



APPENDIX, No. 2,

TO THE

TENTH VOLUME.

APPENDIX TO THE TENTH VOLUME

OF THE

JOURNALS

OF THE

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

OF THE

STREET PRINTING, MONTREAL.

PROVINCE OF CANADA.

FROM the 20th DAY of MAY to the 30th DAY of AUGUST,

BOTH DAYS INCLUSIVE,

And in the Fourteenth & Fifteenth years of the Reign of our Sovereign Lady

QUEEN VICTORIA.

BEING THE 4th SESSION OF THE 3rd PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT OF CANADA.

SESSION, 1851.

Printed by the Order of the Legislative Assembly.

ROLLO CAMPBELL, PRINTER—GARDEN STREET—QUEBEC.

R E T U R N

TO AN ADDRESS from the Legislative Assembly, to His Excellency, the Governor General, dated the 5th instant, praying that His Excellency would be pleased to cause to be laid before the House, a Tabular return of the persons who have received licenses for opening and working mines on Lakes Huron and Superior, the price paid or agreed to be paid for each License, and the extent of Territory included therein; and also a copy of the Treaty entered into with any Indian Tribes for the cession of any lands wherever licenses have been or are intended to be granted.

By Command,

J. LESLIE,
Secretary.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Toronto, 16th June, 1851.

TABULAR RETURN of the persons who have received Licenses for opening and working Mines on Lakes Huron and Superior, showing the price paid, or agreed to be paid, for each License, and the extent of Territory included therein; prepared in compliance with an Address of the Honourable the Legislative Assembly.

LAKE HURON.

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY OF TRACT.	Date of assignment of location.	Price agreed to be paid.	Price paid.	Whether or not 1st Instalment paid.	Extent of location.
				4s. per acre	£		acres
1	Theodore Hart,	North of St. George's Island.	Ap'l 30, 1847.	150	150	No further Instalment paid.	6400
2	James Cuthbertson,	Copper Bay.....	Feb. 24, "	150	£1141 14s.	paid in full.