19	54	258	482	28	3528	15	1500	3	250	46
Brock	120	78	44	48	382	622			29	5125	2	1270	31
Wellington	89	267	49	38	292	785	2	58					2
London	194	95	62	49	377	777			36	3179			36
London	11	18	23	18	39	98			7	700	1	600	8
Huron	81	79	62	37	196	455	3	241	11	883	2	317	16
Western	111	230	80	106	919	846			19	1817			19
Grand Total for 1849	2955	2848	974	1423	7577	15777	52	5215	410	50732	43	11624	505
Grand Total for 1848	2815	2254	959	1459	6348	13835	26	1579	360	46920	45	11376	491
Increase or Decrease	140 Inc.	594 Inc.	15 Inc.	36 Dec.	1229 Inc.	1942 Inc.	26 Inc.	3636 Inc.	50 Inc.	3812 Inc.	2 Dec.	248 Inc.	74 Inc.

NOTE.—Although the Returns from the Bathurst, Prince Edward, Victoria, Colborne and Gore Districts, and from the Towns of Cornwall, Brockville, Bytown, Belleville, and Port Hope were not very complete, still a very marked increase in nearly all the items of the foregoing Table is exhibited, over the returns of the previous year. The decrease occurs only in the items of the Report which are of no great practical importance, while the increase in all the other more important columns is very striking and satisfactory. The total increase in the official visits of School Visitors

CITIES, AND INCORPORATED TOWNS, IN UPPER CANADA, 1849.

COLLEGES, ACADEMIES, GRAMMAR AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS.

SCHOOL REQUISITES.	COLLEGES, ACADEMIES, GRAMMAR AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS.															
	Total Number of Volumes therein.	Number of Large Maps hung up.	Number of Globes.	Number of Blackboards, sets Tablet Lessons, &c. &c.	Number of Colleges.	Number of Students reported therein.	Number of Academies and District Grammar Schools.	Number of Pupils reported therein.	Number of Private Schools.	Number of Pupils reported therein.	Total number of Colleges, Academies, Grammar and Private Schools.	Total Number of Students and Pupils reported therein.	Number of the foregoing in which the Classics are taught.	Number of the foregoing in which the Higher Branches are taught.	Number of the foregoing in which the English Branches are taught.	Number of the foregoing in which French, Music, and Drawing are taught.
1371	27		79				2	30			2	90	1	1	2	
200	3		2					Not reported.								
1393	2	2	20			1	12	1	12	2	24			1	2	1
2896	13		84			3	90			3	90	2	2	3	3	
200	1		3			1	50	6	75	7	125	1	2	7		
4599	20	1	34					3	50	3	50			3		
481	1		2					Not reported.								
20	1	3	1	93		1	15	2	66	3	81	1	1	3		
2025	54	4	83			3	45	6	144	9	282	4	9	6	3	
2000	3		2			2	60			3	60					
2000	26	1	66			2	190	4	115	25	621	31	826	6	11	28
200			3					Not reported.								
2361	10		56					3	181	5	209		2	3	5	1
2			5					Not reported.								
3563	24	2	63				1	30	3	96	4	126	1	2	2	1
400	4		2			1	140	1	20	3	35	3	85	2	3	3
7060	36	1	99							4	70	4	70	4	4	1
1830	57		19			3	350	1	30	10	190	14	570	4	6	3
881			Not reported.													
589			11													
5343	105	4	114					Not reported.								
1000	20	1	5					2	160	26	648	28	808	3	3	6
800			2							2	40	2	40			
500	1		2							5	170	5	170			5
7061	268	20	157							11	199	11	199	3		11
1750	3		3							4	64	5	112	1	2	5
600	2	1	1							10	300	11	340	1	3	11
5278	94		101							5	109	7	147	1	4	7
6395	63		118							1	50	3	75	4	1	4
58	9	5	58							2	40	6	168	8	208	1
3179	148	2	70							3	45	2	30	5	75	2
1300	31	1	7							1	55	4	80	5	135	1
1441	32		27							2	45	3	96	5	141	2
1817	6	2	20							1	28	2	37	3	65	1
68371	1085	49	1330			7	773	39	1120	157	3648	203	5859	46	66	162
59877	696	42	801			6	740	33	1115	117	2345	156	4200	58	67	155
8694	389	7	529			1	33	6	5	40	1303	47	1159	12	1	7
	Inc.	Inc.	Inc.			Inc.	Inc.	Inc.	Inc.	Inc.	Inc.	Inc.	Inc.	Dec.	Dec.	Inc.

amounts to nearly 2,000—594 of which were made by Clergymen of different religious persuasions. The total increase in the various kinds of Libraries reported, is 74—containing 8,694 volumes. The increase in the number of Maps and other School Requisites in use is no less gratifying—and indicates a very satisfactory spirit of progress in the character and condition of our Common Schools.

STATISTICAL SCHOOL REPORTS FROM THE DISTRICTS, CITIES, AND INCORPORATED TOWNS IN UPPER CANADA, 1849.

TABLE G.—DISTRICT MODEL SCHOOL.

NAME OF DISTRICT.	MASTERS AND PUPILS.		MODEL SCHOOL MONEYS.										MISCELLANEOUS.				
	Number of Masters.	Number of Pupils.	Amount of Legislative Aid.	Amount received from Municipal Council Assessment.	Amount received from other Sources.	Total Amount Received.	Amount Paid Teachers.	Paid for other Expenses.	Total Expenditure.	Size and Description.	Number of Rooms.	Number of Maps hung up.	Number of Globes, &c.	No. of Volumes in Library.	Branches Taught.	Books Used.	
Midland District	2	200	£ s. d. 25 0 0	£ s. d. 50 0 0	£ s. d. 109 0 0	£ s. d. 184 0 0	£ s. d. 169 0 0	£ s. d. 15 0 0	£ s. d. 184 0 0	{ 36 by 24. } Frame Building. }	3	5 11	1	Not reported.	{ Reading, Writing, English Grammar, Geography, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, History, and Natural Philosophy. }	{ National; Kirkham's English Grammar; Morse's Geography; Day's Algebra; Euclid and Legendre; Goldsmith's History; and Comstock's Natural Philosophy. }	

NOTE.—The Annual Salary of the Head Master was £100, and of the Second Master, £69. The District Superintendent in his Report says, "I am perfectly satisfied with the way in which the School has been conducted, and consider that it has been of great benefit to all the Common School Teachers who have availed themselves of it."

STATISTICAL SCHOOL REPORT

TABLE I.—GENERAL STATISTICAL TABLE, exhibiting the Gross Attendance of the Amount of Weekly Aid granted to them during each Session—

ABSTRACT Number 1.—GROSS ATTENDANCE of STUDENTS—

THE SESSIONS OF THE NORMAL SCHOOL FOR UPPER CANADA.	Applicants for Admission into the Normal School.			Rejected, for want of the necessary Qualifications.			Total Number of Students Admitted.			Students Admitted by Paying the Sessional Fees.			Students Admitted, who had been Common School Teachers previously.		
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
	First: 1847-48	71	71	8	8	63	63	4	4	27	27
Second: 1848	140	112	28	15	11	4	125	101	24	5	4	1	93	86	7
Third: 1848-49	129	98	35	15	12	3	108	76	32	19	14	5	61	51	10
Fourth: 1849	131	105	26	20	15	5	111	90	21	7	4	3	70	61	9
Fifth: 1849-50	160	109	51	25	17	8	135	92	43	11	7	4	75	56	19
Grand Total	625	485	140	83	63	20	542	422	120	46	33	13	326	281	45

N. B.—No Females were admitted during the First Session of the Normal School—the contemplated arrangements not having been completed.

NOTE.—Out of the entire number of 625 who made application, but 542 were admitted into the Normal School—(of these 326 had been School Teachers previously)—only 391 received weekly assistance, and but 299 received Certificates of Attendance or Qualification on leaving the Institution. It will be observed, that not even one-half of those admitted received Certificates. The Certificates which were given at the end of the First and Second Sessions contained simply a statement of the attendance of the Student, and his or her conduct while in training. The blank form of this

FOR THE YEAR 1849.

STUDENTS at the NORMAL SCHOOL since its commencement in 1847—(Five Sessions)—their Religious Faith—and the Districts from which the Students attended.

WEEKLY AID GRANTED—CERTIFICATES, &c.

Admitted, who received the Weekly Aid of 5s. each, towards defraying the expenses of Board, &c.			Total Amount of Weekly Aid granted to the Students.			Students Admitted, who had attended during any pre- vious Session.			Left during the Session, to take charge of Schools, or from Sickness, &c. &c.			Students Dismissed During the Session for Incompetency.			Students Suspended for Misconduct.			Total Students who received Certificates, on leaving the Institution.		
Total.	Male.	Female.	Amount.			Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
53	53	.....	£	210	0	.....	.....	.....	6	6	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	51	51	.....
109	89	20	439	10	0	24	24	.....	46	40	6	5	2	3	1	1	.....	68	54	14
75	57	18	347	7	6	17	7	10	24	20	4	4	2	2	2	2	.....	62	42	20
72	61	11	261	0	0	24	7	17	53	47	6	9	5	4	1	1	.....	40	30	10
82	58	24	416	15	0	25	10	15	24	20	4	10	5	5	5	1	4	78	49	29
391	218	73	£1675	2	6	90	48	42	*153	133	20	30	16	14	9	5	4	299	226	73

Certificate will be found in the Appendix, No. 15. Those issued afterwards, contained, in addition to the foregoing, a statement, in a tabular form, of the proficiency of each Student in the several branches taught in the Normal School, &c. The blank form of this Certificate will be found in the Appendix No. 16.

* Many of those had been in attendance during a part or the whole of a previous Session.

The Model School in connection with the Normal School is daily attended by from 250 to 300 Pupils, who are admitted on the payment of 3d. per week each.

STATISTICAL SCHOOL REPORT

TABLE I.—GENERAL STATISTICAL

ABSTRACT Number 2.—DISTRICTS from which the

THE SESSIONS OF THE NORMAL SCHOOL FOR UPPER CANADA.	EASTERN.			OTTAWA.			JOHNSTOWN.			BATHURST.			DALHOUSIE.			MIDLAND.			PRINCE EDWARD.			VICTORIA.		
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
	First: 1847-48	3	3	...	1	1	...	1	1	2	2
Second: 1848	8	7	1	1	1	...	2	2	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	5	5	...	5	5	...	2	2	...
Third: 1848-49	2	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	4	3	1	1	1	...	1	1	...
Fourth: 1849	1	1	...	1	1	...	4	3	1	5	5	...	2	2	...	8	8	...	1	1	...	1	1	...
Fifth: 1849-50	2	1	1	1	1	...	9	7	2	4	4	...	1	1	...	2	2	...	3	3	...	1	1	...
Grand Total.....	16	14	2	5	5	...	16	18	9	12	12	...	4	4	...	19	18	1	12	12	...	5	5	...

* The numbers admitted, purporting to be from the Home District, are proportionably larger than from any other District in Upper Canada. They however included the Students from

FOR THE YEAR 1849.

TABLE—NORMAL SCHOOL.—(Continued.)

STUDENTS at the NORMAL SCHOOL Attended.

NEW-CASTLE.	HOME.		COL-BORNE.		SIMCOE.		GORE.		NIAGARA.		TALBOT.		BROCK.		WELLINGTON.		LONDON.		HURON.		WESTERN.					
	Total.	Female.	Total.	Female.	Total.	Female.	Total.	Female.	Total.	Female.	Total.	Female.	Total.	Female.	Total.	Female.	Total.	Female.	Total.	Female.	Total.	Female.				
3	3	...	33	33	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	5	5	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	5	5	...			
1	1	...	49	32	17	6	6	...	2	2	...	4	4	...	15	10	5	10	10	...	6	5	1	3	3	...
4	3	1	52	33	19	2	2	...	5	5	...	13	11	2	10	3	7	...	...	...	7	5	2	...	...	...
6	4	2	47	29	18	1	1	...	2	2	...	8	7	1	9	8	1	3	3	...	3	3	...	2	2	...
2	1	1	66	42	24	1	1	...	2	2	...	7	6	1	10	3	7	3	3	...	4	2	2	3	3	...
16	12	4	247	169	78	14	14	...	11	11	...	32	28	4	49	29	20	19	19	...	23	18	5	8	8	...

the City of Toronto, from each of the four large Ridings in the County of York, and also, nearly all the newly arrived persons from Europe who attended the Institution.

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STATISTICAL SCHOOL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1849.

TABLE I.—GENERAL STATISTICAL TABLE—NORMAL SCHOOL.—(Continued.)

ABSTRACT Number 3.—RELIGIOUS FAITH of the STUDENTS attending the NORMAL SCHOOL.

THE SESSIONS OF THE NORMAL SCHOOL FOR UPPER CANADA.	TOTAL NUMBER OF STUDENTS ATTENDING THE NORMAL SCHOOL.		CHURCH OF ENGLAND.		CHURCH OF ROME.		PRESBYTERIAN.		METHODIST.		BAPTIST.		CONGREGATIONALIST.		LUTHERAN.		QUAKER.		UNIVERSALIST.		UNITARIAN.		DISCIPLE.		OTHER PERSUASIONS.		
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
1st: 1847-48.....	63	63	.....	7	7	.....	12	12	21	21	4	4	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2nd: 1848.....	125	101	24	7	6	1	30	23	35	30	6	6	11	9	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3rd: 1848-49	108	76	32	6	6	.....	20	12	42	33	4	4	2	1	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4th: 1849	111	90	21	6	5	1	14	12	51	41	5	5	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5th: 1849-50	135	92	43	12	9	3	25	20	52	34	5	5	4	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grand Total ...	542	422	120	38	33	5	101	79	201	159	24	16	25	20	5	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

NOTE.—The various bodies of Presbyterians are included under one head; so are the Methodists, Baptists, &c.

The foregoing Abstract, in connexion with Table D, exhibits a tabular Return of the Religious Faith (as far as it has been reported) of every Teacher employed in the Common Schools of Upper Canada.

APPENDIX

TO THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE
NORMAL, MODEL, & COMMON SCHOOLS
 IN UPPER CANADA, FOR THE YEAR 1849.

CONTENTS OF THE APPENDIX.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>No. 1. Disposition of the Annual Parliamentary School Grant, for the year 1849.</p> <p>No. 2. General Statistical Table, exhibiting the progressive results of the operations (since its introduction in 1846-47) of the Common School Act for Upper Canada, 9th Vict., Chap. 20, repealed on the 31st December, 1849.</p> <p>No. 3. General Statistical Abstract, exhibiting the state and progress of Education in Upper Canada, as connected with Universities, Colleges, Academies, Grammar, Private, Normal, Model, and Common Schools, during the years 1842 to 1849 inclusive.</p> <p>No. 4. Circular addressed by the Chief Superintendent of Schools to the District Superintendents and Trustees of Common Schools in Upper Canada, relative to the local School Reports for 1849, and the election of one Trustee in each School Section, on the second Tuesday in January, 1850.</p> <p>No. 5. Circular addressed by the Chief Superintendent of Schools to the Chairmen of the Boards of School Trustees in the Cities and Incorporated Towns of Upper Canada, relative to the preparation of the Annual School Report, and the continuance in office of the present Boards of School Trustees.</p> <p>No. 6. Address to the Inhabitants of Upper Canada on the system of Free Schools: by the Chief Superintendent.</p> <p>No. 7. Address to the Inhabitants of Upper Canada, continued—Encouragement to persevere in the cause of Common School Education: by the Chief Superintendent of Schools.</p> <p>No. 8. Revised Terms of Admission to the Normal School, Toronto.</p> <p>No. 9. Teachers' Institutes in Upper Canada,—a Circular from the Chief Superintendent of Schools to Teachers, Superintendents, and other officers of Common Schools throughout Upper Canada, appointing a time and place for holding a Teachers' Institute in each County Town of Upper Canada.</p> <p>No. 10. Blank form of Annual Report for 1849, furnished to each set of Common School Trustees in Upper Canada—in addition to the</p> | <p>blank forms of Reports for Boards of School Trustees in Cities and Towns, and District Superintendents, furnished yearly.</p> <p>No. 11. Blank form of Annual Report for 1849, furnished to each Board of School Trustees in the Cities and Towns of Upper Canada.</p> <p>No. 12. Programme of the Semi-Annual Examination of the students and pupils in the Normal and Model School for Upper Canada, at the close of the Winter Session of 1849-50.</p> <p>No. 13. A comparative view of the exact chemical constitution of certain soils, vegetables and manures—compiled for the use of the students in the Normal School for Upper Canada.</p> <p>No. 14. Examination paper for His Excellency the Governor General's two Prizes (£5 and £3) in Agricultural Chemistry, Vegetable and Animal Physiology, and the Chemistry of Food; April the 7th and 9th, 1849.</p> <p>No. 15. Examination Paper for His Excellency the Governor General's two prizes (£5 and £3) in Agricultural Chemistry and Vegetable and Animal Physiology; April the 13th, 1850.</p> <p>No. 16. Blank form of Certificate, given at the close of the first and second Sessions of the Normal School for Upper Canada, to each student on leaving the Institution.</p> <p>No. 17. Blank form of Certificate, given at the close of the third, fourth, and fifth Sessions of the Normal School for Upper Canada, to each student then in attendance and deemed worthy of it.</p> <p>No. 18. Blank form of authority to the masters of the Normal School for Upper Canada, to examine and admit candidates, whose certificates of moral character had been approved of by the Chief Superintendent of Schools.</p> <p>No. 19. Blank form of requisition for any article required in the Normal and Model School for Upper Canada.</p> <p>No. 20. Blank form of requisition for a set of Text Books, &c., given to each student while attending the Normal School for Upper Canada.</p> |
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APPENDIX No. 1.—DISPOSITION of the ANNUAL PARLIAMENTARY SCHOOL GRANT, for the year 1849.

		HEADS OF RECEIPTS.			HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.		
No.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1	Total Parliamentary Grant in aid of Common Schools in Upper Canada, for the year 1849	21000	0	0			
2	Unappropriated Balance from the Annual School Grant of the year 1848.....	76	10	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	£21076	10	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
1	Amount apportioned in Aid of Common Schools in the several Districts in Upper Canada, as per accompanying Statistical Report, (Table A.).....	17253	18	11 $\frac{1}{2}$			
2	Amount apportioned in Aid of Common Schools in the several Cities in Upper Canada, as per do do do do	897	10	2 $\frac{1}{2}$			
3	Amount apportioned in Aid of Common Schools in the several Incorporated Towns in Upper Canada, as per do do do do	731	7	4	18822	16	6
4	Annual Grant to the Normal School, for the year 1848	1500	0	0			
5	Balance of Special Grant for fitting up Normal School Premises	700	0	0			
6	In Support of Poor Schools in the Bathurst District	10	0	0			
7	In Support of Midland District Model School, for the year 1848	25	0	0			
8	In Support of Poor Schools in the Wellington District	10	0	0			
	Balance reserved in Aid of Poor Schools as authorized by the Act, 9 Vict. Chap. 20, Sec. 6.....	8	13	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	2253	13	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
					£21076	10	4 $\frac{1}{2}$

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No. 2.—GENERAL STATISTICAL TABLE, exhibiting the progressive results of the operations [since its introduction in 1846-47] of the late COMMON SCHOOL ACT for UPPER CANADA, 9 Vict. Chap. 20; Repealed the 31st day of December, 1849.

No.	SUBJECTS COMPARED.	1846.	1847.	1848.	1849.
1	Number of Common Schools reported in operation	2,569	2,727	2,800	2,871
2	Assessments imposed and collected by Municipal Authority for Common School purposes.....	£22,715 8s. 11½d.	£22,955 2s. 8d.	£23,654 4s. 7½d.	£25,145 1s. 4½d.
3	Rate-bills imposed by Trustees for the payment of Teachers' Salaries	£29,385 12s. 3½d.	£35,919 7s. 7½d.	£37,968 10s. 7½d.	£42,011 19s. 1d.
4	Gross Amount available for the payment of the Salaries of Common School Teachers in Upper Canada.....	£67,906 19s. 1¾d.	£77,599 11s. 4½d.	£86,069 2s. 3½d.	£88,478 1s. 4½d.
5	Number of Pupils attending the Common Schools in Upper Canada	101,912	124,829	130,739	138,465
6	School Visits made by Local Superintendents	None reported.	2,549	2,815	2,955
	do by Clergymen	do	1,823	2,254	2,848
	do by Councillors	do	822	959	947
	do by Magistrates	do	1,203	1,459	1,423
	do by other Persons	do	5,116	6,348	7,577
	Total School Visits made	5,925	11,675	13,835	15,777
7	Number of Schools in which the Text-Books recommended or authorized by the Board of Education for Upper Canada is used, viz. :—	Not reported.	1,752	1,776	1,896
	(1)—Bible and Testament	do	1,317	1,831	2,182
	(2)—National Readers.....				

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APPENDIX No. 1.—DISPOSITION of the ANNUAL PARLIAMENTARY SCHOOL GRANT, for the year 1849.

		HEADS OF RECEIPTS.				HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.				
No.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1	Total Parliamentary Grant in aid of Common Schools in Upper Canada, for the year 1849	21000	0	0						
2	Unappropriated Balance from the Annual School Grant of the year 1848.....	76	10	4½	£21076	10	4½			
1	Amount apportioned in Aid of Common Schools in the several Districts in Upper Canada, as per accompanying Statistical Report, (Table A.).....	17253	18	11½						
2	Amount apportioned in Aid of Common Schools in the several Cities in Upper Canada, as per	837	10	2½						
3	Amount apportioned in Aid of Common Schools in the several Incorporated Towns in Upper Canada, as per	731	7	4	18922	16	6			
4	Annual Grant to the Normal School, for the year 1848	1500	0	0						
5	Balance of Special Grant for fitting up Normal School Premises	700	0	0						
6	In Support of Poor Schools in the Bathurst District	10	0	0						
7	In Support of Midland District Model School, for the year 1848	25	0	0						
8	In Support of Poor Schools in the Wellington District	10	0	0						
	Balance reserved in Aid of Poor Schools as authorized by the Act, 9 Vict. Chap. 20, Sec. 6.....	8	13	10½	2253	13	10½			
					£21076	10	4½			

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No. 2.—GENERAL STATISTICAL TABLE, exhibiting the progressive results of the operations [since its introduction in 1846-47] of the late COMMON SCHOOL ACT for UPPER CANADA, 9 Vict. Chap. 20; Repealed the 31st day of December, 1849.

No.	SUBJECTS COMPARED.	1846.	1847.	1848.	1849.
1	Number of Common Schools reported in operation	2,589	2,727	2,800	2,871
2	Assessments imposed and collected by Municipal Authority for Common School purposes.....	£22,715 8s. 11½d.	£22,955 2s. 8d.	£23,654 4s. 7½d.	£25,145 1s. 4½d.
3	Rate-bills imposed by Trustees for the payment of Teachers' Salaries	£29,385 12s. 3½d.	£35,913 7s. 7½d.	£37,968 10s. 7½d.	£42,011 13s. 1d.
4	Gross Amount available for the payment of the Salaries of Common School Teachers in Upper Canada.....	£67,906 19s. 1¾d.	£77,599 11s. 4½d.	£86,069 2s. 3½d.	£88,478 1s. 4½d.
5	Number of Pupils attending the Common Schools in Upper Canada	101,912	124,829	130,739	138,465
6	School Visits made by Local Superintendents	None reported.	2,549	2,815	2,955
	do by Clergymen	do	1,823	2,254	2,848
	do by Conncillors	do	822	959	947
	do by Magistrates	do	1,203	1,459	1,423
	do by other Persons	do	5,116	6,348	7,577
	Total School Visits made	5,925	11,675	13,835	15,777
7	Number of Schools in which the Text-Books recommended or authorized by the Board of Education for Upper Canada is used, viz. :—	Not reported.	1,752	1,776	1,886
	(1)—Bible and Testament	do	1,317	1,831	2,182
	(2)—National Readers.....				

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No. 2.—GENERAL STATISTICAL TABLE, exhibiting the progressive results of the operations of, &c., the late COMMON SCHOOL ACT for UPPER CANADA, &c.—(Continued.)

No.	SUBJECTS COMPARED.	1846.	1847.	1848.	1849.
7	Number of Schools in which the Text-Books recommended or authorized by the Board of Education for Upper Canada is used, (Continued) viz:—				
	(3)—National Arithmetic	Not reported.	615	756	1,275
	(4)—Lennie's English Grammar	do	717	907	1,015
	(5)—Kirkham's English Grammar	do	649	801	785
	(6)—National Geography	do	230	173	190
	(7)—Morse's Geography.....	do	651	960	1,153

Total School Visits reported in 1845.....	6,751
do do do 1846.....	5,925
do do do 1847.....	11,675
do do do 1848.....	13,835
do do do 1849.....	15,777

N.B.—The School Visits reported in 1845 and 1846 are those of the District and Township Superintendents of Common Schools; no other persons in those years being legally authorized School Visitors. The official visits of Clergymen, Councillors, Magistrates, and others, are therefore, only reported for the years 1847, 1848, and 1849. They exhibit a very gratifying increase, and prove a very important additional agency in promoting and sustaining public interest in the Common Schools, and in encouraging both Teachers and Pupils in the discharge of their duties.

The Reports of Text Books used in the Common Schools of Upper Canada extend only to the years 1847, 1848, and 1849. No provision having been previously made for obtaining any information on the subject. By comparing the total number of Schools in which each School Book recommended by the Board of Education is used, with the total number of Schools in operation in each year, it will be seen that the introduction of those Books has been very general, and that they are now very extensively used throughout Upper Canada.

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No. 3.—GENERAL STATISTICAL ABSTRACT, exhibiting the State and Progress of EDUCATION in UPPER CANADA, &c.—(Continued.)

No.	SUBJECTS COMPARED.	1842.	1843.	1844.	1845.	1846.	1847.	1848.	1849.
16	Gross Amount available for the Salaries of Common School Teachers in Upper Canada.....	£41,500	No Reports for this year received, in consequence of a change in the School Law.	£51,714	£71,514	£67,906	£77,599	£86,069	£88,478
17	Total Common School Teachers in Upper Canada.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total Male do do .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total Female do do .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
18	Average number of months each Common School has been kept open by a Qualified Teacher .....	.....	.....	7½	8	8½	8½	9	9½
19	Net average attendance of Pupils at the Common Schools, during the Summer of	No report.	No report.	No report.	No report.	No report.	No report.	70,459	72,204
	do do Boys do do	do	do	do	do	do	do	38,539	39,382
	do do Girls do do	do	do	do	do	do	do	31,920	32,822
20	do do Pupils do do Winter of	do	do	do	do	do	do	76,711	78,466
	do do Boys do do	do	do	do	do	do	do	45,429	46,402
	do do Girls do do ..	do	do	do	do	do	do	31,282	31,964

NOTE.—The returns in the foregoing Table, up to the year 1847, are not very complete; but since that period they have been sufficiently so to establish a data by which to compare our yearly progress in Educational matters. The returns are now pretty extensive, and embrace all Institutions of Learning, from the Common School up to the University; but hitherto the sources of information regarding this latter class of Institutions have been rather private than official. It is to be hoped, however, that future years will witness more complete and accurate information on the subject of Education generally in Upper Canada; and that the Annual Report will present, in one comprehensive tabular view, the actual state and progress of all our Educational Institutions—Public, Private, and Collegiate.

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CIRCULAR

Addressed by the Chief Superintendent of Schools to the District Superintendents and Trustees of Common Schools in Upper Canada, relative to the Local School Reports for 1849, and the election of a Trustee in each School Section, on the second Tuesday of January 1850.

GENTLEMEN,

I adopt this public method of replying to the various inquiries which have been addressed to me respecting the mode of proceeding at the ensuing Annual School Meetings, to be held at noon on the second Tuesday in January next. I also desire, at the same time, to offer such suggestions as may enable you to pursue the simplest and best course in the performance of your duties for the time being.

In reply to the oft-proposed question,—“Will one or three Trustees have to be elected at the approaching Annual School Meeting in each of the present School Sections?” I answer, only ONE, and that in place of the Trustee whose term of office then expires, and elected in precisely the same manner as you would have proceeded in the election of a Trustee under the present law. This answer is given on the advice of the Honorable Attorney General for Upper Canada, who is of opinion that in the present School Sections (which, with their present Trusteeship, are perpetuated by the 17th Section of the New Act,) the proceedings of the ensuing Annual Meetings, should be conducted as provided for in the 23rd Section of the New Act,—which requires, that “the landholders and householders present shall, by a majority, elect one fit and proper person who shall succeed the Trustee whose term of office shall have expired, and the person then elected shall continue in office three years, and until his successor shall have been elected; Provided always, that the person whose term of office shall have expired, may be re-elected, if he be willing.”

2. Trustees' Blank Reports having, about two months since, been forwarded to the several District Superintendents for distribution to the various Corporations of Trustees within their respective jurisdictions, I would recommend the Trustees, in all cases, to have these blank reports filled up and read at their Annual School Meetings, and then transmitted immediately to their District Superintendent. Thus will their constituents be informed of what has been done by their Trustee-Representatives during the year, and the year's work will have been done at the year's end. Every possible care should be taken to fill up every column of the report correctly. The law imposes a forfeiture and fine upon Trustees or Teachers who shall have been proved to have exaggerated any of their returns in order to obtain an undue share of the School Fund. Punctuality, correctness, and completeness in Trustees' Reports are at the foundation of accurate and full information in regard to the educational state of the country. With this fact I hope every Corporation of Trustees will be duly impressed. Let nothing prevent them from transmitting their present year's Report to their District Superintendent within a week, if not within a day, after their Annual School Meeting.

3. In regard to the Forms and Regulations, I observe that the present forms and regulations will remain unaltered until the ensuing Session of the Legislature. In all things that Trustees may be required

to do for some months, the present forms and regulations will answer under the new Act.

4. The District Superintendents having been furnished with Blank Reports, I earnestly request that they will fill them up, (adding up all the columns,) and transmit them to this Office as early in February as practicable, as I wish to prepare and submit my own Annual Report before the close of the next Legislative Session. I beg that District Superintendents will accompany their Statistical Reports with such remarks on the progress, condition, and prospects of the Schools under their charge, as their own information and experience will enable them to make—and especially as their term of office under the present law will expire on the first of next March. I shall be grateful, both on personal and public grounds, if the District Superintendents, aided by the Trustees, will enable me to make the School Report of Upper Canada for the current year (1849) as complete and comprehensive as possible.

I have the honor to be,
&c. &c. &c.,

(Signed,) E. RYERSON.

EDUCATION OFFICE,
Toronto, December 18th, 1849.

No. 5.

CIRCULAR

Addressed by the Chief Superintendent of Schools for Upper Canada, to the Chairmen of the Boards of School Trustees for Cities and Incorporated Towns in Upper Canada, relative to the preparation and transmission of the Annual School Report, and the continuance in office of the present Board of School Trustees.

EDUCATION OFFICE,
Toronto, 19th December, 1849.

SIR,

Uniting in yourself the double office of the Head of the Corporation and Chairman of the Board of Trustees for the of , I herewith transmit to you Blank Reports for the Schools under your jurisdiction, and desire to direct your attention to what appears to me the mode of proceeding best calculated to promote their interests for the next few months.

I trust you will see that all the columns in these Blank Reports are correctly filled up, and that the Report of your Board, thus full and complete in its statistical details, be transmitted to this Office as early as practicable after the beginning of the year—not later than the first of February—accompanied by such observations on the state and progress of your Schools as you may think proper.

In respect to the position in which your Schools may be placed by the new School Act, it is to be much regretted, that while that Act repeals the present School Law relative to Cities and Incorporated Towns, it provides no substitute, except the old rural system, which is only applicable to country neighbourhoods, and which is entirely incompatible

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with any progress or system of Schools in Cities and Towns. For several months past I have directed the attention of individual members of the Government to this and other injurious omissions and provisions of the new Act; I have recently brought the subject officially under the notice of the Governor General in Council; and I am authorized to recommend to the favorable consideration of the Body over which you have been chosen to preside, a course of proceeding which will not contravene the new School Act, but which will, at the same time, save your Municipality from the evils of a subversion of your present system, until the Legislature can make such legal provision as the circumstances of Cities and Towns may require. By the Seventeenth Section of the new School Act, the present school divisions and the present Board of Trustees are perpetuated, until the former are altered, and successors appointed to the latter; and there is no provision in the Act which requires any Municipal Council or Corporation to take steps for doing the one or the other. Should, therefore, your present Board of Trustees be continued, it will be invested with all the powers of a newly elected Trustee-Corporation; and among those powers, is that of imposing Rate-bills, if desired. I therefore submit, whether, for the time being, and until the ensuing Session of the Legislature, the present system of managing your schools had not better be continued.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

(Signed,) E. RYERSON.

To the Chairman of the
Board of School Trustees
For the _____ of _____.

No. 6.

ADDRESS

To the Inhabitants of Upper Canada, on the System of FREE SCHOOLS; by the Chief Superintendent of Schools.

I beg to invite the attention of the Public Press, of District Councillors and School Trustees, of Clergy and Magistrates, and of all persons anxious for the education of all Canadian youth, to the principle on which the expense of promoting that object should be defrayed. The School Law authorises two methods, in addition to that of voluntary contribution; the method of Rate-bill on parents sending children to School, and the method of assessment on the property of all, and thus securing to the children of all equal access to School instruction. The discretionary power of adopting either method, is placed by law—where I think it ought to be placed—in the hands of the people themselves in each municipality. My present object is, simply to submit to your consideration the principal reasons which induce me to think that the one of these methods is better than the other, in order to secure to your children the advantages of a good education. The method which I believe you will find most efficient, has been thus defined:—"A tax upon the property of all, by the majority, for the education of all."

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1. My first reason for commending this as the best method of providing for the education of your children is, that the people who have been educated under it for two hundred years, are distinguished for personal independence, general intelligence, great industry, economy and prosperity, and a wide diffusion of the comforts and enjoyments of domestic life. The truth of this remark in reference to the character and condition of the people of the New England States, will, I presume, be disputed by none. If their system of civil government be thought less favourable to the cultivation and exercise of some of the higher virtues than that which we enjoy, the efficacy of their School system is the more apparent under circumstances of comparative disadvantage. I will give the origin of this School system in the words of the English "Quarterly Journal of Education"—published under the superintendence of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, and at a time when Lord Brougham was Chairman, and Lord John Russell Vice-Chairman, of the Committee:—

"The first hint of this system—the great principle of which is, that the property of all shall be taxed by the majority for the education of all—is to be found in the records of the city of Boston for the year 1635, when, at a public or 'body' meeting, a School-master was appointed 'for the teaching and nurturing of children among us,' and a portion of the public lands given him for his support. This, it should be remembered, was done within five years after the first peopling of that little peninsula, and before the humblest wants of its inhabitants were supplied; while their very subsistence, from year to year, was uncertain; and when no man in the colony slept in his bed without apprehension from the savages, who not only everywhere crossed on their borders, but still dwelt in the midst of them.

"This was soon imitated in other villages and hamlets springing up in the wilderness. Winthrop, the earliest Governor of the colony, and the great patron of Free Schools, says in his journal, under date of 1645, that divers Free Schools were erected in that year in other towns, and that in Boston it was determined to allow, forever, £50 a-year to the master, with a house, and £30 to an usher. But thus far only the individual towns had acted. In 1647, however, the Colonial Assembly of Massachusetts made provision, by law, that every town in which there were fifty families should keep a Free School, in which reading and writing could be taught; and every town where there were one hundred families should keep a school where youth could be prepared in Latin, Greek, and mathematics, for the College or University, which in 1638 had been established by the same authority at Cambridge. In 1656 and 1672, the colonies of Connecticut and New Haven enacted similar laws; and from this time the system spread with the extending population of that part of America, until it became one of its settled and prominent characteristics, and has so continued to the present day."

I will now present the character of this system in the words of those who best understand it. That great American Statesman, Daniel Webster,* received his early training in a Free School, and stated on one occasion, that had he as many children as old Priam himself, he would send them all to the Free School. Mr. Webster, in his published speech on the Constitution of Massachusetts, expresses himself on the Free School system in the following words:—

* Now [in 1850] Secretary of the United States.

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"In this particular, New England may be allowed to claim, I think, a merit of a peculiar character. She early adopted and has constantly maintained the principle, that it is the undoubted right, and the bounden duty of Government, to provide for the instruction of all youth. That which is elsewhere left to chance, or to charity, we secure by law. For the purpose of public instruction, we hold every man subject to taxation in proportion to his property, and we look not to the question, whether he himself have, or have not, children to be benefitted by the education for which he pays. We regard it as a wise and liberal system of policy, by which property, and life, and the peace of society are secured. We seek to prevent, in some measure, the extension of the penal code, by inspiring a salutary and conservative principle of virtue and knowledge in an early age. We hope to excite a feeling of respectability and a sense of character, by enlarging the capacity, and increasing the sphere of intellectual enjoyment. By general instruction, we seek, as far as possible, to purify the whole moral atmosphere; to keep good sentiments uppermost, and to turn the strong current of feeling and opinion, as well as the censures of the law, and the denunciations of religion, against immorality and crime. We hope for a security, beyond the law, and above the law, in the prevalence of enlightened and well-principled moral sentiment. We hope to continue and prolong the time, when, in the villages and farmhouses of New England, there may be undisturbed sleep within unbarred doors. And knowing that our Government rests directly on the public will, that we may preserve it, we endeavour to give a safe and proper direction to that public will. We do not, indeed, expect all men to be philosophers or statesmen; but we confidently trust, and our expectation of the duration of our system of government rests on that trust, that by the diffusion of general knowledge and good and virtuous sentiments, the political fabric may be secure, as well against open violence and overthrow, as against the slow but sure undermining of licentiousness."

The Honorable Edward Everett,—late President of Harvard University, late Governor of the State of Massachusetts, and late American Ambassador to England—remarks as follows, in his Address on the "Advantage of Useful Knowledge to Working Men."

"Think of the inestimable good conferred on all succeeding generations by the early settlers of America, who first established the system of Public Schools, where instruction should be furnished gratis, to all the children in the community. No such thing was before known in the world. There were Schools and Colleges supported by funds which had been bequeathed by charitable individuals; and in consequence, most of the Common Schools of this kind in Europe, were regarded as establishments for the poor. So deep-rooted is this idea, that when I have been applied to for information as to our Public Schools from those parts where no such system exists, I have frequently found it hard to obtain credit, when I have declared, that there was nothing disreputable in the public opinion here, in sending children to Schools supported at the public charge. The idea of Free Schools for the whole people, when it first crossed the minds of our forefathers, was entirely original; but how much of the prosperity and happiness of their children and posterity has flowed from this living spring of public intelligence."

The following extracts from the Annual School Reports of 1847 and 1848, prepared by the Secretary of the Massachusetts Board of Education, deserve special attention, as well for the beauty of their

language, as for the nobleness of the sentiments which they express:—

"The present year (1847) completes the second century since the Free Schools of Massachusetts were first established. In 1647, when a few scattered and feeble settlements, almost buried in the depths of the forests were all that constituted the Colony of Massachusetts; when the entire population consisted of twenty-one thousand souls; when the external means of the people were small, their dwellings humble, and their raiment and subsistence scanty and homely; when the whole valuation of all the colonial estates, both public and private, would hardly equal the inventory of many a private individual at the present day; when the fierce eye of the savage was nightly seen glaring from the edge of the surrounding wilderness, and no defence or succour was at hand; it was then, amid all these privations and dangers, that the Pilgrim Fathers conceived the magnificent idea of a Free and Universal Education for the people; and, amid all their poverty, they stinted themselves to a still scantier pittance; amid all their toils, they imposed upon themselves still more burdensome labours; amid all their perils, they braved still greater dangers, that they might find the time and the means to reduce their grand conception to practice. Two divine ideas filled their great hearts,—their duty to God and to posterity. For the one, they built the Church; for the other, they opened the School. Religion and Knowledge!—two attributes of the same glorious and eternal truth,—and that truth, the only one on which immortal or mortal happiness can be securely founded.

"As an innovation upon all pre-existing policy and usages, the establishment of Free Schools was the boldest ever promulgated, since the commencement of the Christian era. As a theory, it could have been refuted and silenced by a more formidable array of argument and experience than was ever marshalled against any other opinion of human origin. But time has ratified its soundness. Two centuries now proclaim it to be as wise as it was courageous, as beneficent as it was disinterested. It was one of those grand mental and moral experiments whose effects cannot be determined in a single generation. But now, according to the manner in which human life is computed, we are the sixth generation from its founders, and have we not reason to be grateful both to God and man for its unnumbered blessings? The sincerity of our gratitude must be tested by our efforts to perpetuate and improve what they established."—(Tenth Annual Report to the Board of Education, for 1847, pp. 107, 108.)

"The Massachusetts School system represents favourably the system of all the New England States. Not one of them has an element of prosperity or of permanence, of security against decay within, or the invasion of its rights from without, which ours does not possess. Our law requires that a school should be sustained in every town in the State,—even the smallest and the poorest not being excepted;—and that this School shall be as open and free to all the children as the light of day, or the air of heaven. No child is met on the threshold of the School-house door, to be asked for money, or whether his parents are native or foreign, whether or not they pay a tax, or what is their faith. The School-house is common property. All about it are enclosures and hedges, indicating private ownership and forbidding intrusion; but there is a spot which even rapacity dares not lay its finger upon. The most avaricious would as soon think of monopolising the summer cloud, as it comes floating up from the west

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to shed its treasures upon the thirsty earth, as of monopolising these fountains of knowledge. Public opinion,—that sovereign in representative governments,—is in harmony with the law. Not unfrequently there is some private opposition, and occasionally it avows itself and assumes an attitude of hostility; but perseverance on the part of the friends of progress always subdues it, and the success of their measures eventually shame it out of existence.”—(Eleventh Annual Report, 1848, pp. 88, 89.)

“It is a gratifying circumstance that many of our sister States, convinced by our success, have followed our example; and, at the present time, in the rich and populous County of Lancashire, in England, a movement is on foot, led on by some of the best men in the United Kingdom, whose object is to petition Parliament for a charter, empowering that county to establish a system of Free Schools, on a basis similar to ours.”—(Ib. p. 24.)

These extracts contain the testimony of the most competent witnesses as to the principles and efficiency of the Free School system; while the well-known character of the New England people for self-reliance, economy, industry, morality, intelligence and general enterprise, is a sufficient illustration of the influence and tendency of the system, even under the admitted disadvantage of a defective Christianity and a peculiar form of Government. What such a system of Schools has accomplished in the less genial climate of New England under such circumstances, will it not accomplish in Upper Canada under more favourable circumstances? It is worthy of remark, that in no state or city where the Free School system has been fairly tried, has it ever been abandoned. The inhabitants of New England who have tried it for two centuries, (and they are second to no people in their rigid notions of economy and individual rights,) regard it as the greatest blessing which their country enjoys, and her highest glory. Other cities, towns, and states are adopting the New England system of supporting Schools as fast as they become acquainted with its principles and operations.

2. The second ground on which I commend this system of supporting Common Schools to your favourable consideration, is its cheapness to parents educating their children. I will select the example of one District, rather better than an average specimen; and the same mode of reasoning will apply to every District in Upper Canada, and with the same results. In one District there were reported 200 Schools in operation in 1848; the average time of keeping open the Schools was eight months; the average salaries of Teachers was £45 7s. 1d., the total amount of the money available for the Teachers' salaries, including the Legislative Grant, Council Assessment and Rate-bills, was £7,401 18s. 4½d.; the whole number of Pupils between the ages of five and sixteen years on the School Registers, was 9,147; the total number of children between those ages resident in the District, 20,600; cost per Pupil for eight months, about sixteen shillings. Here it will be seen that more than one-half of the children of school-age in the District were not attending any School. Now, suppose the Schools be kept open the whole year, instead of two-thirds of it; suppose the Male and Female Teachers to be equal in number, and the salaries of the former to average £60, and those of the latter £40; suppose the 20,600 children to be in the Schools instead of 9,147 of them. The whole sum required for the salaries of Teachers would be £10,000—the cost per Pupil would be less than ten shillings—less than five shil-

lings per inhabitant—which would be reduced still further by deducting the amount of the Legislative School Grant. Thus would a provision be made for the education of every child in the District for the whole year; there would be no trouble or disputes about quarterly school rate-bills; there would be no difficulty in getting good Teachers; the character and efficiency of the Schools would be as much improved as the attendance of Pupils would be increased; every child would be educated, and educated by the contribution of every man according to his means.

3. This is also the most effectual method of providing the best, as well as the cheapest, school for the youth of each school section. Our Schools are now often poor and feeble, because a large portion of the best educated inhabitants stand aloof from them, as unworthy of their support, as unfit to educate their children. Thus the Common Schools are frequently left to the care and support of the least instructed part of the population, and are then complained of as inferior in character and badly supported. The Free School system makes every man a supporter of the School according to his property. All persons—and especially the more wealthy—who are thus identified with the School, will feel interested in it; they will be anxious that their contributions to the School should be as effective as possible, and that they themselves may derive all possible benefit from it. When all the inhabitants of a School Section thus become concerned in the School, its character and efficiency will inevitably be advanced. The more wealthy contributors will seek to make the School fit and efficient for the English education of their own children; the Trustees will be under no fears from the disinclination or opposition of particular individuals in employing a suitable Teacher and stipulating his salary; and thus is the foundation laid for a good School, adapted to all the youth of the Section. The character of the School will be as much advanced, as the expense of it to individual parents will be diminished; the son of the poor man, equally with the son of the rich man, will drink from the stream of knowledge at the common fountain, and will experience corresponding elevation of thought, sentiment, feeling and pursuit. Such a sight cannot fail to gladden the heart of Christian humanity.

4. The Free School system is the true, and, I think, only effectual remedy for the pernicious and pauperising system which is at present incident to our Common Schools. Many children are now kept from School on the alleged grounds of parental poverty. How far this excuse is well founded, is immaterial to the question in hand; of the fact of the excuse itself, and of its wide-spread, blasting influence, there can be no doubt. Trustees of Schools are also invested with authority to exonerate poor parents, desirous of educating their children, from the payment of a School Rate-bill—an additional amount of Rate-bill being imposed on the more wealthy parents of children attending the School, in order to make up the deficiencies occasioned by the exemption of the poorer parents. Such parents are thus invested with the character of paupers; their children are educated as pauper children; while other parents, sooner than attach to themselves and children such a designation, will keep their children from the School altogether—thus entailing upon them the curse of ignorance, if not of idleness, in addition to the misfortune of poverty. Now, while one class of poor children are altogether deprived of the benefits of all education by parental pride or indifference; the other class of them are educated as paupers or as ragged Scholars. Is it not likely that children educated under this character, will imbibe

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the spirit of it? If we would wish them to feel and act, and rely upon themselves as freemen when they grow up to manhood, let them be educated in that spirit when young. Such is the spirit of the Free School system. It banishes the very idea of pauperism from the School. No child comes there by sufferance; but every one comes there upon the ground of right. The poor man as well as the rich man pays for the support of the School according to his means; and the right of his son to the School is thus as legal as that of the rich man's son. It is true, the poor man does not pay as large a tax in the abstract as his rich neighbour; but that does not the less entitle him to the protection of the law; nor should it less entitle him to the advantages provided by law for the education of his children. The grovelling and slavish spirit of pauperism becomes extinct in the atmosphere of the Free School. Pauperism and poor laws are unknown in Free School countries; and a system of Free Schools would, in less than half a century, supersede their necessity in any country.

5. The system of Free Schools makes the best provision and furnishes the strongest inducements for the education of every youth in each School Section of the land. To compel the education of children by the terror of legal pains and penalties, is at variance with my ideas of the true method of promoting universal education; but to place before parents the strongest motives for educating their children, and to provide the best facilities for that purpose, is alike the dictate of sound policy and Christian patriotism. The quarterly rate-bill system holds out an inducement and temptation to a parent to keep his child from the School. The parent's temptation and difficulty is increased in proportion to the number of children he has to educate. The Rate-bill is always sufficient to tempt the indifferent parent to keep his child or children from the School; it often compels the poor man to do so, or else to get them educated as paupers. In proportion to the smallness of the School will be the largeness of the Rate-bill on each of the few supporters of it, in order to make up the salary of the Teacher; and as the School diminishes in pupils will the rate-bill increase on those that remain. The withdrawal of every pupil from the School lessens the resources of the Trustees to fulfil their engagement with the Teacher, and increases the temptation to others to remove their children also. Thus are Trustees often embarrassed and perplexed—Teachers deprived of the just fruits of their labours—good Teachers retiring and poor ones substituted—Schools often closed, and hundreds and thousands of children left without School instruction of any kind. Now, the Free School system of supporting Schools puts an end to most of these evils. A rate being imposed upon each inhabitant of a School Section according to his means, provision is at once made for the education of every child in such Section. Every parent feels that having paid his school-rate—whether little or much,—he has paid what the law requires for that year's Common School education of all his children, and that they are all entitled by law to the benefits of the School. However poor a man may be, having paid what the law requires, he can claim the education of his children as a legal right, and not supplicate it as a cringing beggar. His children go to the School, not in the character and spirit of ragged pauperism, but in the ennobling spirit of conscious right, and on equal vantage ground with others. Each parent feeling that he has paid for the education of his children, naturally desires that they may have the

benefit of it. While, therefore, the quarterly rate-bill per pupil is a temptation to each parent to keep his children from the School, the annual school-rate upon property furnishes each parent with a corresponding inducement to send his children to School—relieving Trustees at the same time from all fear and uncertainty as to the means for providing for the Teacher's salary. It is not, therefore, surprising to find that wherever the Free School system has been tried in Upper Canada or elsewhere, the attendance of pupils at School has increased from fifty to three hundred per cent. The facilities thus provided for the education of each child in a school section, will leave the ignorant, careless, or unnatural parent without excuse for the educational neglect of his children. The finger of universal reproof and scorn pointed at him, will soon prove more powerful than statute law, and without infringing any individual right, will morally compel him, in connexion with higher considerations, to send his children to School. This is the system of "compulsory education," I wish to see every where in operation—the compulsion of provision for the universal education of children—the compulsion of their universal right to be educated—the compulsion of universal interest in the School—the compulsion of universal concentrated opinion in behalf of the education of every child in the land. Under such a system, in the course of ten years, an uneducated Canadian youth would be a monstrous phenomenon.

6. The system of Free Schools may also be commended upon the ground of its tendency to promote unity and mutual affection among the inhabitants of each school division. The imposition of quarterly rate-bills is a source of frequent neighbourhood disputes and divisions. The imposition of an annual rate upon all the inhabitants of a School Section according to property, puts an end to quarterly Rate-bill disputes and divisions, unites the feelings as well as the interests of all in one object, and tends to promote that unity and mutual affection which a unity of object and a oneness of interest are calculated to create. The care and interest of one will be the care and interest of all—that is, to have the best School possible; and the intellectual light of that School, like the material light of heaven, will freely beam upon every child in the School Section.

7. I think the system of Free Schools is, furthermore, most consonant with the true principles and ends of civil government. Can a more noble and economical provision be made for the security of life, liberty and property, than by removing and preventing the accumulation of that ignorance and its attendant vices which are the great sources of insecurity and danger, and the invariable pretext, if not justification, of despotism? Are any natural rights more fundamental and sacred than those of children to such an education as will fit them for their duties as citizens? If a parent is amenable to the laws who takes away a child's life by violence, or wilfully exposes it to starvation, does he less violate the inherent rights of the child in exposing it to moral and intellectual starvation? It is noble to recognize this inalienable right of infancy and youth by providing for them the means of the education to which they are entitled,—not as children of particular families, but as children of our race and country. And how perfectly does it harmonize with the true principles of civil government for every man to support the laws and all institutions designed for the common good, according to his ability. This is the acknowledged principle of all just taxation; and it is the true principle of universal education. It links

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every man to his fellow-man in the obligations of the common interests; it wars with that greatest, meanest foe to all social advancement—the isolation of selfish individuality; and implants and nourishes the spirit of true patriotism by making each man feel that the welfare of the whole society is his welfare—that collective interests are first in order of importance and duty, and separate interests are second. And such relations and obligations have their counterpart in the spirit and injunctions of our Divine Christianity. There, while every man is required to bear his own burden according to his ability, the strong are to aid the weak, and the rich are to supply the deficiencies of the poor. This is the pervading feature and animating spirit of the Christian religion; and it is the basis of that system of supporting public Schools which demands the contribution of the poor man according to his penury, and of the rich man according to his abundance.

8. But against this system of Free Schools, certain OBJECTIONS have been made; the principal of which I will briefly answer.

First objection:—"The Common Schools are not fit to educate the children of the higher classes of society, and therefore these classes ought not to be taxed for the support of the Common Schools."

Answer.—The argument of this objection is the very cause of the evil on which the objection itself is founded. The unnatural and unpatriotic separation of the wealthier classes from the Common School, has caused its inefficiency and alleged degradation. Had the wealthy classes been identified with the Common Schools equally with their poorer neighbours,—as is the case in Free School countries—the Common School would have been fit for the education of their children, and proportionally better than it now is for the education of the children of the more numerous common classes of society. In Free School cities and states, the Common Schools are acknowledged to be the best elementary Schools in such cities and states; so much so, that the Governor of the State of Massachusetts remarked at a late School celebration, that if he had the riches of an Astor, he would send all his children, through the Common School to the highest institutions in the State. If the wealthy classes can support expensive Private Schools, their influence and exertions would elevate the Common School to an equality with, if not superiority over, any Private School, at less expense to themselves, and to the great benefit of their less affluent neighbours. The support of the education which is essential for the good of all, should be made obligatory upon all; and if all are combined in support of the Common School, it will soon be rendered fit for the English education of all. If persons do not choose to avail themselves of a public institution, that does not release them from the obligations of contributing to its support. It is also worthy of remark, that the Board of Trustees in each city and incorporated town in Upper Canada, has authority to establish Male and Female Primary, Secondary and High Schools, adapted to the varied intellectual wants of each city and town; while in each country School Section, it requires the united means of intelligence of the whole population to establish and support one thoroughly good School.

Second objection:—"It is unjust to tax persons for the support of a School which they do not patronise, and from which they derive no individual benefit."

Answer.—If this objection be well founded, it puts an end to School-tax of every kind, and abolishes School and College endowments of every description; it annihilates all systems of public instruction, and leaves education and Schools to individual caprice and inclination. This doctrine was tried in the Belgian Netherlands after the revolt of Belgium from Holland in 1830; and in the course of five years, educational desolation spread throughout the kingdom, and the Legislature had to interfere to prevent the population from sinking into semi-barbarism. But the principle of public tax for Schools has been avowed in every School Assessment which has ever been imposed by our Legislature, or by any District Council; the same principle is acted upon in the endowment of a Provincial University—for such endowment is as much public property as any part of the public annual revenue of the country. The principle has been avowed and acted upon by every republican State of America, as well as by the Province of Canada and the countries of Europe. The only question is, as to the extent to which the principle should be applied—whether to raise a part or the whole of what is required to support the Public School. On this point it may be remarked, that if the principle be applied at all, it should be applied in that way and to that extent which will best promote the object contemplated—namely, the sound education of the people; and experience, as well as the nature of the case, shows, that the free system of supporting Schools is the most, and indeed the only, effectual means of promoting the universal education of the people.

I remark further on this second objection, that if it be sound, then must the institutions of government itself be abandoned. If a man can say, I am not to be taxed for the support of what I do not patronise, or from which I receive no individual benefit, then will many a man be exempted from contributing to support the administration of Justice, for he does not patronize either the Civil or Criminal Courts; nor should he pay a tax for the erection and support of jails, for he seeks no benefit from them. Should it be said, that jails are necessary for the common safety and welfare, I answer, are they more so than Common Schools? Is a jail for the confinement and punishment of criminals more important to a community than a School for education in knowledge and virtue? In all good governments the interests of the majority are the rule of procedure; and in all free governments the voice of the majority determines what shall be done by the whole population for the common interests, without reference to isolated individual cases of advantage or disadvantage, of inclination or disinclination. Does not the Common School involve the common interests; and the Free School system supposes a tax upon all by the majority for the education of all.

I observe again on this second objection, that what it assumes as fact is not true. It assumes that none are benefitted by the Common School but those who patronise it. This is the lowest, narrowest and most selfish view of the subject, and indicates a mind the most contracted and grovelling. This view applied to a Provincial University, implies that no persons are benefitted by it except Graduates; applied to criminal jurisprudence and its requisite officers and prisons, it supposes that none are benefitted by them except those whose persons are rescued from the assaults of violence, or whose property is restored from the hands of theft; applied to canals, harbours, roads, &c., this view assumes that no persons derive any benefit from them except those who personally

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navigate or travel over them. The fact is, that whatever tends to diminish crime and lessen the expenses of criminal jurisprudence, enhances the value of a whole estate of a country or district; and is not this the tendency of good Common School education? And who has not witnessed the expenditure of more money in the detection, imprisonment and punishment of a single uneducated criminal, than would be necessary to educate in the Common School half a dozen children? Is it not better to spend money upon the child than upon the culprit—to prevent crime rather than punish it? Again, whatever adds to the security of property of all kinds increases its value; and does not the proper education of the people do so? Whatever also tends to develop the physical resources of a country, must add to the value of property; and is not this the tendency of the education of the people? Is not education in fact the power of the people to make all the resources of their country tributary to their interests and comforts? And is not this the most obvious and prominent distinguishing feature between an educated and uneducated people—the power of the former, and the powerlessness of the latter, to develop the resources of nature and providence, and make them subservient to human interests and enjoyments? Can this be done without increasing the value of property? I verily believe, that in the sound and universal education of the people, the balance of gain financially is on the side of the wealthier classes. If the poorer classes gain in intellectual power, and in the resources of individual and social happiness, the richer classes gain proportionally, I think more than proportionally, in the enhanced value of their property. As an illustration, take any two neighbourhoods, equal in advantages of situation and natural fertility of soil—the one inhabited by an ignorant, and therefore unenterprising, grovelling, if not disorderly, population; the other peopled with a well-educated, and therefore enterprising, intelligent and industrious class of inhabitants. The difference in the value of all real estates in the two neighbourhoods is ten if not an hundred-fold greater than the amount of School-tax that has ever been imposed upon it. And yet it is the School that makes the difference in the two neighbourhoods; and the larger the field of experiment the more marked will be the difference. Hence, in Free School countries, where the experiment has been so tested as to become a system, there are no warmer advocates of it than men of the largest property and the greatest intelligence—the profoundest scholars and the ablest statesmen.

It has also been objected, that the lands of absentees ought not to be taxed for the support of Schools in the vicinity of such lands. I answer, the inhabitants of the School Sections in which such lands are situated are continually adding to the value of those lands by their labours and improvements, and are therefore entitled to some return, in the shape of a local School tax, from such absentee landholders.

The objection that the Free School system is a pauperising system has been sufficiently answered and exposed in a preceding part of this address. Such a term is only applicable to the present Rate-bill system, as I have shown; and the application of it to the Free School system is an exhibition of the sheerest ignorance of the subject, or a pitiful manoeuvre of selfishness against the education of the working classes of the people. History is unanimous in the assertion, that the first race of New England pilgrims were the best educated and most independent class of men that ever planted the

standard of colonization in any new county. Yet among these men did the system of Free Schools originate; by their free and intelligent descendants has it been perpetuated and extended; their universal education has triumphed over the comparative barrenness of their soil and the severity of their climate, and made their States the metropolis of American manufacture and mechanic arts, and the seat of the best Colleges and Schools in America. Nor is a page of their educational history disfigured with the narrative of a "a Ragged School," or the anomaly of a pauper Pupil.

I submit then the great question of Free Schools, or of universal education, (for I hold the two to be synonymous in fact,) to the grave consideration of the Canadian public. I think it properly appertains to the inhabitants of each School municipality to decide for themselves on this subject. I desire no further Legislative interference than to give the inhabitants of each School division the power of supporting their own School as they please. Of the result of their inquiries as to the best mode of supporting their School, I have no doubt; and in that result I read the brightest hope and the greatest wealth of future Canada.

(Signed,) E. RYERSON.

EDUCATION OFFICE,
Toronto, January, 1849.

N.B.—I have taken no notice of the objection founded upon the inequality and injustice of the assessment laws, in regard to the Cities and Towns as well as Country School Sections; as that objection lies against the assessment laws, and not against the principle of the Free School system; and as, I trust, the imperfection of the assessment laws will be shortly remedied by Legislative enactment.*

(Signed,) E. R.

No. 7.

ADDRESS

To the inhabitants of Upper Canada.—Encouragement to persevere in the cause of Common School Education: By the Chief Superintendent of Schools.

It appears appropriate to commence each year by addressing those for whose interests the Journal of Education is continued, on the great objects to which it is devoted; that by awakening afresh the recollection of first principles and analyzing the *criteria* of Educational progress, we may be eventually animated to prosecute, with becoming energy and zeal, the noblest work of any country—the Christian, and universal, and practical education of its youthful population.

* During the present Session of the Legislature (1850) "An Act" was passed "to establish a more equal and just system of Assessment in the several Townships, Villages, Towns and Cities in Upper Canada." It is to be hoped, therefore, that objections on this point will now cease.

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The first number of last year's "Journal of Education"* contained an Address to the people of Upper Canada on the system of Free Schools—a system which is based upon the principle that every child in the land has a right to such an education as will make him a useful member of society, and that every inhabitant of the land is bound to contribute to that national object according to his property—a system the life of which is the genius of Christianity, the soul of patriotism, the spirit of the highest civilization. It is my present object to present some of those grounds of encouragement, with which the facts and experience of the past year furnish us, to persevere in the work of educating our own and our country's offspring.

1. And the first encouraging omen which I shall mention is the deep hold which the principle of Free Schools has taken of the public mind in Upper Canada. The first public enunciation of this principle in 1846, was received with general surprise and doubt, with wide spread suspicion, and in many instances with avowed hostility. In some cases it was dismissed by an editorial sneer; and in other cases it met with a less courteous reception; was at one time assailed as a public pauper, and at another time denounced as a conspirator against individual liberty. But like many of the most important reforms and improvements in the institutions of society which were once misunderstood, denounced and ridiculed, the principle of Free Schools has risen above misconception, and therefore above misrepresentation and reproach, and stands forth now as much an object of respect and admiration, as it was a short time since an object of suspicion and contempt. The explanatory and matter-of-fact Free School Address of last January, called forth an approving response from several influential members of the Canadian Press; and it is a somewhat singular coincidence, that during that same month the Superintendent of Schools for the State of New York called the earnest attention of the Legislature and citizens of the State to the great importance of establishing Free Schools throughout the whole State. He, at the same time, submitted the draft of a Bill, which provided that on the vote of a majority, every individual in the State would be compelled to adopt the system of Free Schools. I submitted a draft of a Bill, giving liberty and power to the inhabitants of each School section (but not compelling them) through their Trustee-representatives to adopt the Free School system without reference either to the Executive Government or the Municipal Council. In the State of New York, the compulsory and general Free School bill has become law; in Upper Canada the draft of bill submitted to facilitate the establishment of the local and voluntary Free School system has not been adopted, and more forms and obstacles are interposed by the new School Act in the way of establishing the Free School system in any section than existed under the Act of last year. But, notwithstanding this partial impediment in legislation, (which I have reason to believe was unintentional on the part of the Government,) the principal of Free Schools has been advancing among the people in every County of Upper Canada; and we hear of the inhabitants of many sections submitting to all the forms and applications required by the law, in order, if possible, to obtain the establishment of Free Schools; nay, more, we are assured that the conviction is becoming very general among the people, that the Free School system is the only true one—the only one that will educate all their children—the only one that will command good teachers and

erect good schools throughout the land. We indulge the sanguine hope, that, the first year of the approaching half-century will witness the establishment of Free Schools in many whole Counties, if not throughout the whole Province of Upper Canada.

Let every friend of sound and universal education be impressed with the fact, that that object has never been, and can never be attained except where all the people of all ranks and classes are combined for the education of all. For more than thirty years has a famed system of Common Schools been established in the neighbouring State of New York; and yet throughout the rural country parts of that State official reports show that comparatively little progress has been made in the character and efficiency of the Schools; while during the last few years the most astonishing advancement has been made in the Schools of Cities and Towns. The whole circle of legislative change and amendment has been completed in the State School Law; so that during the last year or two, the School Legislators have found themselves unconsciously adopting many of the leading provisions of the first State School law, passed more than thirty years ago. The School Law had undergone every variety of modification, yet a large proportion of the country Schools had undergone little or no change. In 1844, a State Normal School was established to accomplish what legislative and ordinary exertions had failed to effect; but it was manifest that the grand fulcrum for intellectually uplifting the whole community was still wanting, and the example of the Free School in cities and towns and states was showing with increased clearness what that fulcrum was. It has at length been adopted, and on it is placed the lever of the whole State education machinery, and to that is applied the concentrated power of public opinion, ambition and patriotism in the cause of education. The result cannot be mistaken, though the power of human imagination is inadequate to picture it.

And why may not the goal which has been sought for during more than thirty years by our New York neighbours, be reached by the people of Upper Canada in five years? Why may we not march directly to the consummation which has cost others so many years of varied experiment and earnest disputation? In leading his army across the Alps, Napoleon profited by the experience and losses of Hannibal; and amateur travellers now avail themselves, as a pleasurable excursion, of the Simplon highway of Napoleon—constructed at the expense of so much labour and treasure. Who would think of crossing the Atlantic in the petty bark of Columbus since the invention of steam-packets? We should not be less wise and less practical in the momentous affairs of Common Schools. They require the simple application of a few great principles; they demand, not legislative experiments, but patriotic exertion—the united hearts and hands of all for the common interests of all.

2. A second encouraging circumstance connected with our Common Schools, is the increased attention and interest which is beginning to be manifested in regard to School legislation. A School law is the mere instrument of establishing Schools on the best foundation, and of supporting and maintaining them in the best manner. The more simply and easily applied that instrument is the better; but no School law can be self-operative, any more than any other law, and its efficiency essentially depends on the skill

* See Appendix to this Report, No. 6.

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and energy with which it is wielded, and the provisions it contains for the development and application of that skill and energy with uniform accuracy and to the best advantage. Hitherto comparatively little interest has been felt on the subject of School legislation; it has occupied a very subordinate place in executive deliberations; it has not commanded one thorough or serious discussion in the deliberations of Parliament; important bills have been passed into laws without being either discussed or understood. But a brighter prospect now opens. The Government has formally and publicly expressed its determination to bestow upon the subject of Common School legislation that attention which its importance demands; the public press is beginning to evince more interest; and public interest has advanced perhaps fifty per cent. under the experience and facilities for information of the last two or three years. The elective authorities of the several Cities and incorporated Towns, have with unexampled unanimity evinced an earnest desire to maintain and mature the system of schools recently established among them; and the pervading spirit of the entire public mind is, to have good schools and universal education without regard to sect or party. The instances in which personal ascerbity and party feeling mingle their bitter waters with the discussion of the subject are marked exceptions to the general tone of the press, and clearly meet with no response from the country at large. But in whatever spirit the subject may be approached, the discussion of it must tend to draw public attention to it; and past experience shows that the calm and deliberate decisions of the public mind at large are generally on the side of social elevation and intellectual progress. This has been most decidedly the case, thus far, in regard to our School law and School system. Our School law, as well as that of every educational country, requires the Head of the Department not only to administer the law and to report its operations, but from time to time, to report also as to the efficiency or inefficiency of its provisions, and to point out their defects and suggest the proper remedies. The report of every Superintendent of Schools in the neighbouring States presents examples of the fulfilment of this duty; and the Superintendent of Schools in Upper Canada would fail in obeying the law under which he acts, and be unworthy of his position, did he not at the most suitable times plainly and fully state to the proper authorities, the conclusions of his own experience and judgment in regard to what he may think defective in the School law, and the best means of amending it. The law which imposes this responsible duty on the Superintendent of Schools, assumes, of course, that some attention will be given to the subjects of his suggestions. The appreciation of the spirit of the School law in this respect by the leading and considerate men of all parties, affords assurance to all friends of popular education throughout the land, that our School law and School system will soon be placed upon a firm foundation, and not be hereafter disturbed in any of its parts without due inquiry and felt necessity.

3. Another ground of encouragement in our country's educational work, is the practical proof already acquired of the possibility of not only improving our Schools, but of successfully emulating our American neighbours in this respect. Often have we heard this, both privately and publicly, pronounced utopian; and often have we sought in friendly discussion, to prove that it was neither impracticable nor extravagant to aim at rivalling our New York neighbours in our Common Schools. In addition to general reasoning, facts may now be adduced to establish

this position; and these facts are as honorable to the people of Upper Canada as they are cheering to every patriotic heart. One fact is, that the average time of keeping the schools open by qualified teachers, during the last two years in the State of New York, has been eight months; while in Upper Canada it has been eight months and a half. A second fact is, that the amount raised by School Rate-bills has been quite as large in Upper Canada, in proportion to the population, as in the State of New York. A third fact is, that the amount raised by local assessments has been as large in Upper Canada, in proportion to the population, as in the State of New York. A fourth fact is, that the same has been the case in regard to the amounts raised by local voluntary assessments over and above what the law has required in order to secure the apportionment of the Legislative School Grant—which, by-the-by, is as large in proportion to the whole population in Upper Canada as is the Annual Common School Fund in the State of New York. A fifth fact is, that the number of Student-Teachers attending the Normal School in Upper Canada is larger in proportion to the whole number of our Schools, and of our whole population, than in the State of New York. A sixth fact is, that considerable more progress has already been made towards introducing uniformity of Text-books in the Schools of our rural districts, than has ever yet been effected in the State of New York. A seventh fact is, that salaries are offered to and obtained by good Teachers from the Normal School at least twenty-five per cent. in advance of what was offered two years ago. Now, these facts of a few years' growth in Upper Canada, in comparison with kindred facts of thirty years' growth in the much older State of New York, fully warrant the statement I have made, and indicate a noble spirit of intellectual progress and patriotism among the people, from which may be developed the indefinite improvement of our schools, and the ready application of all facilities for diffusing useful knowledge which the wisdom of the Legislature may provide.

4. For the sake of brevity, I will pass over several other less prominent facts of an encouraging character, and conclude by two practical remarks. The first is, that no feeling of discouragement should for a moment be yielded to, in consequence of any of the unfortunate provisions of the New School Bill. These provisions will not seriously affect any of the local authorities and interests until the arrival of the period for collecting Rate-bills, distributing the School Fund, and preparing the School Reports for the current year; and before the arrival of that time, the Legislature will meet, and will no doubt make such provision as will promote the best educational interests of the country. Councils, Trustees and Teachers need not entertain any apprehensions as to any loss, or diminution in the amount of the Legislative School Grant for the current year; or, as to the requisite legal provisions to enable Trustees to fulfil all the engagements which they may enter into with Teachers.

The last remark is, that all friends of education should continue to guard against the admission of anything like a sectarian or party spirit in our School affairs. From whatever source it may proceed, or on whatever pretext founded, let it be frowned down as the worst enemy of yourselves and children. In every community, and in almost every locality, there will be found individuals steeped in the spirit of extreme partizanship—men of one idea, and that idea is commonly one of proscription or hostility against somebody or party; and to realize that idea, no sa-

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crifice of educational and public interest seems too great in the estimation of its possessors. These partizans of one idea have broken up many a School, deprived many a child of educational instruction, and impeded the progress of many an improvement in the relations and interests of Society. The history of our country affords ample evidence, that the spirit of extreme partizanship has been its greatest bane; and in no respect is the blighting influence of that spirit so fatal as in the question and affairs of Common Schools, the very existence and character and advancement of which are so entirely depending on the combined feelings and mutual co-operations of the people among whom they are established. In whatever matters difference of opinion may exist among us as a people, I am sure we may all agree in loving our country, in loving our children, and in uniting to provide for them the best possible education. God grant that this one, grand, divinely originated, and divinely expansive idea, may, like Aaron's rod, swallow up every serpent idea of petty partizanship, and impart to our posterity the noblest inheritance that parental wisdom and public patriotism can bequeath!

(Signed,) E. RYERSON.

EDUCATION OFFICE,
Toronto, January, 1850.

No. 8.

(Copy.)

Revised Terms of Admission into the Normal School,
Toronto. Adopted, the 12th of April, 1850,
by the Board of Education for Upper Canada.

The Board of Education, anxious to adopt such measures as appear best calculated to render the training of the Normal School as thorough as possible, and to diffuse its advantages over every County in Upper Canada as equally and as widely as possible, adopts the following regulations in regard to the duration of the future Sessions of the Normal School and the mode and terms of admitting and facilitating the attendance of Students at that Institution.

Ordered—I. That there shall, during each twelve months, be one Session, which shall commence on the first Monday in September, and close the last week in May.

II. That no male Student shall be admitted under eighteen years of age, nor a female Student under the age of sixteen years; nor unless, in addition to the qualifications heretofore specified for admission, (namely, to read and write intelligibly, and understand the simple rules of Arithmetic,) each Student be acquainted with the elements of Geography and English Grammar.

III. That the weekly aid of five shillings each, heretofore allowed by the Board, to approved Students to facilitate their attendance at the Normal School, shall be extended hereafter for a period of nine months, under the following regulations:—1st. —The Students shall be admitted from the several Counties, Cities, and representative Towns of Upper Canada in proportion to the number of the Represen-

tatives in the Legislative Assembly: namely, three for every County member, and two for every member of a City and Town. The Township, Town, and City Superintendents of Common Schools are requested to meet not later than the first Tuesday in August, (at least to the number of three) at ten o'clock, A. M., in the County Town, to examine candidates for admission into the Normal School during the ensuing Session, in accordance with the terms of admission prescribed by this Board, and recommend such as they shall judge qualified for admission, and worthy of the facilities of attendance afforded by this Board,—arranging such approved candidates in the order of merit,—inserting the names of all whom they recommend,—how many soever there may be—and forthwith transmitting their names to the Chief Superintendent of Schools. 2nd —Should any County, City, or representative Town not avail itself of the facilities here offered, a sufficient number of approved candidates will be admitted from other places, beyond the proportion of candidates above specified; and should not the complement of one hundred and twenty Students be thus recommended, the Board would receive a sufficient number of approved candidates, on examination, as heretofore, at the commencement of the Session.

IV. That the foregoing Resolution is not to limit the number of Teachers-in-training to be admitted, on their personal application (duly recommended) to free Tuition, and the use of books, without the addition of any allowance for board during the Session.

V. That, in future, no private pupils be received into the Normal School, but that the Institution be confined exclusively, to the instruction of Teachers-in-training; nor shall any persons be admitted as Students, unless, in addition to the qualifications required by the third Resolution, they produce a certificate of good moral character, signed by the Clergyman or Minister of the religious persuasion with which they are connected, and declare their intention to devote themselves to school-teaching, and that their object in coming to the Normal School is to qualify themselves better for the important duties of that profession.

VI. That all Candidates for admission into the Normal School must present themselves during the first week, of the Session, otherwise they cannot be admitted; they shall board and lodge in such houses, and under such regulations as are approved by the Board of Education; and their continuance in the School is conditional upon their diligence, progress, and observance of the General Regulations prescribed by this Board.

VII. That all communications be addressed to the Reverend Dr. Ryerson, Chief Superintendent of Schools, Toronto.

By Order of the Board of Education for Upper Canada.

(Signed,) J. GEORGE HODGINS,
Recording Clerk.

EDUCATION OFFICE,
Toronto, 12th April, 1850.

N.B.—Board and lodging, for Students, may be obtained, at the Houses approved by the Board of Education, at from 7s. 6d. to 10s. per week.

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C I R C U L A R

From the Chief Superintendent of Schools to Teachers, Superintendents, and other Officers of Common Schools throughout Upper Canada, appointing a time and place for holding a Teachers' Institute in each County Town of Upper Canada.

The 65th section of the present School Act authorizes the holding of a Teachers' Institute in each County in Upper Canada, "under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Superintendent of Schools, by and with the sanction of the Governor General in Council."

The requisite sanction has been obtained for this purpose. The Board of Education has proposed to the Masters of the Normal School to devote a part of the next few months to conducting such Institutes; and Messrs. Robertson and Hind have very cordially acceded to the suggestion, and expressed their utmost readiness to visit all the Counties in Upper Canada, as far as practicable, in the prosecution of a work for which they are so admirably qualified.

It becomes then my official duty to specify some of the regulations which should govern the proceedings of these Teachers' Institutes, before stating the times at which they will be held in the several counties of Upper Canada.

A Teachers' Institute is a meeting of Teachers assembled two, four or ten days, or two or four weeks, for the purpose of improvement in their profession. During each evening of such Institute, a public lecture is usually delivered on some subject connected with Common School Education. During each day the Teachers composing the Institute, are either formed into classes, for school exercises, under able instructors, or discuss the modes of teaching the various subjects of Common School instruction, and school organization and discipline.

What is contemplated during the approaching summer is intended as a preparation for or introduction to Teachers' Institutes, rather than holding such Institutes themselves. It is intended to limit each meeting (with one or two exceptions) to two days, including two evening lectures—the first on the eve of the first day of the Institute, the second on the evening of that day. In some cases, a third lecture may be delivered the evening following.

The evening lectures will commence at 8 o'clock. The exercises each day will commence in the morning at nine, and continue until noon; will be resumed in the afternoon at two and close at five.

The subjects which will engage attention during these exercises will be chiefly, the Methods and Principles of teaching Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Orthography, Geography (with Mapping), Natural and General History, Grammar, and, in some instances, perhaps, higher subjects; also, School government and discipline. Some of these subjects may occupy much less time and attention than others, according to their relative importance, and as circumstances may suggest. Collateral subjects may on some occasions be introduced; but the proceedings of each Institute will be under the direction of the Masters of the Normal School.

During many years such Institutes have been held in various parts of Germany; and during the last four or five years, they have been held with great advantage and success in the New York and New England States. They have been numerous attended by Teachers, School Officers, and other educationists, and have been productive of the happiest results in respect both to Teachers and large portions of the community where they have been held.

Shall we have proof in the experiments now to be made that such Institutes may be held in Upper Canada? Will Canadian Teachers show that they have as much energy and noble ambition to attend and participate in the proceedings of such Institutes as Teachers in other countries? If Teachers desire their position and profession to be advanced, they must exert themselves, and not depend on others, or sit down in complaining inactivity. No one circumstance would speak more in behalf of Canadian School Teachers than to see them as one man attending the Institutes about to be held; and the proceedings of such Institutes, largely attended, cannot fail to be individually useful to Teachers, and give a powerful impulse to the cause of public education.

And may we not hope for as much cordial co-operation on the part of local Superintendents of Schools, Ministers of religion generally, and other public men, as is shown by corresponding orders of men in neighbouring countries? Upon public and patriotic grounds, it is hoped that pains will be taken in all the congregations and through the press, and in other convenient ways, to give the widest publicity to the evening lectures; and that School Teachers, Superintendents, Clerical, and other School visitors and officers will attend the day exercises of the Institutes.

I venture to assume, from personal experience of such courtesy, that the Court Houses in the several Counties will be allowed to be used for holding these Teachers' Institutes; and that the Superintendent of Schools in each city or town where an Institute may be appointed, will make the necessary preparations as to place, lights, &c. Perhaps, in some instances, a more convenient place than the Court House may be obtained for the evening lectures, if not for the other exercises of the Institutes.

I confidently hope also, that School Trustees will in all cases readily assent to the absence of their Teacher long enough to attend the Institute in their County, and that as many as possible of the Trustees themselves will also attend. I would likewise bespeak the favourable consideration of the friends of education in the Towns and neighbourhoods where these Institutes may be held.

It is not probable that the Masters of the Normal School will be able to make a second visit to the several Counties of Upper Canada; all, therefore, who wish to understand the principles of teaching and system of instruction adopted in the Normal School, and sought to be introduced into all the Schools in Upper Canada, are earnestly invited to attend these Institutes, and to do so in every instance from the beginning to the end of their proceedings, in order to be able to judge intelligently of the system of school teaching which they will develop.

I shall be happy to make a personal visit to the several Counties in the course of the ensuing au-

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tumn, to confer with local School officers on the provisions of the School law and the establishment of School libraries, to furnish them with Copies of the School Act, and all Forms, Regulations, &c., required for its execution, and to consult on the best means of promoting the interests of education generally.

It only remains for me now to state the times and places at which Messrs. Robertson and Hind will hold Teachers' Institutes for the several Counties in Upper Canada:—

PLACES.	FOR THE COUNTY OR COUNTIES OF—	DATE.
St. Catharines...	Lincoln, Haldimand, and Welland	May 30 and 31.
Hamilton.....	Wentworth and Halton...	June 4 do 5.
Simcoe *	Norfolk	do 7 do 8.
Guelph †	Waterloo.....	do 7 do 8.
Woodstock * ...	Oxford	do 11 do 12.
Goderich †	Huron, Perth, and Bruce.	do 11 do 12.
London	Middlesex	do 14 do 15.
Chatham.....	Kent	do 18 do 19.
Amherstburgh...	Essex	do 21 do 22.
Cornwall.....	Stormont, Dundas, and Glengary	July 4 do 5.

* This Institute will be attended by Mr. Robertson alone.
† This Institute will be attended by Mr. Hind alone.

PLACES.	FOR THE COUNTY OR COUNTIES OF—	DATE.
L'Original	Prescott and Russell	July 9 and 10.
Bytown	Carleton	do 12 do 13.
Perth	Lanark and Renfrew.....	do 16 do 17.
Brockville	Leeds and Grenville	do 19 do 20.
Kingston.....	Frontenac, Lennox, and Addington	do 23 do 24.
Pictou.....	Prince Edward	do 26 do 27.
Belleville.....	Hastings.....	do 30 do 31.
Cobourg	Durham and Northumberland	August 2 do 3.
Peterborough ...	Peterborough.....	do 6 do 7.
Barrie	Simcoe	do 15 do 16.

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Let it be specially observed, that the first lecture in each place above mentioned, will be delivered in the evening previous to the first named for holding the Institute; and it is hoped that Teachers, and all others purposing to attend the Institute, will be present at the preceding evening's preliminary lecture, and thus be prepared for entering upon the proceedings of the Institute the morning following.

(Signed,) E. RYERSON.

EDUCATION OFFICE,
Toronto, 26th April, 1850.

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No. 10.—Copy of Blank Form of ANNUAL SCHOOL REPORT, furnished to each set of SCHOOL TRUSTEES in UPPER CANADA—in addition to the blank form of Reports for Boards of School Trustees in Cities and Towns, and to District Superintendents, for 1849.

ANNUAL REPORT of the TRUSTEES of SCHOOL SECTION, No. _____, in the Township of _____, to the Superintendent of Common Schools in the District, for the year ending 31st December, 1849.

MONEYS.				PUPILS.																
Amount received from the District Superintendent.	f	s.	d.	Amount received from Rate-Bill.	f	s.	d.	Number of Pupils, of all ages, on the Roll.	Number of Indigent or non-paying Pupils.	No. of Pupils.	Boys.	Girls.	TOTAL.	Average atten- dance of Pupils.	Average atten- dance of Boys.	Average atten- dance of Girls.				
																	Amount received from other sources.	f	s.	d.
Total Amount received.	f	s.	d.	Total Amount paid Teacher.	f	s.	d.	Balance still Unappropriated.	f	s.	d.	Why unappropriated?	Annual Salary of Male Teacher, without Board.	f	s.	d.	Annual Salary of Female Teacher, without Board.	f	s.	d.

REPORT, &c.—(Continued.)

SCHOOL POPULATION.				BOOKS USED.										NUMBER OF PUPILS																																													
Number of Children between the ages of Five and Six-teen years, resident in the School Section.	No. in Township.	No. in Township.	No. in Township.	No. in Township.	Is Bible or Testament Used?	What Reading Books?	What Arithmetic?	What Grammar?	What Geography?	What History?	What Book-keeping?	What Mensuration?	What Algebra?	What Geometry?	What other Books?	1st, or lowest Class.	2nd, or next to lowest Class.	3rd, or third low-est Class.	4th, or next to highest Class.	5th, or highest Class.	First four Rules.	Compound Rules and Reduction.	Proportion, and above.	Grammar.	Geography.	History.	Writing.	Book-keeping.	Mensuration.	Algebra.																													
																															Amount received from Rate-Bill.	f	s.	d.	Amount received from other sources.	f	s.	d.	Total Amount received.	f	s.	d.	Total Amount paid Teacher.	f	s.	d.	Balance still Unappropriated.	f	s.	d.	Why unappropriated?	Annual Salary of Male Teacher, without Board.	f	s.	d.	Annual Salary of Female Teacher, without Board.	f	s.	d.
																															Amount received from the District Superintendent.	f	s.	d.	Amount received from other sources.	f	s.	d.	Total Amount received.	f	s.	d.	Total Amount paid Teacher.	f	s.	d.	Balance still Unappropriated.	f	s.	d.	Why unappropriated?	Annual Salary of Male Teacher, without Board.	f	s.	d.	Annual Salary of Female Teacher, without Board.	f	s.	d.
																															Amount received from the District Superintendent.	f	s.	d.	Amount received from other sources.	f	s.	d.	Total Amount received.	f	s.	d.	Total Amount paid Teacher.	f	s.	d.	Balance still Unappropriated.	f	s.	d.	Why unappropriated?	Annual Salary of Male Teacher, without Board.	f	s.	d.	Annual Salary of Female Teacher, without Board.	f	s.	d.

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No. 11.—Copy of Blank Form of ANNUAL REPORT, furnished to each BOARD of SCHOOL TRUSTEES in the CITIES and INCORPORATED TOWNS of UPPER CANADA.

ANNUAL REPORT of the BOARD of TRUSTEES of COMMON SCHOOLS in the TOWNS of UPPER CANADA, for the year ending the 31st December, 1849. of to the CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT of SCHOOLS for UPPER CANADA,

No. of School Section.		No. of Schools in operation.	
Amount received from the Chief Superintendent.	£	s.	d.
Amount levied by Municipal Assessment.	£	s.	d.
Amount received from Rate-Bill.	£	s.	d.
Amount received from other sources.	£	s.	d.
Total Amount received.	£	s.	d.
Total Amount paid Teachers.	£	s.	d.
Balance still unappropriated.	£	s.	d.
Why unappropriated?			
Annual Salary of Male Teacher, without Board.	£	s.	d.
Annual Salary of Female Teacher, without Board.	£	s.	d.
Number of Pupils of all ages on the Roll.			
Number of Indigent or non-paying Pupils.			
No. of Pupils.			
Boys.			
Girls.			
PUPILS.			
TOTAL.		IN SUMMER.	
Average attendance of Pupils.	Average attendance of Boys.	Average attendance of Girls.	Average attendance of Pupils.
IN WINTER.			
Average attendance of Pupils.	Average attendance of Boys.	Average attendance of Girls.	Average attendance of Pupils.
BOOKS			
Is Bible or Testament used?			
What Reading-Books?			
What Arithmetic?			
What Grammar?			

REPORT, &c.—(Continued.)

What Geography?	What History?	What Book-keeping?	What Mensuration?	What Algebra?	What Geometry?	What other Books?
USED.						
READING CLASSES.						
1st, or lowest Class.	2nd, or next to lowest Class.	3rd, or third lowest Class.	4th, or next to highest Class.	5th, or highest Class.		
ARITHMETIC.						
First four Rules.	Compound Rules and Reduction.	Proportion, and above.	Grammar.	Geography.	History.	Writing.
Book-keeping.	Mensuration.	Algebra.	Elements of Natural Philosophy.	Vocal Music.	Linear Drawing.	Other Studies.
NUMBER OF PUPILS IN						
No. of School Section.						
Individual, or teaching by one.	Simultaneous, or teaching by Classes.	Monitorial, or teaching by aid of Monitors.	No. of Months School has been kept open by qualified Teacher.			
TEACHERS.						
Male, and Religious Faith.	Female, and Religious Faith.	Number of Teachers' Certificates granted.	Number annulled during the year.	No. of good, or first class.	No. of middle, or second class.	No. of inferior, or third class.
CHARACTER OF SCHOOLS.						
No. of separate schools.						

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No. 12.
(Copy.)
Programme of the Semi-Annual Examination of the Students and Pupils in the Normal and Model Schools for Upper Canada, at the close of the Winter Session, 1849-50.

Saturday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday,
13th, 16th, 17th, and 18th April, 1850.

NORMAL SCHOOL.

SATURDAY.—PRIVATE.

Examination for His Excellency the Governor General's Prizes in Agricultural Chemistry, &c.

TUESDAY.

Hours.
10-11—Philosophy of Grammar.
11-12—Science and Practice of Arithmetic, with the use of Logarithms—Mensuration.

INTERMISSION.

2- 3 — Geography—Mathematical, Physical, and Political.
3- 4 — Algebra—Geometry—Algebraic formulæ, applied to Mensuration and Surveying.
4- 4½—Book-keeping.

WEDNESDAY.

10-11—General Principles of Mechanics and Hydrostatics—Steam Engine, Locomotive—the Natural Sciences.
11-12—General Rules of Orthography and Composition of Words, prefixes and affixes—Rudiments of Logic.

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INTERMISSION.

1½- 2½—Agricultural Chemistry—Physiology.
2½- 3½—General History—Synchronetic Table.
3½- 4 —Hullah's System of Vocal Music.
4—Distribution of the Prizes given by His Excellency the Governor General.

MODEL SCHOOL.

THURSDAY.

SCHOOL ROOM.

9 - 9½—Mechanics.
9½-10 —Book-keeping and Grammar.
10 -11 —Geography—(senior division).
11 -12 —History.

GALLERY.

9½-10 —Arithmetic—(junior division).
10 -11 —Object Lesson.
11 -12 —Object Lessons—Geography—(senior division).

INTERMISSION.

2 - 3 —Arithmetic—(senior division)—Algebra, mental and practical—Geometry.
2 - 3 —Grammar and Geography—(junior division) [in gallery].
3 - 3½—Hullah's System of Vocal Music.

EDUCATION OFFICE, U.C.
Normal School Department.

No. 13.—(Copy.)—A COMPARATIVE VIEW OF THE EXACT CHEMICAL CONSTITUTION OF CERTAIN SOILS, VEGETABLES, AND MANURES. (Compiled for the use of Students in the Normal School for Upper Canada.)

SOILS.	ARABLE LAND.			PASTURE LAND.		BARREN SOILS.	
	Germany.	Ohio.	Belgium.	Hanover.	Hanover.	Germany.	Germany.
Silica and Fine Sand	77.209	87.148	64.517	84.510	71.849	70.576	96.000
Alumina	8.514	5.666	4.810	6.435	9.350	1,050	0.500
Oxides of Iron.....	6.592	2.220	8.316	2.395	5.410	0.252	2.000
Oxide of Manganese	1.520	0.860	0.800	0.450	0.925	.....	.....
Lime, (Carbonate of Lime in third column)	0.927	0.564	9.408	0.740	0.987	.....	0.001
Magnesia (Carbonate of Magnesia in third column.....	1.160	0.312	10.361	0.525	0.245	0.012	.....
Potash... } combined with Silica } Soda..... } in first, second, and } } third column, } Phosphoric Acid combined with Lime and Oxide of Iron	0.140	0.120	0.100	} 0.009	} 0.007	.....	.....
Sulphuric Acid in Gypsum.....	0.640	0.025	0.018		
Chlorine in common Salt	0.051	0.060	1.221	0.120	0.131	.....	.....
Carbonic Acid, combined with Lime	0.011	0.027	0.009	0.046	0.174	.....	.....
Humic Acid.....	0.010	0.036	0.003	0.006	0.002	.....	.....
Insoluble Humus.....	.....	0.080	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Organic Substances, containing Nitrogen	0.978	1.304	0.447	0.780	1.270	11.910	0.200
.....	0.540	1.072	2.995	7.550	16.200	1.299
.....	1.108	1.008	0.960	2.000
.....	100.000	100.000	100.000	100.000	100.000	100.000	100.000

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A COMPARATIVE VIEW OF THE EXACT CHEMICAL CONSTITUTION OF CERTAIN SOILS, &c.—(Continued.)

VEGETABLES.

	Wheat Grain.	Wheat Straw.	Barley Grain.	Barley Grain.	Oats Grain.	Oats Straw.	Hay.	Hay.	Peas.	Beans.	Clover Red.	Vetch.	Indian C. Grain.	Indian C. Straw.	Buckwheat Grain.
Potash	24.17	6.43	3.91	30.91	12.3	12.18	30.09	9.71	35.20	51.23	16.10	30.57	30.08	4.00	8.74
Soda	10.34	27.79	16.79	6.91	7.7	13.01	4.08	15.60	10.32	12.08	40.71	9.56	17.0	10.57	20.10
Magnesia	13.57	12.98	10.05	3.86	3.7	4.58	9.12	8.28	6.91	6.07	8.28	8.49	1.3	9.58	10.38
Lime	3.01	3.91	3.86	1.67	14.9	7.29	7.30	21.91	2.70	28.53	4.12	38.05	50.1	18.76	50.07
Phosphoric Acid	45.53	46.14	40.63	38.48	1.0	1.94	12.03	15.79	34.01	1.36	1.06	4.10	0.8	0.68	2.16
Sulphuric Acid	1.91	0.27	0.26	29.10	53.3	54.25	3.79	3.02	4.28	1.05	2.60	2.01	0.8	29.36	0.69
Silica	0.42	67.6	21.99	2.10	1.3	1.41	24.17	26.00	0.29	0.46	0.46	2.01	0.8	0.61	1.05
Peroxide of Iron	0.52	0.50	1.93	2.10	1.0	2.48	1.55	2.23	1.94	0.21	4.73	2.00	0.8	0.46	0.69
Chloride of Sodium .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.70	20.46	2.56	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chloride of Potassium .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9.48	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.0	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

TABLE of MINERAL SUBSTANCES, taken up from the Soil by the various Crops grown (at Bechelbronn) upon one acre respectively.

	Dry Crop.	Ashes, per Cent.	Ashes, per Acre.	Phosphoric Acid.	Sulphuric Acid.	Chlorine.	Lime.	Magnesia.	Potash and Soda.	Silica.	Oxide of Iron, Alumina, &c.
Potatoes	2,828 lbs.	4.0 lbs.	113 lbs.	13 lbs.	8 lbs.	3 lbs.	2 lbs.	6 lbs.	58 lbs.	6 lbs.	17 lbs.
Beet Roots	2,908 do	6.3 do	163 do	11 do	3 do	9 do	13 do	8 do	82 do	15 do	4.75 do
Potato Tops	5,042 do	6.0 do	303 do	33 do	7 do	4 do	7 do	5 do	185 do	39 do	16 do
Wheat	1,052 do	2.4 do	25 do	12 do	0.9 do	.....	0.8 do	4 do	7 do	0.4 do	.....
Wheat Straw	2,558 do	7.0 do	179 do	5 do	1.5 do	1 lb.	15 do	9 do	17 do	121 do	.....
Oats	975 do	4.0 do	39 do	6 do	0.4 do	0.2 do	12 do	3 do	5 do	21 do	0.6 do
Oat Straw	1,176 do	5.1 do	60 do	1.5 do	2.5 do	3 lbs.	5 do	15 do	17 do	24 do	1 do
Clover	3,693 do	7.7 do	284 do	18 do	7 do	7 do	70 do	18 do	77 do	15 do	0.9 do
Peas	915 do	3.1 do	28 do	8 do	1.2 do	0.3 do	3 do	3 do	10 do	0.6 do
Beans	1,944 do	3.0 do	58 do	20 do	0.75 do	0.5 do	3 do	5 do	26 do	0.3 do

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A COMPARATIVE VIEW OF THE EXACT CHEMICAL CONSTITUTION OF CERTAIN SOILS, &c.—(Continued.)

COMPOSITION OF A STABLE MANURE.

FRESH MANURE.		DRIED AT 212°.		1. SOLUBLE ASHES IN WATER. One Hundred parts of the Ash contained:—		2. SOLUBLE IN HYDROCHLORIC ACID.	
Water	64.96	Carbon	37.40	Potash.....	3.22	Silica	27.01
Organic Matter..	24.71	Hydrogen	5.27	Soda	2.73	Phosphate of Lime	7.11
Ashes	10.93	Oxygen	25.51	Lime	0.34	do Magnesia	2.26
		Nitrogen	1.76	Magnesia	0.26	do Oxide of Iron...	4.68
		Ashes	30.05	Sulphuric Acid ...	3.27	Carbonate of Lime	9.34
	100.00		100.00	Chlorine	3.16	do Magnesia	1.63
				Silica	0.04	3. Insoluble Sand, &c.	34.96

U R E A .

Carbon	20.0	Upon decomposition, Urea unites with water, and changes into Volatile Carbonate of Ammonia.
Hydrogen	6.6	
Oxygen	46.7	
Nitrogen	26.7	
	100.0	

M A R L .

	1.	2.
Carbonate of Lime.....	12.275	86.066
Carbonate of Magnesia.....	0.975	1.106
Potash	0.087	0.163
Clay, Sand, Oxide of Iron	84.525	60.065
Ammonia.....	0.004	0.057

EDUCATION OFFICE, U. C.,
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NORMAL SCHOOL FOR UPPER CANADA,
TORONTO.

EXAMINATION PAPER,

For His Excellency the Governor General's Prizes in Agricultural Chemistry, Vegetable and Animal Physiology, and the Chemistry of Food.—(Value of the first prize, £5; of the second prize, £3, in books.)—April 7th and 9th, 1849.

PART 1ST—APRIL 7TH.

1. What is the object of the study of Agricultural Chemistry?
2. Name the forces whose effects it is the province of Chemistry to investigate? Describe their mode of action, and state the distinction existing between Chemical forces and other forces influencing matter?
3. Into how many departments is the Science of Chemistry divided, and of what do they respectively treat?
4. Name the so-called organic elements? Associate with each its symbol, combining number, specific gravity, and remarkable properties? also state the names of some compound substances of which one or more of these elements form important constituents?
5. Name the so-called inorganic elements which usually enter into the composition of vegetables and animals.
6. What is meant by the term "adhesion," or "heterogeneous attraction?" Into how many orders is adhesion divided? Illustrate its several orders by examples.
7. What is an acid? a salt? an alkali? Give examples of each class, and affix to each example its symbol.
8. What is Carbonic Acid? Give its symbol. How many pounds of Carbon are there in two hundred and twenty pounds of Carbonic Acid? How would you exhibit the presence of Carbonic Acid in air? in limestone?
9. How would you exhibit the presence of Carbon in plants? of Nitrogen in the atmosphere?
10. Exhibit the exact composition of Atmospheric Air. State its pressure on the square inch. What product are formed by the passage of lightning through the atmosphere? Give their symbols. In what ratio does the Atmosphere decrease in density as you rise above the level of the sea?
11. What is the composition of Water? What are its most important properties?
12. What is Oxidation? What is Combustion?

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13. Name the inorganic acids and oxides, salts and alkalis, commonly found in vegetables, and give their symbols.
14. What is the nature of caloric? How does it affect bodies? In how many states may it exist? What measure of caloric is required to convert water into steam? Upon what circumstance does the boiling point of water depend?
15. How would you illustrate, by examples, the conversion of latent into sensible heat, and the contrary? Explain the phenomena of freezing mixtures. State the effect which an evaporating substance will produce upon surrounding bodies.
16. What is the cause of the development of heat during the decomposition of vegetable or animal matter?
17. Explain the phenomenon of dew. What is the dew point? State the conditions required for the formation of dew. How would you exhibit the deposition of dew? Why does dew fall sooner on some bodies than on others?
18. What is Silica? What purpose does it mainly serve in the economy of vegetables and animals? What conditions are necessary in order that water may dissolve it?
19. In what form does phosphorus exist in vegetables? What do you mean by phosphates? Name the phosphates usually found in animals and vegetables. In what state does phosphorus exist in the inorganic world?
20. What remarkable property is common to potassium and sodium?
21. State into how many parts a vegetable may be divided, with respect to its structure, and name them.
22. Trace the course of the sap; mention the changes which are supposed to take place when it arrives at certain parts of the plant.
23. What are the functions of the roots? Of the leaves? How do the trunks of dicotyledonous vegetables increase in dimensions?
24. State the sources from which plants derive their organic elements; and give the symbol of each compound you may mention.
25. State the distinction between proximate and ultimate principles, and name the proximate principles found in any considerable quantity of vegetables.
26. What are isomeric compounds? Give some examples which occur in Vegetable Chemistry.
27. Name those proximate principles which are common to plants and animals.
28. Illustrate the composition by means of symbols: first, of grape sugar; second, of cane sugar; third, of gum; fourth, of starch.
29. Into what proximate principles may grape sugar be resolved when it suffers decomposition?

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30. Explain the transformation, by means of symbols, which takes place when grape sugar is in part converted into alcohol, and then into vinegar.
31. From what sources are the inorganic elements of soils originally derived?
32. What elements are essentially necessary in the composition of a fertile soil?
33. In what state must all inorganic elements be, before they can enter into the composition of vegetables?

PART 2ND—APRIL 9TH.

34. What is the object of ploughing the soil? Explain the difference between surface ploughing and subsoil ploughing?
35. What is the object of draining? State the various effects which careful ploughing, subsoil ploughing, and thorough draining may be supposed to produce upon the condition of the soil.
36. Name the depth, breadth, and width of the drain generally constructed for the purpose of thorough draining; draw a sectional diagram of two or three different kinds of drains. How far apart would you place your drains: first, in heavy land; second, in light land; and how would you place them in draining a hill side.
37. Name the inorganic elements which enter largely into the composition of the cerealia.
38. State the composition of common granite rocks, and name all the substances which a decomposed granite rock may be supposed to give to the soil.
39. How may the decomposition of the mineral substances in a soil be accelerated? What is clay, and how would you accelerate the decomposition of clay silicates? What object would be secured by such decomposition?
40. State the various reasons which induce the application of manures to the soil.
41. Illustrate, by examples, the various modes in which, first, vegetable; second, animal; third, mineral manures may fertilize the soil.
42. Why is farm-yard manure a good fertilizer? What is the character of the fluid portion of farm-yard manure?
43. State the nature of the change which takes place upon the decomposition of urea. Why is the resulting compound beneficial to vegetables? Give its symbol. What peculiar property does it possess, and how would you render it serviceable?
44. How would you accelerate the decomposition of organic matter in the soil? What purpose is served by the decomposition of organic matter?
45. Name the compounds which are the ultimate results of the decomposition of organic matter.
46. Explain the principles upon which the benefits arising from a proper rotation of crops are dependent.
47. What inorganic compound does milk contain in abundance? State the source of that compound, and the purposes it serves in the animal economy. With what substance would you manure your pastures in order to increase its quantity in the milk?
48. What is the composition of gypsum? of common salt? of lime? and for what purposes would you lime: first, heavy clay land, containing but little carbonate of lime; second, peaty soils?
49. State the composition of a marl.
50. What is meant by the fallowing of land? For what purpose do you fallow land?
51. What purposes do the proximate principles found in the vegetables which contain nitrogen serve in the animal economy?
52. What purposes do the non-nitrogenized proximate principles serve, and in what form are they chiefly given off by the animal?
53. Give a list of the nitrogenized and chief non-nitrogenized proximate principles found in vegetables.
54. What inorganic substances enter largely into the animal frame?
55. Trace the course of the food from the mouth to the time of its mingling with the blood.
56. Trace the course of the blood from the left auricle of the heart, through the animal frame.
57. State the nature of the change which takes place in the blood when in the lungs. In what other parts of the system does a change take place in the chemical composition in an inorganic portion of the blood? Illustrate that change by means of symbols.
58. What peculiar property does the saliva possess, and what purposes does it serve in the animal economy.
59. Upon what order of adhesion is the effect of alcoholic liquors supposed to be dependent?
60. What is the theory of the transformation which takes place when milk is brought in contact with an animal membrane, as in the curdling of milk?
61. Explain the reason why meat well boiled in large quantities of water is not nutritious. And how would you prepare the strongest soup from a given quantity of meat? In what way would the mode of preparation differ, if you prepared the meat alone for consumption?
62. Why is salted meat deficient in nutritious qualities?

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63. From what source do the young of mammiferous animals derive their bony structure? Express the chief proximate inorganic principles in symbols.
64. Upon what four conditions is the healthful flow of the various aqueous currents in the animal body and in the vegetable dependent?
65. What is the primary cause of "colds," and of that determination to disease which has of late years been exhibited by many vegetables, especially in the tubers of the potato.
66. What remedy, in part, would you suggest with reference to vegetables?

N. B.—An oral Examination to take place after the time for answering the foregoing questions has elapsed, for the purpose of ascertaining the relative knowledge of the candidates on the subject of Practical Agriculture, as well as their aptitude to communicate a knowledge of Agricultural Chemistry, in all its branches.

NOTE.—The Examination was conducted by six gentlemen, appointed by the Board of Education for Upper Canada. The Examiners met and agreed upon the foregoing Questions of Examination, and the value of each question in marks, according to its importance and difficulty. The total value in marks of the foregoing questions was fixed at 700. Thirty-two students, including several females, competed. The examination was conducted on paper—eight hours in all having been allowed to the competitors to write out their answers to the questions, which, for the first time, were placed before them on their entering the Lecture Room for examination. One of the Examiners presided to see that no competitor received any foreign assistance in the preparation of his or her answers. At the expiration of the time allowed for preparing the answers, they were all collected, and subsequently examined and compared with great care by the examiners. The prizes were conferred on the two successful competitors (numbered 1 and 2) by the Honourable the Chief Justice of Upper Canada, at the request of the Chief Superintendent of Schools, in the absence of His Excellency the Governor-General.

The following are the names of the most successful competitors, with the total number of credit marks obtained by each :

1. Abraham Diamond	557
2. James T. Pennock	510
3. Elizabeth Orr	507
4. { John Stewart }	502
{ George Miller }	
5. { Anne Jane McElroy }	492
{ Thomas Ferguson }	
6. Abel Wilcock	478
7. Archibald Campbell.....	457
8. John V. Reid	452
9. Jane Corbett	451

EDUCATION OFFICE, U. C.,
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No. 15.

(Copy.)

EXAMINATION PAPER,

For His Excellency the Governor General's Prizes in Agricultural Chemistry, Vegetable and Animal Physiology.—(Value of the First Prize, £5; of the Second Prize, £3, in Books.)—April 13th, 1850.

PART 1ST.

1. Describe the improvements which in late years have been effected in Husbandry.
2. What connection does there exist between Chemistry and Agriculture?
3. What connection does there exist between Geology and Agriculture?
4. Give an approximate analysis of a fertile soil. State the reasons why the substances you mention are necessary.
5. What is meant by the physical condition of a soil? Give the names and physical properties of those compounds which most affect the physical condition of a soil.
6. Explain how granite rocks are disintegrated and decomposed.
7. How may a bed of clay be formed at some distance from the base of a range of granite hills? How may a bed of sand be formed under the same circumstances?
8. Describe the nature and mode of action of those forces which determine the relative position of sand and clay with reference to the source from which they originate.
9. In what state must all inorganic substances be, before they can enter into the composition of vegetables. Name those agents which are most influential in producing that state, and give examples.
10. What is the nature of the first chemical change which takes place when seeds germinate?
11. State the source of the Organic Food required by plants before they have thrown out leaves; also the name of that manure you would preserve and apply to the soil for the purpose of inducing a speedy development of the leaf.
12. When leaves are well developed, from what medium do they derive their chief supply of organic food? What is the chemical composition of that medium? and in what manner do vegetables affect its constitution? State also its mechanical properties.
13. What is the object of applying manure to the soil? Name certain important compounds which are not generally returned to the soil in the form of farm yard manure.
14. State the reason why there is a deficiency of important compounds in dry stable manure, and propose a remedy.

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15. Do all plants affect the fertility of a soil in the same manner? Give illustrations.
16. How does a wet soil retard the progress of vegetation? What would be your remedy?

PART 2ND.

17. What is the *rationale* of ploughing? of draining? of rotation of crops?
18. What are the chief agents in effecting the various chemical changes which result?
19. What effect will draining have upon the roots of plants, and how may it be supposed to answer in the climate of Canada? Illustrate by diagrams.
20. Give an analytical table of the most common non-nitrogenized principles found in vegetables.
21. What is fermentation? Into how many stages may fermentation be divided?
22. What is the first stage of fermentation? When does it take place? Through what agents? What advantage is taken of the first stage of fermentation in the practical arts?
23. What is the nature of the second stage of fermentation? Illustrate your explanation by examples.
24. Explain the mode in which the third stage of fermentation may be of practical use, and illustrate, by means of symbols, the theory of the process.
25. Of what do the fats and oils found in vegetables consist? What is soap? What change must take place in the constituents of vegetable or animal fats before a soap can be formed?
26. What important compounds does milk contain? Of what is the curd of milk composed? and why does it assume the solid state when an acid is introduced into fresh milk?
27. Explain the cause of the souring of milk.
28. What organic proximate principles are identical in plants and animals?

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29. What change is effected by respiration in the non-nitrogenized elements of our food? Where does this change take place, and how does it affect the temperature of the body?
30. Trace the course of the blood, firstly, through the lesser or pulmonary circulation; secondly, through the greater or systemic circulation.
31. Explain the transformation of food into chyle. Where is the conversion of chyle into pure blood supposed to take place?
32. Name the most prominent of those compounds which are found in the liquid excrements of animals.

N. B.—An oral examination will take place after the time for answering the foregoing questions has elapsed, for the purpose of ascertaining the relative knowledge of the candidates on the subject of practical Agriculture, as well as their aptitude to communicate a knowledge of Agricultural Chemistry, in all its branches.

NOTE.—The same gentlemen were appointed to conduct the examination of April, 1850, that acted in 1849; the same preliminaries were also observed—as are detailed in the Note accompanying Appendix No. 14.—The aggregate value of the answers to the foregoing questions was fixed at 500 marks.

The following are the names of the most successful competitors, with the total number of credit marks obtained by each. The prizes were conferred by His Excellency the Governor General in person, on the successful candidates, numbered 1 and 2:—

1. William L. Herriman.....	410
2. { Finlay McNab }	349
{ Dorcas Clarke }	
3. { Philip Lynch.....	325
{ Francis Oakley.....	324
4. Augusta H. Haley	321
5. Duncan Sinclair.....	305

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No. 16.—Copy of Blank Form of CERTIFICATE given at the close of the First and Second Sessions of the NORMAL SCHOOL, to each STUDENT on leaving the Institution. See Table I, Abstract Number 1, Note.

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NORMAL SCHOOL FOR UPPER CANADA,—TORONTO.

WINTER [OR SUMMER] SESSION, FROM THE _____ OF _____ TO THE _____ OF _____ 18 .

I HEREBY CERTIFY, That _____

attended the NORMAL SCHOOL FOR UPPER CANADA, from the _____

day of _____ until the _____

day of _____ during which period he [or she] conducted himself

[or herself] with propriety, &c. _____

HEAD MASTER.

EDUCATION OFFICE, U. C.,
Normal School Department.

No. 17.—Copy of Blank Form of CERTIFICATE given at the close of the Third, Fourth, and Fifth Sessions of the NORMAL SCHOOL for UPPER CANADA, to each STUDENT then in attendance, and deemed worthy of it.

NORMAL SCHOOL FOR UPPER CANADA,—TORONTO.

SUMMER [OR WINTER] SESSION, 18 .

CERTIFICATE of the General Qualification and Conduct of _____

according to _____ standing in the Class of Students attending the NORMAL SCHOOL FOR UPPER CANADA, during the Session ending the _____ day of _____ 18 .

[N.B.—The Students are divided into two Classes, and each Class is divided into two Divisions. The standing of the Students is denoted by the first two letters of the alphabet. The capital letter A, opposite any branch of instruction, denotes that the Student deserved a place in the first or highest division of the first or highest Class. The small letter a denotes that the Student deserved a place in the second division of the first Class. The capital letter B denotes that the Student deserved a place in the first division of the second Class; and the small letter b denotes that the Student deserved a place in the second division of the second Class.]

BRANCHES OF STUDY, &c.	FIRST CLASS.	SECOND CLASS.	REMARKS.
Reading			
Spelling			
Grammar			
Composition			
Geography			
Arithmetic			
Algebra			
Geometry			
Mensuration			
History			
Book-keeping			
Natural Philosophy			
Rudiments of Logic			
Chemistry			
Linear Drawing			
Writing			
Aptitude to Teach			
General Conduct with reference to Punctuality			
Do do do Order			
Do do do Arrangement			
Do do do Attention to Studies			

HEAD MASTER.

EDUCATION OFFICE, U. C.,
Normal School Department.

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No. 18.—(Copy.)—Blank Form of authority to the MASTERS of the NORMAL SCHOOL to Examine and Admit CANDIDATES whose Certificate of Moral Character has been approved of by the Chief Superintendent of Schools.

EDUCATION OFFICE,

TORONTO, _____, 18

SIR,

The Certificate of Moral Character presented by the following CANDIDATE for Admission to the NORMAL SCHOOL FOR UPPER CANADA, having been approved by me, he [or she] is eligible to be admitted into that Institution, upon passing the requisite Examination by the Masters :—

NAME OF CANDIDATE.	FROM WHAT DISTRICT.	RELIGIOUS PERSUASION.	CERTIFICATE OF MORAL CHARACTER, SIGNED BY

I have the honour to be,
Sir,

Your Obedient Servant,

[Signed by the Chief Superintendent of Schools.]

To the Head Master of the
NORMAL SCHOOL FOR UPPER CANADA.

EDUCATION OFFICE, U. C.,
Normal School Department.

No. 19.—(Copy.)—Blank Form of Requisition for any Article required in the NORMAL or MODEL SCHOOL.

NORMAL SCHOOL FOR UPPER CANADA,

TORONTO, _____, 18

SIR,

The following are required for the _____ School :—

I have the honour to be,
Sir,

Your very obedient Servant,

[Signed by one of the Masters.]

To the
CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS,
Education Office, Toronto.

EDUCATION OFFICE, U. C.,
Normal School Department.

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No. 20.—(Copy.)—Blank Form of Requisition for a Set of TEXT BOOKS, &c., given to each STUDENT while attending the NORMAL SCHOOL.

NORMAL SCHOOL FOR UPPER CANADA,

TORONTO, _____ 18

SIR,

Please give _____

a Student in the NORMAL SCHOOL, one of each of the following Text-Books, &c., required for use while attending this Institution :—

First Book of Lessons,	Mensuration,
Second Book of Lessons,	Appendix to Mensuration,
Third Book of Lessons,	Euclid,
Fourth Book of Lessons,	Algebra,
Fifth Book of Lessons,	Hullah's Music,
Art of Reading,	A Slate,
Spelling-Book Superseded,	Two Copy Books,
Grammar,	A Writing Book,
Geography Generalized,	_____
Arithmetic,	_____
Book-Keeping,	_____
Key to Book-Keeping,	_____

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your very obedient Servant,

[Signed by one of the Masters.]

To the
CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS,
Education Office,
Toronto.

EDUCATION OFFICE, U. C.,
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NOTE,

EXPLANATORY OF THE USE OF THE FOREGOING FORMS,

Numbered 19 and 20.

Extract from the Evidence laid before the Finance Committee of the House of Assembly, on Monday, the 22nd of July, 1850, by the Chief Superintendent of Schools for Upper Canada, in reply to one of the questions proposed by the Committee:—

"2nd. In respect to the second branch of the duties of the Education Office,—those relating to the Provincial Normal and Model Schools,—I observe that the creation of this most important department of our School System, has added much to the responsibilities and duties of the Education Office—much more than I had intended or anticipated. It has, of course, fallen to me to originate and devise everything connected with the establishment and location of the Institution; the appointment of officers and their duties; all the details of its government and system of management, and measures for improving its efficiency and usefulness. The deliberation and decision of these matters have required no little time on the part of the Board of Education, after they had been brought before it. And although I have taken no part in teaching, nor in any way assumed the relation of the Masters to the Students in the Normal School, the Masters have, ever since its establishment, had almost daily consultations with me, respecting occurrences and matters connected with the operations of the Institution. The additional duties which have devolved upon the Senior Clerk, from the establishment of the Normal and Model Schools, have also been beyond anything which I had anticipated. The law simply provided that he should be "Recording Clerk to the Board of Education, and enter all its proceedings in a book to be kept for that purpose." But, in addition to that, and giving notices of all meetings of the Board, it has been found advisable not only to conduct the correspondence, but to manage all the financial affairs of the Normal and Model Schools, through the Education Office—a duty from which the Office and its Clerks are exempted in the neighbouring State of New York. Of course, the execution of all the orders and plans of the Board is under my direction and upon my responsibility; and the Senior Clerk is responsible to me. The system of management is as follows:—Everything done or procured on behalf of the Normal and Model Schools—including fittings, furniture, repairs, books and stationery—

takes place through the Education Office. An order, according to a prescribed printed form, must be sent into the office, signed by the Masters of the Normal School, addressed to the Chief Superintendent, for every article required in either School, whether of books, stationery, or repairs about the premises.* If it be a matter of ordinary contingency, the Chief Superintendent approves the order under a general regulation of the Board; if it involves any special expenditure, he lays it before the Board for its consideration and decision. In either case, the execution of the order is entrusted to the Senior Clerk, who purchases all the books and stationery required for about one hundred students in the Normal School, and two hundred and fifty pupils in the Model School—stores them away in a room for that purpose in the office—gives them out on the order prescribed†—noting and filing away the orders, together with the bills of all articles purchased or work done, so as to compare the items in each bill with the orders and the entries in the accounts furnished and audited at the end of each quarter. It also devolves upon the Senior Clerk to prepare all accounts laid by the Chief Superintendent before the Board, at the end of each quarter; to pay the same, as also the salaries of the Masters, Servants, &c., employed in the Normal and Model Schools; to keep the vouchers, arranging, numbering, and filing them away; to keep the cash-book, ledger, account current and other books required; to receive the fees, weekly, from the Model School Masters, also money for the copy and other school-books sold there and at the office; to attend at the Normal School every Saturday during each session, to pay and take the receipts of the Students to whom weekly aid is given; and generally to attend to all other mechanical duties required in connexion with the Normal and Model Schools, embracing a variety of details which it is needless to enumerate. I believe that hundreds of pounds have been saved by this system of careful and economical management; and it is by this means that so much has been done with so small a grant for the establishment of the Normal and Model Schools."

* See foregoing, form, No. 20.

† See foregoing, form, No. 19.

ROLLO CAMPBELL, PRINTER—SIMCOE STREET—TORONTO.

GENERAL STATEMENT

OF THE

ANNUAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

OF THE

PROVINCE OF CANADA,

FROM THE PERIOD OF THE

UNION

OF THE LATE PROVINCES OF UPPER AND LOWER CANADA, TO THE
END OF THE YEAR

1849.

Prepared in conformity to the Order of the House, of 29th May, 1849.

TORONTO:

PRINTED BY ROLLO CAMPBELL, SIMCOE STREET.

1850.

Appendix
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GENERAL STATEMENT of the ANNUAL REVENUE and EXPENDITURE of the PROVINCE of CANADA, from the period of the Union of the late Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, to the end of the year 1849, shewing the Gross Amount Collected, from what Source, and under what Authority; the Net Amount after deducting the Expenses of Collection; and the Expenditure classified under different Heads. (Extracted from the Annual Public Accounts laid before the Legislature.)

TERRITORIAL REVENUE.

Year.	Rent of the King's Posts.			Rent of the Forges of St. Maurice.			Rent of the King's Wharf.			Rent of Ferries.			Droit de Quint.			Lods et Ventés.			Cens et Rentes.			Droit d'Amortissement.			Rent of Beach and Water Lots.			Commutation of Tenure.			British American Land Company.			Canada Company.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.			
1841	1200	0	0				39	16	6	16	0	0	25	13	4	1052	1	6				188	5	0	257	0	0	222	2	5						
1842	1900	0	0						206	0	0	59	0	0	2000	17	2					238	14	5	25	10	0				11111	2	8			
1843	600	0	0						93	0	0	135	2	9	2840	6	1					617	9	2												
1844	600	0	0	1275	0	0	79	13	0	85	10	220	5	1	2512	14	1					116	8	0	642	18	6									
1845	600	0	0	650	0	0			125	0	0	8478	3	10	742	18	4					595	7	6	1188	12	0									
1846	600	0	0	425	0	0			376	10	0	165	14	8	868	8	10					356	7	4	645	0	0									
1847	600	0	0						874	17	0				1377	19	0					157	9	7	943	19	5									
1848									401	11	8	506	13	4	507	9	4	123	14	4		167	5	1	918	10	9									
1849									176	12	6	1	10	0	328	15	8	11	17	0		58	1	1	23	2	6									

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GENERAL STATEMENT of the ANNUAL REVENUE and EXPENDITURE of the PROVINCE of CANADA, &c.—(Continued.)

Year.	TERRITORIAL REVENUE.						REVENUE UNDER IMPERIAL ACTS.						REVENUE UNDER IMPERIAL AND PROVINCIAL ACTS.												
	Receipts by the Commissioner of Crown Lands.		Seignior of Lauzas.		Jesuits' Estates, (including Interest on Amount of Fund invested.)		Laporte Property at L'Ance des Mères, Quebec.		Arrears of Timber Duties, &c.		5 & 6 Vict. c. 49.		5 & 6 Vict. c. 49, and 8 & 9 Vict. c. 93.		8 & 9 Vict. c. 93.		ACTS NOT CITED.		Duties on Licenses for Shops retailing Spirituous Liquors, Inns, Stills, Billiard Tables, Hawkers and Pedlars, Steamboats, and Ale and Beer Houses.		Duties on Licenses to Auctioneers, and on Sales by Auction.				
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
1841.....	29550	6	0	1657	1	8	5445	1	23							225884	7	10½	24904	3	7	1947	12	5½	
1842.....	36901	14	5	1589	15	10	3095	13	7							278980	7	3½	26395	8	7½	7595	18	1½	
1843.....	94076	18	11				5751	1	6							241572	9	0	24781	15	8½	6009	7	10½	
1844.....	61066	7	0				4227	7	0										25801	8	0½	8045	11	0½	
1845.....	106431	7	1				8476	16	6										38707	4	6	8295	4	8½	
1846.....	92572	11	5	1135	8	9	5230	2	11			104555	11	9½					124054	3	1½	7014	6	2	
1847.....	32330	9	0				6762	0	3										124054	3	0	5416	7	2½	
1848.....	50411	16	5				6018	12	10										51549	3	0	4901	5	10	
1849.....	37603	8	4				3994	15	0										44080	4	6	4158	8	5	
																				37002	17	0			

* No detailed Statement of the Receipts and Deductions by the Commissioner of Crown Lands having accompanied the Public Accounts for the year 1847, the Net Receipts paid to the Receiver General is only here given.
 † This amount includes £267 10s. Interest on a sum arising from Licenses for Inns in Canada West invested in Provincial Debentures.

GENERAL STATEMENT of the ANNUAL REVENUE and EXPENDITURE of the PROVINCE of CANADA, &c.—(Continued.)

REVENUE UNDER PROVINCIAL ACTS.

Year.	45 Geo. 3, c. 12, 51 Geo. 3, c. 2, 2 Geo. 4, c. 7, 4 & 5 Vict. c. 15.	6 Will. 4, c. 35, 3 Vict. c. 15, and 7 & 8 Vict. c. 26.	7 Will. 4, c. 95.	2 Vict. c. 9.	2 Vict. c. 11.	4 & 5 Vict. c. 13, and 12 Vict. c. 6.	4 & 5 Vict. c. 14.	4 & 5 Vict. c. 29.	6 Vict. c. 31.	7 Vict. c. 1.	7 Vict. c. 2.
	Pilotage Du- ties, Duties on Steamboats, and Dock Dues (Lower Canada.)	Tonnage Du- ties. (Lower Canada.)	Tonnage and Light House Duties. (Upper Canada.)	Militia Fees, Fines, and Exemptions. (Upper Canada.)	Assessment for the Erection of a Lunatic Asy- lum. (Upper Canada.)	Duty on Passengers or Emigrants.	Customs Duties.	Interest on Monies arising from the Sale of School Lands in Upper Canada.	Bank Imposts.	Wheat Act.	Customs Duties.	Agricultural Act.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1841	7961 6 11	1910 3 4	508 11 7	508 11 7	.....	8599 15 10	.....	568 1 8	.....	.....	.....
1842	1835 14 10	1320 2 4	309 8 4½	309 8 4½	.....	4251 19 2	.....	10277 3 1	.....	.....	.....
1843	631 13 9	1857 14 5	102 5 0	102 5 0	.....	3994 3 4	.....	7600 16 11	.....	.....	.....
1844	2904 3 9	1866 4 9	48 15 0	48 15 0	4891 14 11½	5065 9 2	302174 8 14	10492 15 5	7863 8 0½	17144 0 10½	.....
1845	1944 10 5	2429 9 5	53 15 0	53 15 0	2738 17 8	6729 10 10	6787 15 9½	13020 17 1	4481 3 9½	.....	1587 2 7½
1846	1928 7 5	2394 6 10	48 10 0	48 10 0	2667 0 11	6729 10 10	.....	15809 1 1	530 2 7½	.....	.....
1847	2494 12 10	2031 19 11	43 8 3	43 8 3	2603 9 10	19002 9 2	.....	10006 7 2	242 18 9½	.....	.....
1848	2307 0 7	1890 14 3	41 10 0	41 10 0	3426 13 3	14549 10 0	12473 1 0
1849	427 3 3	1950 7 7	21 5 1	21 5 1	4564 5 0	12050 7 6	10763 4 6

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GENERAL STATEMENT of the ANNUAL REVENUE and EXPENDITURE of the PROVINCE of CANADA, &c.—(Continued.)

Year.	REVENUE UNDER PROVINCIAL ACTS.						REVENUE FROM VARIOUS SOURCES.											
	7 Vict. c. 16.	8 Vict. c. 3.	8 Vict. c. 3, and 9 Vict. c. 1.	10 and 11 Vict. c. 31.	12 Vict. c. 63.	12 Vict. c. 64.	Bankrupt Court Fees.	Customs Duties.	Customs Duties.	Customs Duties.	Court of Queen's Bench Fees. (Upper Canada.)	Court of Chancery Fees.	Interest on Public Deposits.	Fines and Forfeitures.	From the Imperial Government, on Account of Emigration.	Restitution by Penitents.	Fees on Marriage Licenses.	Fees Received in the Offices of the Provincial Secretary and Registrar.
1841	£ 313 15 8	£ 392548 7 7½	£ 320268 19 1	£ 444547 5 1	£ 2 14 11	£ 112 13 1	£ 420 19 9	£ 19986 0 2	£ 304004 1 1	£ 168 18 2	£ 1393 6 5	£ 1825 0 0	£ 1430 6 5	£ 2762 0 7	£ 1653 13 9	£ 101 0 0	£ 161 16 10	£ 2658 12 0
1842	£ 546 0 7	£ 392548 7 7½	£ 320268 19 1	£ 444547 5 1	£ 2 14 11	£ 112 13 1	£ 546 0 7	£ 308658 6 7½	£ 3041 13 4	£ 2525 16 5	£ 3606 15 10½	£ 3041 13 4	£ 2448 14 2½	£ 3546 0 9½	£ 1653 13 9	£ 101 0 0	£ 161 16 10	£ 2658 12 0
1843	£ 523 13 4	£ 392548 7 7½	£ 320268 19 1	£ 444547 5 1	£ 2 14 11	£ 112 13 1	£ 523 13 4	£ 308658 6 7½	£ 3041 13 4	£ 2525 16 5	£ 3606 15 10½	£ 3041 13 4	£ 2448 14 2½	£ 3296 6 10	£ 7908 6 8	£ 2270 5 0	£ 2270 5 0	£ 1268 18 3
1844	£ 701 16 9	£ 392548 7 7½	£ 320268 19 1	£ 444547 5 1	£ 2 14 11	£ 112 13 1	£ 701 16 9	£ 308658 6 7½	£ 3041 13 4	£ 2525 16 5	£ 3606 15 10½	£ 3041 13 4	£ 2448 14 2½	£ 3220 11 1½	£ 8613 10 8	£ 2547 5 0	£ 2547 5 0	£ 1465 0 0½
1845	£ 420 19 9	£ 392548 7 7½	£ 320268 19 1	£ 444547 5 1	£ 2 14 11	£ 112 13 1	£ 420 19 9	£ 19986 0 2	£ 304004 1 1	£ 168 18 2	£ 1393 6 5	£ 1825 0 0	£ 1430 6 5	£ 2762 0 7	£ 1653 13 9	£ 101 0 0	£ 161 16 10	£ 2658 12 0
1846	£ 420 19 9	£ 392548 7 7½	£ 320268 19 1	£ 444547 5 1	£ 2 14 11	£ 112 13 1	£ 420 19 9	£ 19986 0 2	£ 304004 1 1	£ 168 18 2	£ 1393 6 5	£ 1825 0 0	£ 1430 6 5	£ 2762 0 7	£ 1653 13 9	£ 101 0 0	£ 161 16 10	£ 2658 12 0
1847	£ 420 19 9	£ 392548 7 7½	£ 320268 19 1	£ 444547 5 1	£ 2 14 11	£ 112 13 1	£ 420 19 9	£ 19986 0 2	£ 304004 1 1	£ 168 18 2	£ 1393 6 5	£ 1825 0 0	£ 1430 6 5	£ 2762 0 7	£ 1653 13 9	£ 101 0 0	£ 161 16 10	£ 2658 12 0
1848	£ 420 19 9	£ 392548 7 7½	£ 320268 19 1	£ 444547 5 1	£ 2 14 11	£ 112 13 1	£ 420 19 9	£ 19986 0 2	£ 304004 1 1	£ 168 18 2	£ 1393 6 5	£ 1825 0 0	£ 1430 6 5	£ 2762 0 7	£ 1653 13 9	£ 101 0 0	£ 161 16 10	£ 2658 12 0
1849	£ 420 19 9	£ 392548 7 7½	£ 320268 19 1	£ 444547 5 1	£ 2 14 11	£ 112 13 1	£ 420 19 9	£ 19986 0 2	£ 304004 1 1	£ 168 18 2	£ 1393 6 5	£ 1825 0 0	£ 1430 6 5	£ 2762 0 7	£ 1653 13 9	£ 101 0 0	£ 161 16 10	£ 2658 12 0

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GENERAL STATEMENT of the ANNUAL REVENUE and EXPENDITURE of the PROVINCE of CANADA, &c.—(Continued.)

Year.	Gross Receipts.			Territorial Revenue and Crown Land Department.			Public Works.			Other Revenues.			Return Duties.			Net Receipts.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1841	346829	12	11½	13946	18	8½	5475	7	11½	1090	17	4½	390	0	8	312489	7	11½
1842	429152	4	5½	27202	12	8	7862	18	7	1486	11	0	789	9	8	377040	0	7½
1843	445578	18	10½	60485	9	7	3893	6	2½	2125	5	10	361	15	4	360808	7	4½
1844	635680	14	8½	58459	9	4	22816	3	7½	1061	12	3	2061	10	8	532329	11	8½
1845	703447	3	8½	104872	7	2	13481	6	6½	1703	18	7	721	1	3	549706	8	3½
1846	668981	19	10½	73206	11	6	12975	2	7	771	15	5	1354	4	11	548943	12	8½
1847	708844	1	3	* 526	18	6	40504	7	10½	1205	18	4	1041	4	11½	624417	12	0
1848	577815	11	1	51955	19	8	56425	2	2	1687	5	3	1128	2	9	429700	18	9
1849	675427	14	8½	28034	13	3	49780	16	6	3577	13	1	905	17	5	559061	2	4½

* From the Territorial Revenue only.

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GENERAL STATEMENT of the ANNUAL REVENUE and EXPENDITURE of the PROVINCE of CANADA, &c.—(Continued.)

EXPENDITURE.

Year.	Governor General and Person Administering the Government.			Private Secretary to the Governor General.			Chief, Civil, and Governor General's Secretary's Department.			Provincial Secretary's Department.			Registrar's Department.			Receiver General's Department.			Inspector General's Department.			Executive Council.			Board of Works.			Contingencies of Public Offices.			Administration of Justice.			To make up the Deficiency of the Fee Fund.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.						
1841.....	6701	13	4	94	15	10	2015	15	10	4545	6	5½	836	6	3½	1913	8	7½	1808	13	11½	3227	7	1½	1693	14	4	6301	17	8½	45702	11	7			
1842.....	7708	10	3	360	0	0	2471	0	2	5447	14	3	1129	1	9	2152	15	6½	2571	4	3	3093	19	8½	2094	8	11	7068	8	6	50354	17	8			
1843.....	7777	15	7	360	0	0	2712	15	9	5278	14	2	1138	17	9	2152	15	6½	2846	16	11	3630	10	11	2094	8	11	6769	2	5	42861	6	0			
1844.....	7777	15	7	19	15	6	1863	18	10	4335	11	7	1111	2	1	1668	1	3	1989	16	0	2092	0	5	2094	8	9	5443	2	3	45629	4	5			
1845.....	7397	6	8	.....	.....	.....	1915	15	4	4391	11	11	1083	6	6	2164	8	8	3101	10	4	2902	19	7	2046	18	6	7295	0	7	49476	6	4
1846.....	6978	7	8	.....	.....	.....	1269	13	4	4619	13	8	1083	6	4	2155	10	9	3405	0	3	2411	10	0	1898	17	0	7244	19	1	53730	15	1
1847.....	7777	15	4	.....	.....	.....	1660	14	6	4513	11	5	1146	14	3	2439	14	6	3634	2	7	2495	11	4	2024	7	1	7809	10	6	58621	19	4
1848.....	7777	15	4	.....	.....	.....	1985	8	4	4528	6	11	1149	6	4	2032	7	7	4233	0	6	2847	4	4	2599	19	5	7419	6	6	64864	15	10
1849.....	7777	15	4	1841	16	4	4435	13	0	1149	6	4	1911	2	2	4396	13	8	2847	4	4	1867	7	10	6061	6	1	63597	15	5			

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GENERAL STATEMENT of the ANNUAL REVENUE and EXPENDITURE of the PROVINCE of CANADA, &c.—(Continued.)

EXPENDITURE.

Year.	Printing the Laws and Revised Statutes.			Printing, &c., for Government, and Publications in and Subscriptions to the Official Gazettes.			Distribution of the Laws.			Court Houses and Gaols.			Penitentiary.			Houses of Correction.			Erection of a Lunatic Asylum.			Erection of Custom Houses.			Maintenance of Light Houses.			Erection of Light Houses. (Lower Canada.)			Residents on Anticosti, and Depôts of Provisions.			Residents on the Kempt Road.					
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.									
1841	3148	6	0½	862	5	7	345	0	0	1163	0	0	11271	0	0	130	0	0	500	0	0	1161	0	0	3434	1	5	2909	13	4	27	4	6½	15	18	11			
1842	6941	15	9	2084	12	1	563	13	0	232	15	8	3500	0	0	25	0	0	3000	0	0	1161	0	0	2453	14	10	2909	13	4	100	0	0	0	0	0	0		
1843	1550	0	0	938	10	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6525	12	6	100	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2427	10	11	2000	0	0	100	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	0
1844	5570	5	1	1469	0	5	9187	15	0	10901	8	5	10901	8	5	100	0	0	500	0	0	.....	.....	.....	5161	0	11	2000	0	0	75	0	0	25	0	0	0	0	0
1845	8934	8	6	1003	9	6	245	0	0	13000	0	0	13000	0	0	145	0	0	3000	0	0	1161	0	0	4936	1	0	.....	.....	.....	87	10	0	50	0	0	0	0	0
1846	6586	6	10	1908	16	0	783	0	5	13350	0	0	13350	0	0	250	0	0	13000	0	0	1439	0	0	5533	12	7	.....	.....	.....	125	0	0	50	0	0	0	0	0
1847	8410	12	11	2736	8	1	1400	4	4	12762	1	8	12762	1	8	250	0	0	*2876	3	0	237	1	1	4404	9	7	.....	.....	.....	100	0	0	50	0	0	0	0	0
1848	2542	1	9	2366	2	2	1082	5	4	15000	0	0	15000	0	0	300	0	0	*1650	16	4	.....	.....	.....	4828	2	11	.....	.....	.....	264	10	9	37	10	0	0	0	0
1849	6056	18	0	2684	10	6	110	12	10	13800	0	0	13800	0	0	90	0	0	*9932	12	6	.....	.....	.....	5428	18	2	.....	.....	.....	68	15	0	50	0	0	0	0	0

* Of these amounts, £3,556 5s. 6d. are for Interest paid on Debentures purchased on account of the sum authorized to be issued for completing the Asylum at Toronto, under the Act 9 Vict. c. 61.

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GENERAL STATEMENT of the ANNUAL REVENUE and EXPENDITURE of the PROVINCE of CANADA, &c.—(Continued.)

EXPENDITURE.

Year.	Quarantine.			Relief of Insane Persons, Foundlings, and Indigent Sick, in Lower Canada.			Relief of Indigent Sick at Kingston.			Lunatic Asylums.			Asylum for Widows and Orphans.			Montreal University Lying-in Hospital.			Montreal General Hospital.			Toronto General Hospital.			Kingston General Hospital.			Marine Hospital.			Houses of Industry.			Historical Societies, Mechanics' Institutes, Medical Faculty of McGill College, and other Public Institutions; Transcribing old French Documents, &c. &c.			Compensation to Montreal Mercantile Library Association, for removal from Ste. Anne Market.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.						
1841.....	1617	3	2	4930	11	1	350	0	0	1400	0	0	625	0	0	1217	8	0	500	0	0	500	0	0	.....	.....	.....	2774	11	7	350	0	0	650	0	0
1842.....	2282	11	5	3890	14	6½	388	17	9	4940	17	1½	600	0	0	1000	6	3	500	0	0	500	0	0	.....	.....	.....	1650	0	0	350	0	0	750	0	0
1843.....	1680	8	7½	2240	9	7½	350	0	0	3581	0	4½	200	0	0	1108	8	0	500	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2212	10	0	350	0	0	100	0	0
1844.....	1790	1	6	4256	1	11	.....	.....	.....	3027	10	2	450	0	0	343	10	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1500	0	0	.....	.....	.....	50	0	0
1845.....	1850	14	10	4525	11	4	700	0	0	1196	15	7	1150	0	0	1883	8	5	1000	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2000	0	0	700	0	0	1100	0	0
1846.....	2238	17	0	3841	7	7	300	0	0	7178	9	9	450	0	0	1127	11	3	500	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1820	9	11	300	0	0	1216	12	4
1847.....	15465	17	6	3641	10	7	500	0	0	10094	14	0	600	0	0	1529	1	2	750	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2113	10	10	500	0	0	1061	3	0
1848.....	5660	13	2	1968	1	11	500	0	0	8891	1	2	607	11	2	1116	10	2	375	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1602	2	7	250	0	0	900	0	0
1849.....	4238	9	8	3498	5	7	500	0	0	12074	0	11	500	0	0	1085	0	10	1125	0	0	2895	9	10	750	0	0	1100	0	0			

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GENERAL STATEMENT of the ANNUAL REVENUE and EXPENDITURE of the PROVINCE of CANADA, &c.—(Continued.)

EXPENDITURE.

Year.	Commissariat Department, on account of advances for Lands ceded to the Crown by the Indians in Canada West,— Return Duties on Cattle, &c.	Expenses attending the formation of new Settlements in the Eastern and Western Sections of the Province.			Miscellaneous.			TOTAL.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1841					476	12	6	291393	11	7 $\frac{1}{4}$
1842					26	15	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	515682	15	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
1843					282	4	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	836754	10	6
1844					119	8	5	1096596	3	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
1845					655	13	4	1013176	16	9
1846					209	12	6	856630	11	2
1847					487	5	11	816273	12	4
1848					450	2	7	697356	19	10
1849	47610	11	4	14550	381	15	6	623192	0	8

STATEMENT shewing the Expenditure upon Productive Local Works before the Union on account of the Public Debt; the total Expenditure on these Works since the Union; their valuation, with the Estimated Revenue and charges of 1850 compared with the actual Receipts and Expenses of 1849.

District.	Works.	Length of Road in miles.	Before the Union.			Since the Union.						Total.	Valuation.	Estimated Revenue and cost of Repairs and Management.				Receipts and Expenditure for the year 1849, (as taken from the Public Accounts).			
			Acts of Appropriation.	Amount of Appropriation.	Amount of Expenditure.	Acts of Appropriation.	Amount of Appropriations.	Expended out of Appropriations to 31st December, 1849.	Expended more than Appropriation.	Expended less than Appropriation.	Total Expenditure to 31st December, 1849.			Progressive gross Revenue for 1850 and 1850.	Average Repairs.	Average Management.	Progressive net Revenue for 1850 and 1850.	Gross Tolls.	Cost of Repairs and Management.	Net Revenue.	Expended beyond Amount of Tolls.
ROADS A.																					
(a) Gore and Wellington.	Dundas and Waterloo.	57	1837. 7th Wm. 4. c. 79 1839. 2d Vic. c. 49.	25,000 0 0 8,000 0 0	25,000 0 0	1847. 10th and 11th Vic. c. 59.	6,000 0 0	5,532 1 5	467 18 7	5,532 1 5	30,532 1 5	30,532 1 5	2,500 0 0 4,500 0 0 3,100 0 0 5,500 0 0 3,000 0 0 3,300 0 0	1,000 0 0	300 0 0	1,200 0 0 3,200 0 0 0 0 0 2,500 0 0 1,300 0 0 3,300 0 0	1,194 0 0	1,808 0 0	1,817 0 0	614 0 0	
(c) Gore.	Hamilton and Brantford.	28	1837. 7th Wm. 4. c. 78 1839. 2d Vic. c. 50.	30,000 0 0 10,000 0 0	40,000 0 0	1841. 4th and 5th Vic. c. 28.	61,111 2 3	40,360 12 9	8,900 2 0	49,360 12 9	49,360 12 9	28,750 0 0	5,500 0 0 3,000 0 0 3,000 0 0 3,000 0 0	2,300 0 0	800 0 0	0 0 0 2,500 0 0 1,300 0 0 3,300 0 0	2,873 0 0	1,666 0 0	1,817 0 0		
(f) Newcastle.	Port Hope and Rice Lake.	35	1837. 7th Wm. 4. c. 81 1839. 2d Vic. c. 51.	30,000 0 0 10,000 0 0	40,000 0 0	1845. 8th Vic. c. 63 1846. 9th Vic. c. 63	9,000 0 0 1,000 0 0	9,988 6 9	11 13 3	9,988 6 9	49,988 6 9	38,500 0 0	5,000 0 0 3,000 0 0 3,000 0 0	1,200 0 0	500 0 0	0 0 0 2,500 0 0 2,000 0 0 4,000 0 0	2,613 0 0	778 0 0	1,835 0 0		
(g) Home.	West York, from Springfield to 1st sta.	25	1837. 7th Wm. 4. c. 81 1839. 2d Vic. c. 51.	30,000 0 0 10,000 0 0	40,000 0 0	1841. 4th and 5th Vic. c. 28.	123 17 1	17,288 11 5 95 5 7	28 11 6	7,361 17 0	7,361 17 0	7,361 17 0	1,400 0 0 2,300 0 0 2,500 0 0 3,750 0 0 2,750 0 0 4,125 0 0 6,000 0 0	288 0 0	119 0 0	915 0 0 700 0 0 1,400 0 0 1,200 0 0 2,450 0 0 2,350 0 0 2,625 0 0 4,000 0 0	1,713 0 0	2,615 0 0	1,835 0 0	680 0 0	
(h) "	East York, from Toronto to Ridge Hill.	17	1837. 7th Wm. 4. c. 81 1839. 2d Vic. c. 51.	10,000 0 0 10,000 0 0	20,000 0 0	1841. 4th and 5th Vic. c. 28. Amended 5th Vic. c. 75	33,333 6 8	1,003 0 0				27,235 0 5	2,500 0 0 2,500 0 0 2,500 0 0 2,500 0 0 2,500 0 0 2,500 0 0	1,000 0 0	300 0 0	1,200 0 0 1,200 0 0 1,200 0 0 1,200 0 0 1,200 0 0 1,200 0 0					
(i) "	" Rouge Hill and Bridge.	17	1837. 7th Wm. 4. c. 81 1839. 2d Vic. c. 51.	10,000 0 0 10,000 0 0	20,000 0 0	1841. 4th and 5th Vic. c. 28. Amended 5th Vic. c. 75	97 0 10	97 0 10				32,416 8 9	2,750 0 0 2,750 0 0 2,750 0 0 2,750 0 0 2,750 0 0	1,200 0 0	300 0 0	1,200 0 0 1,200 0 0 1,200 0 0 1,200 0 0 1,200 0 0					
(k) "	Yonge Street and Holland Landing.	33	1837. 7th Wm. 4. c. 77	2,500 0 0	86,561 13 4	1845. 8th Vic. c. 63 1847. 10th and 11th Vic. c. 59 1848. 11th Vic. c. 9 1849. 12th Vic. c. 32	8,000 0 0 1,000 16 4 17,293 8 4 71 1 4	8,000 0 0 1,000 16 4 17,293 8 4 71 1 4	2,972 10 4	61,872 15 2	148,139 11 5	50,940 13 4	4,000 0 0 6,000 0 0	1,500 0 0	500 0 0	2,000 0 0 4,000 0 0	7,448 0 0	10,418 0 0	1,835 0 0	2,970 0 0	
	Smecoe.	3	1836. 6th Wm. 4. c. 28. 1837. 7th Wm. 4. c. 78.	1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	1841. 4th and 5th Vic. c. 28 (Harbors and Light Houses).	9,510 9 5	9,510 9 5			1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	200 0 0 400 0 0	100 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0 250 0 0	37 0 0	37 0 0	37 0 0		
	Home.	19	1837. 7th Wm. 4. c. 78.	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	1841. 4th and 5th Vic. c. 28 (Harbors and Light Houses).	9,510 9 5	9,510 9 5			1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	200 0 0 400 0 0	100 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0 250 0 0	37 0 0	37 0 0	37 0 0		
	Roads on which Tolls are levied, omitted as unproductive Queenston and Grimsby, Hamilton and Port Dover.			202,800 0 0	188,363 11 3						168,365 12 1	350,732 5 4	271,065 7 6								
ROADS B.																					
(a) London.	Delaware.					1841. 4th and 5th Vic. c. 28 (London and Chatham Roads)	1,701 14 10	1,701 14 10			1,701 14 10	1,701 14 10	1,410 0 0				77 0 0	77 0 0	77 0 0		
(b) Gore.	Brantford.					1841. 4th and 5th Vic. c. 28 (London and Brantford Roads)	2,850 7 6	2,850 7 6			4,350 7 6	4,350 7 6	800 0 0 1,200 0 0				600 0 0	49 0 0	550 0 0		
(c) Western.	Chatham.					1845. 8th Vic. c. 63 1847. 10th and 11th Vic. c. 41	100 0 0 2,000 0 0	1,066 16 4	533 3 8	1,566 16 4	3,425 15 4	2,000 0 0	1,200 0 0 1,600 0 0				1,100 0 0	1,100 0 0	1,100 0 0		
(d) Niagara.	Calabona.					1841. 4th and 5th Vic. c. 28 (Hamilton and Do- ver Road).	2,980 15 0 311 2 8	2,980 15 0 311 2 8	11 3 3	3,324 17 8	3,324 17 8	3,324 17 8	250 0 0 500 0 0	100 0 0	50 0 0	100 0 0 350 0 0	246 0 0	60 0 0	186 0 0		
	Bridges on which Tolls are levied, omitted as unproductive Trent Bridge, Narrows and Lake Simcoe.						553 5 11	553 5 11			9,441 16 4	12,892 16 4	11,315 5 2				922 0 0	109 0 0	813 0 0		
ROADS, DAMS & C.																					
	Hich's Falls.					1841. 4th and 5th Vic. c. 28.	85,555 11 1	9,746 8 4													
	Middle Falls.					1846. 9th Vic. c. 63.	13,600 3 4	8,227 15 0													
	Rennie's Falls.					Do. (Booms).	1,000 0 0	11,776 17 9													
	Chisholm's Rapids. } Trent Navigation					1845. 8th Vic. c. 63	6,000 0 0	5,095 5 6													
	Crook's Rapids. } Navigation					1846. 9th Vic. c. 63.	7,339 5 3	10,226 19 0													
	Harris' Rapids.					Do. (Damages).	1,000 0 0	1,847 3 3													
	Campbell's Dam.					1847. 10th and 11th Vic. c. 34.	400 0 0	395 15 7													
	Smecoe.					1841. 4th and 5th Vic. c. 28.	2,400 0 0	6,723 19 9													
	Bobcatzan. } Inland					1836. 6th Wm. 4. c. 36.	16,000 0 0	328 15 5			74,020 18 5	115,315 18 5	20,000 0 0	1,000 0 0 2,000 0 0	300 0 0	700 0 0 1,700 0 0	1,172 0 0	905 0 0	267 0 0		
	Buckhorn. } Waters					Do. do	700 0 0	20,000 0 0													
	Whitby's.					1839. 2d Vic. c. 35.	3,000 0 0	6,275 4 9													
	Lalder's Island.						220 15 3	780 7 3													
	Booms.						1,426 16 10	338 14 0													
	Damages.						16,433 14 8														
	River Front.																				
	General Expenditure applicable to all above Works.						9,273 11 44	41,291 0 0													
HARBORS D.																					
(a) London.	Port Stanley.					1827. 8th Geo. 4. c. 18. 1831. 1st Wm. 4. c. 20. 1839. 2d Vic. c. 34.	1,000 0 0 4,000 0 0 2,000 0 0	6,500 0 0			16,423 6 3			1,050 0 0 2,500 0 0				865 0 0	48 0 0	822 0 0	
(b) Talbot.	Port Dover.					1841. 4th and 5th Vic. c. 28. (Harbors and Light Houses)	440 0 0 60 0 0 331 6 5	86 19 1 60 0 0 331 6 5	358 0 11	9,787 7 5	9,787 7 5	9,787 7 5	750 0 0 2,250 0 0	150 0 0			566 0 0	94 0 0	492 0 0		
(c) Home.	Toronto.					1838. 3d Wm. 4. c. 31. 1837. 7th Wm. 4. c. 64.	2,000 0 0 2,500 0 0	60 0 0 331 6 5			391 6 5	391 6 5	750 0 0 1,200 0 0	125 0 0			805 0 0	123 0 0	682 0 0		
(d) "	Windsor.					1841. 4th and 5th Vic. c. 28. (Harbors and Light Houses)	2,000 0 0 2,000 0 0 1,000 0 0	4,301 4 1			28,498 7 6	28,498 7 6	23,062 10 0				721 0 0	86 0 0	635 0 0		
(e) Newcastle.	Chabour.					1832. 2d Wm. 4. c. 32. 1835. 5th Wm. 4. c. 44.	3,000 0 0 1,000 0 0	4,000 0 0			500 0 0	10,379 17 9	14,379 17 9	750 0 0 1,250 0 0	250 0 0			443 0 0	123 0 0	318 0 0	
	Harbors in which Tolls are levied, omitted as unproductive Beauport Harbor.						26,000 0 0	10,000 0 0			66,000 2 9	77,000 2 9	70,000 7 6				3,420 0 0	421 0 0	2,999 0 0		
LEAS TO PRIVATE COMPANIES E.																					
(a) Gore.	Dejardin's Canal Company.					1832. 2d Wm. 4. c. 24. 1836. 6th Wm. 4. c. 34. 1837. 7th Wm. 4. c. 65.	5,000 0 0 7,000 0 0 5,000 0 0	17,000 0 0			17,000 0 0	17,000 0 0	17,000 0 0								
(b) Niagara, Gore, &c.	Grand River Navigation Company.					1837. 7th Wm. 4. c. 73.	12,500 0 0	500 0 0			500 0 0	500 0 0									
(c) Bathurst.	Tav Navigation Company.					1834. 4th Wm. 4. c. 42. 1837. 7th Wm. 4. c. 75.	1,000 0 0 750 0 0	1,000 0 0			1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0									
(d) "	Erie and Ontario Railway Company.					1837. 7th Wm. 4. c. 68.	5,000 0 0	5,000 0 0			5,000 0 0	5,000 0 0									
(e) Gore.	Oakville Harbor.					1828. 9th Geo. 4. c. 19. (Incorporation)	2,500 0 0	2,500 0 0			2,500 0 0	2,500 0 0									
(f) Newcastle.	Port Hope Harbor.					1831. 1st Wm. 4. c. 24. 1832. 2d Wm. 4. c. 29.	2,000 0 0 2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0			2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0									
							40,700 0 0	25,000 0 0			24,000 0 0	24,000 0 0									
ROADS F.																					
(a) Montreal.	Montreal Turnpike Trust.					1840. 8d Vic. c. 31. 1841. 4th Vic. c. 7.	31,000 0 0 12,000 0 0	27,000 0 0	10,200 4 8	16,799 15 3	57,200 4 9	57,200 4 9	7,000 0 0 8,000 0 0	2,800 0 0	700 0 0	3,500 0 0 4,500 0 0					
(b) "	Charlevoix and Longueuil Turnpike Trust.					1841. 4th Vic. c. 13.	15,000 0 0	4,000 0 0	231 3 10	15,231 3 10	15,234 3 10	5,000 0 0	1,200 0 0	720 0 0	180 0 0	800 0 0					
(c) Quebec.	Quebec Turnpike Trust.					1841. 4th Vic. c. 17.	25,000 0 0	8,882 0 0	8,882 0 0		33,882 0 0	33,882 0 0	2,600 0 0								
	The remaining Roads and all the Bridges on which Tolls are now levied are considered unproductive.						87,000 0 0				103,316 8 7	103,316 8 7	67,200 4 9								
HARBORS G.																					
Montreal.	Montreal																				

STATEMENT OF THE GROSS AMOUNT OF TERRITORIAL REVENUE, FROM 1842 TO 1848, INCLUSIVE, WITH THE DEDUCTIONS, EXPENDITURE, AND NET REVENUE.

Year.	Paid direct to the Receiver General, by Accountants other than the Commissioner of Crown Lands, for Seigniorial Dues, Land Rents, Fines, &c.						TIMBER DUES ACCOUNT.					CROWN LANDS ACCOUNT.								SPECIAL ACCOUNT.									
	Gross Amount.	Deduction.	Net Amount.	Gross amount of Timber Dues, according to Statement prepared for the Crown Land Department.	Amount accounted for by Commissioner of Crown Lands, in Public Accounts.	Amount unaccounted for, by the excess of column 5 over column 6 of the Statement.	Deductions by the Commissioner of Crown Lands from amount accounted for by him in column 6.		Amount paid Receiver General by Commissioner of Crown Lands.	Amount retained by Commissioner of Crown Lands, and subsequently accounted for by him.	Gross Amount received from Sales of Crown Lands.	Deductions.			Receipts by Commissioner of Crown Lands, in Cash.	Expenses of Management, Surveys, &c.				Net Revenue from Sales of Crown Lands.	Excess of Expenses of Crown Land Department over the Receipts, which has been defrayed out of Timber Dues.	Amount of excess in column 21 over column 22, and the Land Funds of the year were insufficient to cover.	Amount received by Commissioner of Crown Lands, for Mining Licenses, and the sale of the St. Maurice Forges, subsequently paid to the Receiver General.		Amount in hands of Commissioner of Crown Lands.	Total paid to Receiver General, according to Nos. 27, 28, and 29 of Public Accounts.	Amount accounted for in Public Accounts, No. 1.	Amount unaccounted for by Receiver General, in Public Accounts, under head "Territorial Revenue."	
							Expenses of Timber Dues, paid by C. C. L.	To cover excess of expenses, Crown Land Office.				Land Rights.	Militia Scrip.	Cancelled Sales.		Salaries, disbursements of Crown Lands Office, and Agents' Commission.	Surveys.	Other Expenses.	Total Expenses of Crown Land Department.				Mining Licenses.	St. Maurice Forges.					
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.	27.	28.	29.	
1842.....	£ 14944 4 9	£ 274 11 0	£ 14669 13 9	£ 36503 17 3	£ 18090 7 6	£ 21413 9 9	£ 1596 0 10	£ 3591 4 10	£ 9933 1 10	£ 21740 16 0	£ 8639 16 9	£ 8101 11 8	£ 177 8 0	£ 4762 19 7	£ 5775 19 1	£ 909 7 8	£ 1669 17 8	£ 8354 4 5	£ 3591 4 10	£ 3591 4 10	£ 3591 4 10	£ 3591 4 10	£ 3591 4 10	£ 3591 4 10	£ 3591 4 10	£ 3591 4 10	£ 3591 4 10	£ 3591 4 10	£ 3591 4 10
1843.....	£ 3785 18 0	£ 254 2 6	£ 3531 15 6	£ 47141 19 1	£ 40399 13 5	£ 6742 5 8	£ 41116 7 6	£ 2237 14 1	£ 23391 12 4	£ 10152 19 6	£ 53677 5 6	£ 35663 5 2	£ 5250 0 0	£ 87 16 1	£ 12676 4 3	£ 6905 7 2	£ 2856 13 2	£ 5051 13 3	£ 14913 18 4	£ 2237 14 1	£ 2237 14 1	£ 2237 14 1	£ 2237 14 1	£ 2237 14 1	£ 2237 14 1	£ 2237 14 1	£ 2237 14 1	£ 2237 14 1	£ 2237 14 1
1844.....	£ 5570 4 8	£ 389 5 9	£ 5180 18 6	£ 27681 11 9	£ 27764 3 0	£ 117 8 9	£ 1945 19 6	£ 6484 7 11	£ 16339 13 2	£ 9480 11 4	£ 33302 4 0	£ 24591 18 9	£ 5127 10 0	£ 3232 15 3	£ 4476 10 8	£ 2730 3 2	£ 2540 9 4	£ 9767 3 2	£ 14913 18 4	£ 2237 14 1	£ 2237 14 1	£ 2237 14 1	£ 2237 14 1	£ 2237 14 1	£ 2237 14 1	£ 2237 14 1	£ 2237 14 1	£ 2237 14 1	£ 2237 14 1
1845.....	£ 7633 0 11	£ 2911 18 0	£ 4721 2 11	£ 36214 16 1	£ 38656 2 7	£ 8708 12 7	£ 29347 10 0	£ 29347 10 0	£ 3669 11 7	£ 72775 4 6	£ 35042 16 7	£ 13327 9 6	£ 4404 18 5	£ 6517 9 4	£ 3699 9 5	£ 3325 14 4	£ 13642 13 1	£ 9237 14 8	£ 629 2 1	£ 9237 14 8	£ 629 2 1	£ 629 2 1	£ 629 2 1	£ 629 2 1	£ 629 2 1	£ 629 2 1	£ 629 2 1	£ 629 2 1	£ 629 2 1
1846.....	£ 4689 9 8	£ 380 13 8	£ 4308 6 7	£ 38979 2 6	£ 51164 7 9	£ 225 7 7	£ 12715 14 3	£ 5655 0 0	£ 16217 13 6	£ 53299 14 0	£ 45891 16 11	£ 2380 0 0	£ 189 18 10	£ 4558 18 3	£ 7330 14 9	£ 3331 14 0	£ 6103 3 9	£ 17274 12 6	£ 12715 14 3	£ 12715 14 3	£ 12715 14 3	£ 12715 14 3	£ 12715 14 3	£ 12715 14 3	£ 12715 14 3	£ 12715 14 3	£ 12715 14 3	£ 12715 14 3	£ 12715 14 3
1847.....	£ 3954 5 0	£ 526 18 6	£ 3427 6 6	£ 27008 6 2	£ 27008 6 2	£ 3198 12 11	£ 18542 9 8	£ 15267 3 7	£ 44111 9 0	£ 44111 9 0	£ 34144 9 9	£ 2117 10 0	£ 7849 9 3	£ 8641 0 6	£ 8200 9 7	£ 9550 8 10	£ 26391 18 11	£ 18542 9 8	£ 18542 9 8	£ 18542 9 8	£ 18542 9 8	£ 18542 9 8	£ 18542 9 8	£ 18542 9 8	£ 18542 9 8	£ 18542 9 8	£ 18542 9 8	£ 18542 9 8	£ 18542 9 8
1848.....	£ 4725 4 1	£ 701 8 8	£ 3121 0 10	£ 21558 3 10	£ 23885 0 4	£ 2474 1 11	£ 21410 8 5	£ 21410 8 5	£ 25525 16 1	£ 16281 12 8	£ 1330 0 0	£ 8915 3 5	£ 9647 5 0	£ 14837 17 6	£ 6683 13 11	£ 31168 16 5	£ 22253 13 0	£ 843 14 7	£ 843 14 7	£ 843 14 7	£ 843 14 7	£ 843 14 7	£ 843 14 7	£ 843 14 7	£ 843 14 7	£ 843 14 7	£ 843 14 7	£ 843 14 7	£ 843 14 7
Totals.....	£ 48801 19 3	£ 6481 14 8	£ 36320 4 7	£ 246287 16 8	£ 239968 0 9	£ 13319 15 11	£ 13554 9 3	£ 74220 3 10	£ 146103 7 8	£ 305363 8 1	£ 220614 16 7	£ 37834 1 2	£ 464 2 11	£ 46400 8 5	£ 49303 6 6	£ 37085 14 6	£ 35124 5 10	£ 121513 6 10	£ 75062 18 5	£ 75062 18 5	£ 75062 18 5	£ 75062 18 5	£ 75062 18 5	£ 75062 18 5	£ 75062 18 5	£ 75062 18 5	£ 75062 18 5	£ 75062 18 5	£ 75062 18 5
Average per year.....	£ 6471 14 2	£ 925 10 2	£ 5548 14 11	£ 35138 19 6	£ 33424 0 1	£ 1896 1 0	£ 10602 17 8	£ 20884 13 4	£ 43623 7 0	£ 31616 8 1	£ 5404 17 3	£ 5655 15 5	£ 7043 6 7	£ 5297 19 2	£ 5017 15 1	£ 17359 0 11	£ 10723 5 5	£ 11862 7 6	£ 2507 1 2	£ 2507 1 2	£ 2507 1 2	£ 2507 1 2	£ 2507 1 2	£ 2507 1 2	£ 2507 1 2	£ 2507 1 2	£ 2507 1 2	£ 2507 1 2	£ 2507 1 2

(a) This is the sum retained in 1843, by Commissioner of Crown Lands, who now accounts for it. It is included in the £40,399 13s. 5d.
 (b) This sum is composed of the £2,480 11s. 4d., and £3,669 11s. 7d., retained by Commissioner of Crown Lands in 1844.
 (c) This is the sum retained by Commissioner of Crown Lands in 1846.
 (d) £3,000 remains in hands of Commissioner of Crown Lands, as appears from Accounts of 1847, but not here charged against him, as it is doubtful whether this sum is not included in the £8952 7s. 5d., given as the receipts in the next year.
 (e) Retained by Commissioner of Crown Lands—See column 23.
 (f) Outstanding Bonds.

AGGREGATE OR GROSS AMOUNT OF TERRITORIAL REVENUE, AND NET RECEIPTS, FOR SEVEN YEARS.

	£	s.	d.	Average per annum.		£	s.	d.	Average per annum.	
Crown Lands (column 12)	£ 305,363	8	1	£ 43,623	0	0	0	£ 132,313	4	3
Timber Dues (5)	246,287	16	8	35,184	0	0	0	2,162	8	8
Mining Licenses, &c. &c. (24, 25)	11,459	8	7	8,109	0	0	0	268,913	0	8
Land Rents, &c. &c. (2)	45,301	13	3					£ 399,388	13	2
Ferries, (not included in above Statement)	6,623	15	0	948	0	0	0	221,647	15	5
	£ 615,036	8	7	£ 87,864	0	0	0	£ 615,036	8	7
								£ 18,902	0	0
								309	0	0
								36,987	0	0
								56,198	0	0
								31,664	0	0
								£ 87,862	0	0

The gross amount of this Fund averages £37,362 6s. 11½d. per annum, and ought hereafter, when Land claims cease to yield that income, less expenses, which may be estimated at 10 per cent., leaving the net receipts £79,076 per annum, in place of £18,902, which is the present average.

The Territorial and all other Revenues at the disposal of the Crown, in the Province at the time of the Union, were surrendered under the Union Act, by the Imperial to the Provincial Government, subject to certain charges, to which the Province was not liable before.

The Statement is prepared to shew what has been the actual cost to the public in meeting these charges since the Union.

Amount paid over to the account of the Consolidated Revenue Fund for seven years (1842 to 1848)	£ 132,313
Less paid by the Province—	
Registrar's Office, seven years, @ £1,024	£ 7,167
Pension List, seven years, @ £1,583	11,081
Clergy Reserves in 1844	678
	18,926
Net balance	£ 113,387
Averaging per annum	£ 16,198
Which deducted from amount received	87,864
Leaves for deductions, claims, expenditure, &c.	£ 71,666

Note.—The provisions of the Union Act relative to the Territorial Revenue, have been but partially carried out, inasmuch as "all Territorial and other Revenues at the disposal of the Crown," at the time of the Union, have not been "paid over to the account of the Consolidated Revenue Fund," as directed by the Union Act, sec. 54. The Clergy Reserve Fund is not accounted for to the public. The Crown Land Fund is only in part accounted for; the balance remaining after deducting the Indian Annuities, only, being carried to the credit of the Consolidated Revenue. These Annuities are not deducted above from the sum of £132,313, because they have already been paid out of the Territorial Revenue. The £132,313 is the balance remaining after this and other deductions.



GENERAL STATEMENT

OF

BAPTISMS, MARRIAGES, AND BURIALS,

IN THE DISTRICTS OF

QUEBEC, MONTREAL, THREE RIVERS,**ST. FRANCIS, AND GASPE'.**

PROTHONOTARY'S OFFICE,

QUEBEC, 20th March, 1850.

SIR,

Pursuant to the provisions of the Provincial Statute, 6 Geo. IV., cap. 8, requiring Annual Statements of Baptisms, Marriages, and Burials, to be made up by the Clerks of the several Civil Courts in Lower Canada, in triplicate; one of which to be laid before the Governor General for the time being, and one before each of the two Branches of the Legislature. We have the honor of inclosing a Copy of such Statement and Return for the purposes in the said Act adverted to.

We have also transmitted, this day, a Copy of the same Statement to the Clerks respectively, of the other two Branches of the Legislature.

We have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servants,

BURROUGHS & Fiset,

P., Q.B.

WILLIAM BURNS LINDSAY, Esquire,
Clerk of the House of Assembly,
Toronto.

GENERAL STATEMENT AND RETURN OF BAPTISMS, MARRIAGES, AND BURIALS, IN THE DISTRICT OF QUEBEC, for the year 1849.

COUNTIES.	PARISHES NORTH OF THE RIVER ST. LAWRENCE.	RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS.		BAPTISMS.		MARRIAGES	BURIALS.		Total Baptisms.	Total Burials.	Increase.	Decrease.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.					
QUEBEC	Notre Dame de Québec	515	520	159	547	588	1035	1195	110				
	Hôtel Dieu					32		51	51				
	St. Roch	475	444	129	345	345	919	656	268				
	Hôpital Général			2	8	5	97	60	13				
	St. Foye	45	52	17	26	94	54	58	97				
	Ancienne Lorette	33	21	13	30	28	54	58	13				
	St. Ambroise de la Jeune Lorette	61	61	24	29	13	122	42	80				
	St. Gabriel de Valcartier and St. Edmond de Stoneham	9	4	3	2	3	13	5	8				
	Charlesbourg	32	42	16	16	12	74	28	46				
	Beauport and Mission de Laval	63	58	18	44	44	121	77	44				
	St. Dunstan	13	16	5	7	7	29	9	20				
	Marine Hospital	17	31	18	2	2	58	189	187				
	Postes du Roi and Seigneurie de Mingan	55	66	39	65	90	121	155	40				
	Metropolitan Church	41	40	29	24	44	81	68	13				
	St. Andrews' do	22	24	7	4	4	46	10	36				
	St. John's do	13	19	8	20	29	32	49	17				
	St. Paul's Chapel	25	13	8	94	94	38	127	89				
	St. Peter's do	14	13	9	23	23	27	29	2				
	Military Congregation		34	22		11	11	62	22	40			
	Congregational Society		3	7		3	3	10	5	5			
	Wesleyan Methodist		6	6		1	1	12	1	11			
	Valcartier, Lake Beauport, and Stoneham												
	Valcartier and Stoneham												
Travelling Missionary for the Destitute Settlements for the District of Quebec		1472	1471	527	1543	1543	2943	2797	653			507	
PORTNEUF	Grondines	34	41	5	18	19	75	37	38				
	Deschambault	69	37	17	23	27	106	50	56				
	Cap Santé	12	73	24	38	27	134	65	69				
	Ecureuils	37	5	10	3	1	17	4	13				
	St. Raymond	16	30	2	8	7	67	15	52				
	St. Bazile	48	12	1	3	13	28	16	12				
	Pointe aux Trembles	35	33	9	16	31	81	47	31				
	St. Augustin	312	48	12	30	18	83	48	35				
	Carried forward		279	80	143	139	591	282	306				

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GENERAL STATEMENT AND RETURN OF BAPTISMS, MARRIAGES, AND BURIALS, IN THE DISTRICT OF QUEBEC, &c.—(Continued.)

COUNTIES.	PARISHES NORTH OF THE RIVER ST. LAWRENCE.	RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS.	BAPTISMS.		MARRIAGES.	BURIALS.		Total Baptisms.	Total Burials.	Increase.	Decrease.
			Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.				
PORTNEUF.—(Continued)	St. Casimire	Brought forward.....	312	279	80	143	139	591	282	306	
	St. Catherine	Catholic	28	28	7	14	6	56	20	36	
	Portneuf, and of the Synod of Canada	do	34	18	10	11	10	52	21	31	
	Bourg-Louis, Portneuf, Jacques Cartier, and St. Catharine	Presbyterian Congregation	19	16	6	7	4	35	11	24	
		Protestant Episcopal Missionary.....	393	341	103	175	159	734	384	400	
MONTMORENCY	L'Ange Gardien.....	Catholic	15	12	5	10	10	27	20	7	
	Chateau Richer	do	19	24	3	16	10	43	26	17	
	St. Anne	do	21	24	5	10	14	45	24	21	
	St. Fxéol	do	15	20	5	5	10	35	15	20	
	St. Joachim	do	26	23	2	11	10	49	21	28	
	St. Laurent, Isle d'Orléans	do	19	14	4	7	10	33	17	16	
	St. Jean, do	do	27	28	8	14	13	55	27	28	
	St. François, do	do	10	4	6	8	2	14	4	4	
	St. Pierre, do	do	14	22	3	6	16	36	22	14	
	St. Famille, do	do	23	8	3	12	7	31	19	12	
				189	179	47	99	102	368	201	167
SAGUENAY	Petite Rivière St. François-Xavier.....	Catholic	2	10	4	1	6	12	7	5	
	Baie St. Paul	do	89	58	31	24	23	141	47	94	
	St. Agnès	do	22	17	7	5	2	39	7	32	
	St. Urbain	do	14	16	3	7	6	30	13	17	
	Eboulémen	do	47	40	19	17	16	87	33	54	
	St. Irénée	do	21	22	5	6	5	43	11	32	
	Isle aux Coudres	do	13	6	6	2	3	19	5	14	
	Malbaie	do	73	72	25	15	19	145	34	111	
	St. François-Xavier de Chicoutimi.....	do	61	44	13	28	11	105	39	66	
	St. Nom de Jésus	do	13	13	8	2	1	26	3	23	
	Escoumins and other places	do	102	90	35	27	50	192	77	115	
	Pointe des Monts	do	10	14	8			24		24	
	St. Alexis	do									
	St. Zoé de L'Ance à L'Eau, Tadoussac, &c. Labrador.....	do									
			461	402	164	134	142	863	276	587	

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GENERAL STATEMENT AND RETURN OF BAPTISMS, MARRIAGES, AND BURIALS, IN THE DISTRICT OF QUEBEC, &c.—(Continued.)

COUNTIES.	PARISHES SOUTH OF THE RIVER ST. LAWRENCE.	RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS.		BAPTISMS.		MARRIAGES.	BURIALS.		Total Baptisms.	Total Burials.	Increase.	Decrease.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.						
DORCHESTER— (Continued.)	St. Joseph.....	723	691	187	315	256	571	1414	843				
	Township of Tring, Forsyth, &c., do.....	97	77	34	31	18	49	174	125				
	St. Marguerite.....	55	56	17	17	16	33	111	78				
	St. Vital de Lambton and St. Evariste de Forsyth.....	30	25	10	8	6	14	55	41				
	St. Bernard.....	43	28	8	11	16	27	71	44				
	St. George, Aubert Gallion.....	31	36	16	8	4	12	67	55				
	St. Victor de Tring.....	31	34	9	8	9	17	65	48				
	Frampton.....	18	16	7	4	2	6	35	29				
	Sanguet and St. Calixte.....	59	55	13	13	10	23	114	91				
	Mission of Point Levy and adjacent parts. Kennebec Settlement Mission.....	3	11	4	8	2	10	14	4				
	Frampton and Standon.....	6	8	1	1	1	2	14	12				
	West Frampton and parts adjacent.....	1097	1037	299	424	340	764	2184	1370				
	BELLECHASSE.....	Beaumont.....	29	28	13	5	9	14	31	17			
		St. Charles, Rivière Boyer.....	42	45	9	24	28	52	87	35			
St. Gervais.....		126	117	43	50	25	75	243	168				
St. Michel.....		53	58	12	18	22	40	106	66				
St. Vallier.....		44	33	15	30	17	47	77	30				
Berthier.....		19	12	11	11	7	18	31	18				
St. François, Rivière du Sud.....		42	45	12	10	19	29	87	58				
St. Lazare.....		5	2	1	.....	1	1	7	6			
	354	385	116	148	128	276	669	393					
KAMOURASKA.....	St. Anne la Pocatière.....	94	79	26	25	19	44	173	199				
	Rivière Ouelle.....	70	66	25	20	29	49	136	87				
	St. Denis.....	50	59	14	13	11	24	89	65				
	Carried over.....	214	184	65	58	59	117	398	261				

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GENERAL STATEMENT AND RETURN OF BAPTISMS, MARRIAGES, AND BURIALS, IN THE DISTRICT OF QUEBEC, &c.—(Continued.)

COUNTIES.	PARISHES SOUTH OF THE RIVER ST. LAWRENCE.	RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS.	BAPTISMS.		MARRIAGES.	BURIALS.		Total Baptisms.	Total Burials.	Increase.	Decrease.	
			Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.					
KAMOURASKA— (Continued.)	St. Louis de Kamouraska	Brought over	184	59	65	58	59	398	117	281		
	St. Paschal	Catholic	39	54	17	24	20	98	44	49		
	do	do	104	84	25	28	23	188	51	137		
	St. André	do	76	87	27	21	22	163	43	120		
			433	409	134	131	124	842	255	587		
L'ISLET	St. Pierre, Rivière du Sud	Catholic	43	20	9	14	15	63	29	84		
	St. Thomas	do	99	76	23	46	35	175	91	94		
	Cap St. Ignace	do	65	57	14	27	13	122	40	82		
	L'Islet	do	106	76	25	39	28	182	67	115		
	St. Jean Port Joli	do	80	74	26	27	31	154	58	96		
	St. Roch des Aulnêts	do	62	76	17	25	20	138	45	93		
	Isle aux Grues	do	16	10	1	5	4	26	9	17		
	Grosas Isle, or St. Luc.	do	15	8	2	60	34	28	94	71		
				486	397	117	243	180	883	423	531	
	RIMOUSKI	Rivière du Loup	Catholic	58	64	18	13	13	122	26	96	
Kakouna		do	95	85	22	14	18	180	32	148		
St. Jean Baptiste de l'Isle Verte		do	102	84	28	30	24	186	44	142		
Trois Pistoles		do	97	80	23	14	15	177	29	148		
St. Simon and Fabien		do	46	34	13	7	8	80	15	65		
St. Fabien (alone)		do	18	20	8	5	3	38	8	30		
St. Germain		do	139	113	40	33	35	252	68	184		
Ste. Lucre		do	128	94	27	21	24	222	45	177		
Matane, St. Jerome, Ste. Anne des Monts and other places		do	54	64	17	15	15	118	30	88		
Missions of Rivière du Loup		Church of England	1	2	1		1	3	1	2		
Méxis		Protestant Episcopal, Presbyterian, Congregational	10	9	5			19		19		
do		Catholic	6	6	2	2		12	2	10		
Ste. Arsène de Kakouna			754	655	204	144	156	1409	300	1109		

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DISTRICT OF QUEBEC.—(Continued.)—RECAPITULATION.

COUNTIES.	BAPTISMS.		MARRIAGES.	BURIALS.		TOTAL BAPTISMS.	TOTAL BURIALS.	INCREASE.	DECREASE.						
	MALES.	FEMALES.		MALES.	FEMALES.										
QUEBEC	1472	1471	527	1543	1254	2943	2797	653	507						
PORTRNEUF	393	341	103	175	159	734	384	400							
MONTMORENCY	189	179	47	99	102	368	201	167							
SAGUENAY	461	402	164	134	142	863	276	587							
LOTBINIERE	386	362	75	119	92	748	211	537							
MEGANIC	106	93	34	18	21	199	39	160							
DORCHESTER	1097	1037	299	424	340	2134	764	1370							
BELLECHASSE	354	335	116	148	128	669	276	393							
L'ISLET	486	397	117	243	180	883	423	531	71						
KAMOURASKA	433	409	134	131	124	842	255	587							
RIMOUSKI	754	655	204	144	156	1409	300	1109							
Decrease.....	6111	5681	1820	3178	2698	11792	5876	6494	578						
Increase.....								578							
BAPTISMS.—Males															
Females															
BURIALS.—Males															
Females															
Total Increase.....															
<p style="text-align: center;">LIST OF LOCALITIES FROM WHICH NO RETURNS HAVE BEEN RECEIVED.</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 33%;"> Congregational Society Travelling Missionary for the Destitute Settlements for the District of Quebec. Portneuf and of the Synod of Canada. </td> <td style="width: 33%;"> St. Nom de Jésus de Chicoutimi. Pointe des Monts. Labrador. </td> <td style="width: 33%;"> Mission of Leeds, St. Sylvestre, and Inverness. St. Eusebe de Stanfold. Mission de St. Louis de Blanford. </td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;">Township de Tring, Forsyth, &c. Kennebec Settlement Mission. Frampton and Standon.</td> </tr> </table>										Congregational Society Travelling Missionary for the Destitute Settlements for the District of Quebec. Portneuf and of the Synod of Canada.	St. Nom de Jésus de Chicoutimi. Pointe des Monts. Labrador.	Mission of Leeds, St. Sylvestre, and Inverness. St. Eusebe de Stanfold. Mission de St. Louis de Blanford.			Township de Tring, Forsyth, &c. Kennebec Settlement Mission. Frampton and Standon.
Congregational Society Travelling Missionary for the Destitute Settlements for the District of Quebec. Portneuf and of the Synod of Canada.	St. Nom de Jésus de Chicoutimi. Pointe des Monts. Labrador.	Mission of Leeds, St. Sylvestre, and Inverness. St. Eusebe de Stanfold. Mission de St. Louis de Blanford.													
		Township de Tring, Forsyth, &c. Kennebec Settlement Mission. Frampton and Standon.													

A true copy—the original remaining in our Office.

BURROUGHS & FISET,
P., S.C.

OFFICE OF THE PROTHONOTARY OF THE SUPERIOR COURT,
Quebec, 13th March, 1850.

GENERAL STATEMENT

OF

BAPTISMS, MARRIAGES, AND BURIALS,

IN THE DISTRICT OF

MONTREAL,

DURING THE YEAR 1849; AND

SUPPLEMENTARY STATEMENT

FOR THE YEARS 1847 AND 1848.

PROTHONOTARY'S OFFICE,

MONTREAL, 11th April, 1850.

SIR,

We beg to enclose, herewith, the Annual Return of Baptisms, Marriages and Burials, for the District of Montreal, during the year 1849;—Also, a Supplementary Return, for the years 1847 and 1848.

We have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servants,

MONK, COFFIN, & PAPINEAU,

P., S.C.

WILLIAM BURNS LINDSAY, Esquire,
Clerk, Honorable Legislative Assembly,
Toronto.

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GENERAL STATEMENT OF BAPTISMS, MARRIAGES, AND BURIALS, IN THE DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, during the year 1849.

COUNTIES.	PARISHES, OR CIRCUITS.	BAPTISMS.		MARRIAGES.	BURIALS.		Increase.	Decrease.	Total Increase.	Total Decrease.	REMARKS.
		Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.					
MONTREAL	Montreal Parish Church, Catholic.....	1046	1046	353	945	959	188				
	do Hôpital Général, Seurs Grises.....	4	9		90	77		154			
	do Christ's Church, Protestant Episcopal.....	86	53	34	49	54	36				No Return.
	do St. Helen's Garrison.....										do do
	do Garrison.....										
	do St. George's Chapel.....	35	36	24	26	19	26				
	do Trinity Chapel, Protestant Episcopal.....	19	14	6	12	13	8				
	do St. Thomas' Church, do.....	35	24	17	20	26	13				
	do Griffintown, St. Anne's Chapel, Episcopal.....	16	12	11	8	2	18				
	do St. Mary's Chapel, Current St. Mary.....										No Return.
	do Episcopal Church Society, for Montreal.....	19	16	26	15	12	8				do do
	do St. Paul's Church, Presbyterian, St. Helen Street.....	9	8		9	7	1				
	do Scotch Church, St. Gabriel Street.....	32	30	17	29	26	7				
	do St. Andrew's Church, Presbyterian.....	22	19	33	21	12	8				
	do Presbyterian Church, St. Lawrence Suburb.....	6	6	11	11	6		5			
	do American Presbyterian Church, Great St. James' Street.....										No Return.
	do Coté Street Free Church, or Presbyterian Church.....	7	6	5		1	12				do do
	do French Presbyterian Church.....										do do
	do Eglise Evangélique Française.....										No Return.
	do Wesleyan Congregation, Great St. James Street.....	1	2				3				do do
	do First Congregational Church, St. Maurice Street.....										do do
	do Second do Gosford Street.....										No Return.
	do United Associate Church, LaGauchetière.....	7	6	8	11	7		5			
	do Baptist Church, St. Helen Street.....	2	6	4	2	4	2				
	do Jewish Church.....	14	6	5	1	3	16				
	do Unitarian Church.....	1	1	1	2	1					
	do Presbyterian Church, in connection with the Church of Scotland.....	11	10	15	3	5	13				
	do Congregational Church in Zion Church.....	28	44	17	25	15	32				
	Lachine										
	do Catholic Church.....										
	do Church of England.....	38	27	14	21	23	21				No Return.
	do Church of Scotland.....	21	28	5	14	17	18				do do
	do St. Joachim de la Pointe Claire.....	56	40	22	33	31	32				
	do St. Anne du Bout de l'Isle.....	77	66	8	38	22	33				
	do St. Geneviève.....	51	49	11	37	38	25				
	do St. Laurent.....	27	25	8	33	14	5				
	do Saul au Recollet.....	28	34	10	23	21	10				
	do St. Joseph de la Rivière des Prairies.....	20	15	6	18	11	6				
	do Point aux Trembles.....										
	do Longue Point (St. Francoise d'assise de).....										
		1718	1637	684	1496	1426	599	166	433		

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GENERAL STATEMENT OF BAPTISMS, MARRIAGES, AND BURIALS, IN THE DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, &c.—(Continued.)

COUNTIES.	PARISHES, OR CIRCUITS.	BAPTISMS.		MARRIAGES.	BURIALS.		Increase.	Decrease.	Total Increase.	Total Decrease.	REMARKS.	
		Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.						
OTTAWA	Petite Nation.....										No Return.	
	Ste. Anne du Grand Calumet, et autres.....	50	45	16	8	11	76					
	Mission de St. Paul d'Aylmer, et autres.....	26	29	4	2	4	49					
	Missions St. Etienne, Chelsea, and St. Joseph, Wakefield.....	27	42	6	5		64				No Return.	
	Visitation sur le Gatineau.....											
	Mission de St. Françoise de Sales de Templeton.....	50	60	17	14	14	82					
	Mission de St. Alphonse des Allumettes.....	48	43	11	8	4	84					
	Hull, Aylmer, Church of England.....	6	3	13	7	8			6			
	Township of Buckingham and Lochaber, Presbyterian.....											No Return.
	do do Clarendon.....	27	26	9		6	47					
	do do Grenville.....	18	18	2	2	2	32					
	Presbyterian Church, Bristol, Clarendon, and Leitchfield.....	5	9	3			14					
	St. Grégoire de Naziance de Buckingham (Mission).....	59	52	18	17	9	85					
			316	327	99	58	58	533		6	527	
VAUDREUIL	Vaudreuil, Catholic.....	79	66	21	32	31	82					
	Isle Perrot.....	10	16	4	14	15				3		
	Rigault.....	83	71	28	32	31	91					
	Soulanges, or Farioise des Cedres.....	47	34	16	23	15	43					
	St. Ignace du Côteau du Lac, Catholic.....	81	88	20	41	44	84					
	St. Polycarpe.....	119	124	30	63	68	112					
	St. Marthe.....	63	32	9	27	11	57					
	Côteau du Lac, Episcopal Congregation.....	6	9	1	2	2	11					
	Vaudreuil, Protestant.....	8	16	1	4	3	17					
	Church of Scotland, Côte St. George.....	3	6	1			9					
			499	462	131	238	220	506		3	503	
	LAC DES DEUX MONTAGNES	Mission du Lac des Deux Montagnes.....										
		St. Eustache, Catholic.....	21	27	4	35	19					
		St. André d'Argenteuil.....	112	84	31	57	41	98				
St. Benoit.....		58	67	27	24	20	102					
St. Hermas.....		105	81	34	40	44	65					
St. Scholastique.....		62	50	17	26	21	72					
St. Raphael.....		112	115	34	70	85	15					
	24	27	2	20	16				6			
		494	451	149	272	246	433					

Carried forward.....

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GENERAL STATEMENT OF BAPTISMS, MARRIAGES, AND BURIALS, IN THE DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, &c.—(Continued.)

COUNTIES.	PARISHES OR CIRCUITS.		BAPTISMS.		MARRIAGES.	BURIALS.		Increase.	Decrease.	Total Increase.	Total Decrease.	REMARKS.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.							
LAC DES DEUX MONTAGNES. (Continued.)	<i>Brought forward</i>												
		494	451	149	272	246	433	6				No Return.	
		18	19	5	4	5	28					do do	
		32	33	55	3	1	61					No Return.	
		3	2	1			5					No Return.	
		6	8				13					No Return.	
		553	513	210	279	253	540	6		534			
	TERREBONNE	10	19	12	5	13	11						
		159	158	42	117	92	108						
		42	28	19	18	28	24						
59		67	10	42	31	53							
67		61	29	50	46	32							
89		87	21	71	55	50							
52		43	14	19	17	59							
71		63	25	41	47	46							
40		43	7	27	13	43							
14		25	6	10	15	14							
61		40	21	29	21	51							
2		2				4							
11		4	4	1	3	11							
6		6	2	4	1	7							
5		8	2	1	4	8						No Return.	
	688	654	214	435	386	521							
LEINSTER	147	139	42	69	78	139							
	96	91	39	41	29	117							
	24	26	10	12	9	29							
	34	44	21	21	20	37							
	301	200	112	143	136	322							

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GENERAL STATEMENT OF BAPTISMS, MARRIAGES, AND BURIALS, IN THE DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, &c.—(Continued.)

COUNTIES.	PARISHES OR CIRCUITS.	BAPTISMS.		MARRIAGES.	BURIALS.		Increase.	Decrease.	Total Increase.	Total Decrease.	REMARKS.	
		Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.						
LEINSTER.—(Continued.)	Brought over.....											
	Bien Heureux Alphonse Rodriguez.....	301	200	112	143	136	322				No Return.	
	Missions de St. Ligouri, des Allumettes, et autres.....	17	12	3	6	4	19					
	St. Esprit.....	56	49	9	55	47	3					
	LaChenaie.....	25	14	11	14	7	31					
	St. Henri de Mascouche.....	75	74	31	30	24	95					
	St. Roch.....	56	33	23	33	31	53					
	St. Lin.....	86	88	20	35	45	94					
	St. Julienne.....	13	15	2	6	12	10					
	St. Patrick de Rawdon.....	36	30	18	9	14	43				No Return.	
	Church of England, Rawdon.....										do	
	Wesleyan Methodist, Rawdon Circuit.....	7	9	3	1	7	8					
	Episcopal Congregation of Mascouche.....	672	665	232	332	327	678					
	BERTHIER.....	Berthier.....	107	91	35	48	47	103				
		St. Antoine de Lavaltrie.....	35	22	6	14	8	35				
St. Paul de Lavaltrie.....		49	51	14	32	27	41					
Lanoraie.....		37	34	12	18	21	32					
St. Cuthbert.....		64	57	25	25	19	77					
St. Elizabeth.....		77	72	22	42	35	72					
St. Thomas.....		43	32	14	15	18	42					
St. Barthelemi de Dusablé.....		55	68	14	24	23	76					
St. Gabriel du Lac Maskinonge.....		85	40	9	8	4	63					
St. Ambroise de Kildare.....		75	48	20	33	29	61					
Isle du Pads.....		18	19	5	16	12	9					
St. Mélanie de D'Aillebout.....		47	50	15	25	10	62					
St. Charles du Village de l'Industrie.....		80	57	31	34	23	80					
St. Felix de Valois.....		74	99	17	38	36	99					
St. Norbert de Berthier.....		24	24	4	6	9	33					
	820	764	243	378	321	885						
RICHELIEU.....	St. Ours.....	86	76	31	38	22	102					
	St. Denis.....	70	68	27	43	34	61					
	St. Charles.....	49	41	16	26	19	45					
	Sorel, Catholic.....	173	172	62	99	72	174					
	St. Victoire, des servie de Sorel.....	40	46	11	10	14	62					
	William Henry, Protestant Congregational Church, Sorel.....	15	9	4	9	6	9				No Return.	
	433	412	151	225	167	453						

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GENERAL STATEMENT OF BAPTISMS, MARRIAGES, AND BURIALS, IN THE DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, &c.—(Continued.)

COUNTIES.	PARISHES OR CIRCUITS.	BAPTISMS.		MARRIAGES.	BURIALS.		Increase.	Decrease.	Total Increase.	Total Decrease.	REMARKS.	
		Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.						
ST. HYACINTHE...	St. Aimé	118	112	26	61	37	132					
	St. Hyacinthe	154	136	57	139	106	45					
	St. Jade	39	31	14	25	16	29					
	St. Damase	69	62	22	31	30	70					
	St. Césaire	102	121	32	59	46	118					
	St. Hughes	75	62	31	42	34	61					
	St. Pie	113	107	24	30	37	153					
	St. Rosalie	34	28	14	22	12	28					
	St. Simon	48	37	9	24	15	46					
	St. Dominique	41	47	13	23	15	50					
	St. Barnabé	27	32	9	19	19	21					
	Abbotsford Episcopal Congregation	5	11	2	4	6	6					
	Eglise Evangélique ou Congrégationnelle de St. Pie	2	7		1	4	4					
			827	793	253	480	377	763				
	ROUVILLE	St. Marie de Monnoir	100	88	32	33	44	106				
		St. Jean Baptiste	48	53	19	29	26	46				
		St. Athanase	129	123	48	59	49	144				
Presentation		35	38	17	23	19	31					
St. Hilaire de Rouville		35	28	13	17	21	25					
St. Brigitte		56	53	8	24	21	64					
St. Grégoire le Grand		68	58	15	28	16	82					
St. Mathias, Pointe Olivier		37	38	24	15	20	40					
Caldwell and Christie Manors		17	19	6	2	7	27					
Missisquoi Bay, Scotch Church											No Return.	
Episcopal Congregation of Christeville											do	
Westyan Methodist, Clarenceville and parts adjacent		13	16	14	6	13	10				do	
Church of England Circuit, Christeville		4	3	1	5	4						
Eglise Protestante Episcopale de Sabrevois	2	4	1	2		4				2		
		544	521	198	248	240	579	2	577			
VERCHÈRES	Verchères	73	60	24	33	30	70					
	St. Antoine	51	36	17	20	14	53					
	Varrennes	100	96	45	55	50	91					
	Contrecoeur	42	44	25	32	28	26					
	Beauce	58	53	11	25	28	58					
	St. Marc	29	31	10	20	14	26					
		353	320	132	185	164	324					

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GENERAL STATEMENT OF BAPTISMS, MARRIAGES, AND BURIALS, IN THE DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, &c.—(Continued.)

COUNTIES.	PARISHES OR CIRCUITS.	BAPTISMS.		MARRIAGES.	BURIALS.		Increase.	Decrease.	Total Increase.	Total Decrease.	REMARKS.	
		Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.						
CHAMBLY	Chambly (St. Joseph de)	100	84	34	43	34	107					
	Longueuil	93	80	37	63	63	48					
	Boucherville	100	70	22	75	43	52					
	St. Bruno	9	11	11	11	10		1				
	St. Luc	25	21	4	7	15	24					
	St. Jean, Catholic	111	88	21	49	32	118					
	Wesleyan Methodist, in the Circuit of St. Johns	16	11	7	3	2	22					
	Chambly, Church of England	12	11	3	7	6	10					
	St. Johns, do	13	16	3	12	6	11					
			479	392	142	270	210	392	1	391		
	HUNTINGDON	St. Constant	79	49	20	31	22	75				
		Laprairie, Catholic	97	88	27	60	50	75				
Sault St. Louis		45	29	22	46	46		18				
Ste. Philomène		48	52	15	15	14	71					
Chateaugay		47	32	4	34	23	22					
St. Philippe		45	47	13	25	28	39					
Blairfinde		61	48	15	36	27	46					
St. Edouard		87	86	25	49	34	90					
St. Cyprien		101	98	28	52	43	104					
St. Valentin		76	77	21	32	24	97					
St. Remi		99	88	19	27	20	140					
St. George		106	94	29	55	44	101					
St. Jacques le Mineur		45	54	15	20	21	58					
Dunham (Mission de), Notre Dame des Anges de Stanbridge		107	99	15	21	12	173					
Church of England, Circuit of Sherrington		42	57	9	12	17	70					
Laprairie, Church of England		10	6	3	4	2	10				No Return.	
do Scotch Church												No Return.
Odelltown, Wesleyan Methodist		19	17	11	6	9	21					No Return.
French Protestant Congregational Church, Grande Linge												No Return.
Henrysburg Circuit, Methodist		12	19	4			31					No Return.
Episcopal Congregation, Lacolle and parts adjacent												do do
Second Presbyterian Church, Huntingdon												do do
Episcopal Congregation, Huntingdon	1	2	1	1	1	1					do do	
Protestant, Grand Ligne de L'Acadie											No Return.	
Congregational Church, Chateaugay	9	4		2	1	10					No Return.	
Episcopal Congregation, St. Remi	4	7	2	1	1	9					No Return.	
Wesleyan Methodist Congregation, Circuit of Huntingdon											No Return.	
		1140	1053	298	529	439	1243	18	1225			

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GENERAL STATEMENT OF BAPTISMS, MARRIAGES, AND BURIALS, IN THE DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, &c.—(Continued.)

COUNTRIES.	BAPTISMS.		MARRIAGES.	BURIALS.		Increase.	Decrease.	Total Increase.	Total Decrease.	REMARKS.
	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.					
BEAUHARNOIS										
St. Clement	107	115	31	75	48	99				
St. Timothé	122	101	30	34	32	157				
Mission de St. Regis	26	20	18	42	34		80			
St. Anticet	50	36	11	19	6	61				
St. Isidore	39	42	14	18	12	71				
St. Martine	110	115	39	75	59	91				
St. Jean Christôme and others.....										No Return.
St. Malachie d'Ornstown, and St. Patrice d'Hinchinbrooke.....	34	40	13	13	8	58				No Return.
St. Louis de Gonzague de Beauharois.....	30	29	2	20	19	20				No Return.
Hinchinbrooke, Church of England										do do
Beauharois, Church of Scotland										do do
Ornstown, do										do do
Protestant Episcopal Church, Chateauguay, Ornstown, &c.....	18	16	5	3	3	28				
Scottish Presbyterian Episcopal N. and S. Georgetown.....	15	15	2	1	1	28				
Episcopal Congregation, Hemmingford, Sherrington, &c.....	21	25	9	2	2	42				
Presbyterian Church, Beech Ridge	17	32	5	9	15	25				
Scottish Church, Dundee	9	10	5	1	1	18				
Congregational Church, Seigniory of Beauharois	15	13	2	2	2	26				No Return.
Episcopal Congregation, Russelltown										do do
Methodist Congregation, Russelltown Circuit	20	27	6	7	2	38				No Return.
Huntingdon, Church of Scotland										do do
Wesleyan Methodist, Durham and parts adjacent										do do
Congregational Church, Russelltown.....	18	20	6	1	4	33				do do
Church of Scotland, Godmanchester, Hinchinbrooke, &c.....	11	7	1	2	1	15				do do
English River and Georgetown, Chateauguay.....										
	682	663	199	324	246	805	30	775		
MISSISQUOI										
St. Bernard de Lacolle.....	55	58	13	22	21	70				
Episcopal Congregation, Manningville	5	7	2	1		11				No Return.
Wesleyan Methodist Congregation, Circuit of Philipsburgh										do do
St. Armand, East, Church of England										No Return.
do West, do (Philipsburgh)	8	5	2	5	3	5				do do
Dunham, North, do										No Return.
do South, do	14	4	6	5	1	12				do do
do Circuit, Methodist New Connexion	2	2	9			4				
Stanbridge, Baptist Church.....			21	2	1		3			
	84	74	53	35	26	102	3			

Carried over

GENERAL STATEMENT OF BAPTISMS, MARRIAGES, AND BURIALS, IN THE DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, &c.—(Continued.)

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COUNTIES.	BAPTISMS.		MARRIAGES.	BURIALS.		Increase.	Decrease.	Total Increase.	Total Decrease.	REMARKS.
	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.					
MISSISQUOI. (Continued.)										
<i>Brought over.</i>										
Stanbridge, Church of England	84	74	53	35	26	102	3			No Return.
St. Armand Circuit, Wesleyan Methodist										do
Ducham do do	5	11	13	3	4	9				
Philipsburgh, Congregational Church	3	4	4	2	1	4				
Lacolle, Church of England	11	5	5	4	4	8				
	103	96	75	44	35	123	3	120		
STANSTEAD										
Stanstead, Methodist New Connexion, North Circuit										No Return.
do South Circuit, Wesleyan Methodist										do
Halley, Church of England										do
Potton Circuit, Methodist New Connexion										do
Wesleyan Methodist, Circuit of Stanstead										do
do do Congregation, Circuit of Wesleyville										do
Bolton Circuit, Methodist New Connexion			25	5	1			6		do
Methodist Protestant Church, Barnston				2	1	9				No Return.
do New Connexion, C. E.	5	7								No Return.
Baptist Church, Potton Circuit	35	38	14	13	11	49				No Return.
Mission de Sacre Cœur de Jésus de Stanstead										
	40	45	39	20	13	58	6	52		
SHEFFORD										
Shefford, Church of England										No Return.
do Wesleyan Methodist (Circuit of)	9	8	12	8	6	3				No Return.
do Methodist New Connexion										
Granby Congregational Church	3	8	2	3		8				
do and Milton, Episcopal Church	12	10	3	4	3	15				
Brome, Episcopal Congregation										No Return.
do Congregational Church	4	4	24	2		6				No Return.
Stukely, Methodist New Connexion	2		6			2				No Return.
Presbyterian Church of Canada										
Protestant Episcopal Congregation of the Township of Farnham	11	11	3	4	2	16				
Missions du Township de Stukely	76	58	20	18	15	101				
Missions de l'Est Townships de Granby and others	35	39	7	7	5	62				
Mission du Township de Milton	33	22	12	7	8	40				
	185	160	89	53	39	253				

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DISTRICT OF MONTREAL.—(Continued.)—RECAPITULATION OF THE GENERAL STATEMENT for the year 1849.

COUNTIES.	BAPTISMS.		MARRIAGES.	BURIALS.		INCREASE.	DECREASE.	TOTAL INCREASE.	TOTAL DECREASE.	REMARKS.
	MALES.	FEMALES.		MALES.	FEMALES.					
MONTREAL	1718	1637	684	1496	1426	599	166	433		
OTTAWA	316	327	99	58	58	583	6	527		
VAUDREUIL	499	462	131	293	220	506	3	503		
LAC DES DEUX MONTAGNES	553	513	210	279	253	540	6	584		
TERRERBONNE	588	654	214	485	386	521				
LEINSTER	672	665	232	392	327	678		678		
BERTHIER	820	764	243	978	321	885		885		
RICHELIEU	433	412	151	225	167	453		453		
ST. HYACINTHE	827	793	253	480	377	763		763		
ROUVILLE	544	521	198	248	240	579	2	577		
VERCHERES	353	320	192	185	164	324		324		
CHAMBLY	479	392	142	270	210	392	1	391		
HUNTINGDON	1140	1053	298	529	439	1243	18	1225		
BEAUHARNOIS	682	663	199	324	246	805	30	775		
MISSISQUOI	103	96	75	44	35	123	3	120		
STANSTEAD	40	45	39	20	13	58	6	52		
SHEFFORD	185	160	89	58	39	253		253		
	10052	9477	3389	5594	4921	9255	241	9014		

PROTHONOTARY'S OFFICE,
Montreal, 11th April, 1850.

MONK, COFFIN, & PAPINEAU,
P., S.C.

GENERAL RECAPITULATION.

COUNTIES.	No. OF PARISHES OR CIRCUITS.	BIRTHS.	MARRIAGES.	BURIALS.	COUNTIES.	No. OF PARISHES OR CIRCUITS.	BIRTHS.	MARRIAGES.	BURIALS.	
										MONTREAL	9	3355	684	2922	Brought up.....	81	12753	2217	7456
OTTAWA	5	643	99	116	ROUVILLE.....	7	1065	198	488	
VAUDREUIL	7	961	131	458	VERCHERES.....	6	678	132	349	
TWO MOUNTAINS	8	1066	210	532	CHAMBLY.....	5	871	142	480	
TERRERBONNE	11	1942	214	521	HUNTINGDON.....	13	2193	298	968	
LEINSTER	12	1337	232	659	BEAUHARNOIS.....	13	1845	199	570	
BERTHIER	12	1584	243	699	MISSISQUOI.....	4	199	75	79	
RICHELIEU	5	845	151	392	STANSTEAD.....	4	85	39	33	
ST. HYACINTHE	12	1620	253	857	SHEFFORD.....	2	345	89	92	
Carried up.....	81	12753	2217	7456		137	19329	3389	10515	

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SUPPLEMENTARY STATEMENT OF BAPTISMS, MARRIAGES, AND BURIALS, IN THE DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, for the Years 1847 and 1848, taken from the Registers deposited in the Prothonotary's Office, since the last return for the year 1848.

COUNTIES.	PARISHES OR CIRCUITS.	YEARS.	BAPTISMS.		MARRIAGES.	BURIALS.		Increase.	Decrease.	Total Increase.	Total Decrease.	REMARKS.
			Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.					
MONTREAL	Coté Street Free Church, or Presbyterian Church	1848	9	9		6	3	9				
	Wesleyan Methodist Congregation	do	18	15	21	11	9	13				
	do	do	26	13	21	14	12	13				
	do	do	21	19	13	2	5	33				
			74	56	55	33	29	68		68		
OTTAWA	Presbyterian Church of Bristol, Clarendon, and Litchfield	1848	13	11	6		1	23		23		
LAC DES DEUX MONTAGNES	Wesleyan Methodist Congregation in the Circuit of Point Fortune	1848			2							
LEINSTER	St. Alphonse Rodriguez	1848	25	15	3	7	7	26		26		
BERTHIER	St. Gabriel du Lac de Maskinongé	1848	24	20	2	8	5	31		31		
ST. HYACINTHE	St. Pie	1848	136	81	30	4	22	191		191		
ROUVILLE	Church of England, Circuit of Christeville	1848	9	2		7	1	3				
	Wesleyan Methodist Congregation in the Circuit of Clarenceville	do	19	15	10	6	5	23				
			28	17	10	13	6	26		26		

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SUPPLEMENTARY STATEMENT OF BAPTISMS, MARRIAGES, AND BURIALS, IN THE DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, &c.—(Continued.)

COUNTIES.	PARISHES OR CIRCUITS.	Years.	BAPTISMS.		MARRIAGES.	BURIALS.		Increase.	Decrease.	Total Increase.	Total Decrease.	REMARKS.
			Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.					
VERCHERES	St. Antoine de la Rivière Chambly	1848	48	43	8	25	20	46		46		
CHAMBLY	Wesleyan Methodist Congregation in the Circuit of St. Johns	1848	8	9	2	1	2	14		14		
HUNTINGDON	Wesleyan Methodist Congregation in the Circuit of Odeltown. Presbyterian, of Huntingdon and St. Michaëls	1848 do	18	17	8	5	8	22				
BEAUBARNOIS	St. Jean Chrysostôme Presbyterian, of Huntingdon and St. Michaëls	1848 do	68 3	64 2	19	16	13	103 5				
			71	66	19	16	13	108		108		
MISSISQUOI	Wesleyan Methodist Congregation in the Circuit of Dunham do do do St. Armand. St. Bernard, Lacolle Lacolle	1848 do do do	3 4 53 4	5 1 52 6	6 4 17 3	4 2 14 2	8 7 4	3 84 4	4			
			64	64	30	22	19	91	4	87		
SHEFFORD	Congregational Church in Brome	1847	1		1			1		1		

MONK, COFFIN, & PAPINEAU,
P., S.C.

PROTHONOTARY'S OFFICE,
Montreal, 11th April, 1850.

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GENERAL STATEMENT AND RETURN OF BAPTISMS, MARRIAGES, AND BURIALS, IN THE DISTRICT OF THREE RIVERS, &c.—(Continued.)

COUNTIES.	PARISHES, SEIGNORIES, TOWNSHIPS, OR CITIES.	BAPTISMS.		MARRIAGES.	BURIALS.		Increase of Population, ascertained by the difference between the Baptisms and Burials.	Total Increase by County.	REMARKS.
		Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.			
YAMASKA. — (Continued)	Brought down.....	177	93	42	94	171	1468		
	St. François sur le Lac, Presbyterian	2	1	1	1	2			
	St. Michel d'Yamaska	59	49	17	33	50			
	St. David	72	64	9	29	88	311		
DRUMMOND	St. Guillaume	42	35	9	18	53			
	Drummondville, Catholic	48	57	15	16	77			
	do Protestant	11	10	6	1	18			
	St. Norbert d'Arthabaska	65	55	13	14	91			
	St. Eusébe de Stanfold	38	42	8	7	65	304		
		1841	1693	505	779	2083	2083		

EDWD. BARNARD,
P., S.C.

Certified.

THREE RIVERS, this First day of March, 1850.

DISTRICT OF ST. FRANCIS.

GENERAL STATEMENT AND RETURN OF BAPTISMS, MARRIAGES, AND BURIALS, IN THE DISTRICT OF ST. FRANCIS, for the year 1849.

YEAR.	COUNTIES.	TOWNSHIPS.	BAPTISMS.		MARRIAGES.	BURIALS.		Increase of Population, ascertained by the difference between Baptisms and Burials.	Total per Counties, Increase of Population.	REMARKS.
			Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.			
1849.....	STANSTEAD	Stanstead	13	14	39	11	12	4		
		Barnston	13	6	6	11	10			
		Hatley	8	6	5		3	11	15	Registered Deaths exceed the Baptisms.
SHERBROOKE	Ascot	131	133	46	18	16	230		
		Compton	12	6	2			18		
		177	165	98	40	41	263	15	
		Carried over								

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GENERAL STATEMENT AND RETURN OF BAPTISMS, MARRIAGES, AND BURIALS, IN THE DISTRICT OF ST. FRANCIS, &c.—(Continued.)

YEAR.	COUNTIES.	TOWNSHIPS.	BAPTISMS.		MARRIAGES.	BURIALS.		Increase of Population ascertained by the difference between Baptisms and Burials.	Total per Counties, Increase of Population.	REMARKS.
			Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.			
1849	SHERBROOKE.— (Continued.)	Eaton Bury Shipton Melbourne Durham and Kingsey	177 3 10 19 41 75	165 15 16 20 42 49	98 31 6 14 20 19	40 11 4 5 18 9	41 6 1 9 6 7	263 1 21 25 59 108		
		Total	325	307	188	87	70	477	477	

WM. BELL, P., S.C.

GENERAL STATEMENT AND RETURN OF BAPTISMS, MARRIAGES, AND BURIALS, IN THE DISTRICT OF ST. FRANCIS, for the year 1847.

YEAR.	COUNTIES.	TOWNSHIPS.	BAPTISMS.		MARRIAGES.	BURIALS.		Increase of Population, ascertained by the difference between Baptisms and Burials.	Total per Counties, Increase of Population.	REMARKS.
			Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.			
1847	STANSTEAD	Stanstead Barnston Hatley	1 1 5	..... ..... 12	30 11 21	15 12 8	10 8 5	..... ..... 4	..... ..... 4	The Registered Burials exceed the Baptisms in these two Townships.
	SHERBROOKE	Ascot Compton Eaton Bury Shipton Melbourne Durham and Kingsey	93 6 8 17 34 44 64	91 8 9 10 29 54 49	43 5 20 2 16 23 27	25 7 12	17 3 7	142 4 27 43 89 95 400	Registered Burials exceed the Baptisms.
		Total	273	262	198	105	71	404	404	

WM. BELL, P., S.C.

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GENERAL STATEMENT AND RETURN OF BAPTISMS, MARRIAGES, AND BURIALS, IN THE DISTRICT OF ST. FRANCIS, for the year 1848.

YEAR.	COUNTIES.	TOWNSHIPS.	BAPTISMS.		MARRIAGES.	BURIALS.		Increase of Population, ascertained by the difference between Baptisms and Burials.	Total per Counties, Increase of Population.	REMARKS.
			Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.			
1848.	STANSTEAD SHERBROOKE	Stanstead.....	8	12	30	9	12			Registered Burials exceed the Baptisms.
		Barnston.....	1	2	17	6	8			
		Hatley.....	13	12	10	1	5	19		
		Ascot.....	71	70	41	25	19	97		
		Compton.....	10	9	7	2	7	10		
		Eaton.....	2	1	14	9	7			
		Bury.....	7	13	6					
		Shipton.....	7	4	9	8	1	19		
		Melbourne.....	33	19	14	1	4	47		
		Durham and Kingsey.....	58	45	12	13	7	83		
		Total.....	210	187	160	74	72	276	276	

WM. BELL, P., S.C.

DISTRICT OF GASPE.

NEW CARLISLE, 24th June, 1850.

SIR,
We beg to enclose, for the Legislative Assembly of Canada, the General Statement of Baptisms, Marriages, and Burials, of the District of Gaspé for 1849; for which you will please date and sign the accompanying receipt, and return it to us at your early convenience.

We have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient Servants,

WM. B. LINDSAY, Esquire,
Clerk, Legislative Assembly, Toronto.

WILKIE & TREMBLAY,
Prothonotary, S.C., Gaspé.

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GENERAL STATEMENT AND RETURN OF BAPTISMS, MARRIAGES, AND BURIALS, IN THE DISTRICT OF GASPE, for the year 1849.

YEAR.	COUNTIES.	PARISHES, SEIGNORIES, TOWNSHIPS, OR CITIES.		BAPTISMS.		MARRIAGES.	BURIALS.		Increase of Po- pulation, ascer- tained by the difference be- tween Baptisms and Burials.	Total per County, Increase of Population.	REMARKS.
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.						
1849.....	BONAVENTURE	Carleton, Roman Catholic	46	49	7	16	15	64	None received. do do	288	
		New Richmond, do	16	14	4	6	3	21			
		Hamilton, do	24	30	5	5	1	48			
		Restigouche, do	28	17	6	7	10	18			
		Cox, do	32	35	11	8	10	49			
		do Church of England	18	15	14	3	3	27			
		do Church of Scotland	8	3				11			
		New Richmond, do									
		Restigouche, do									
GASPE'		Percé, &c., Roman Catholic	81	74	15	11	11	133		221	
		do Church of England	10	9	7	2	7	10			
		Gaspé Basin, &c., do	18	16	6	4	2	28			
		Douglas Town, &c., Roman Catholic	39	30	16	11	8	50			
			320	292	91	78	70	459		459	

WILKIE & TREMBLAY,
P., S.C.

NEW CARLISLE, 22nd June, 1850.

ROLLO CAMPBELL, PRINTER—SIMCOE STREET—TORONTO.

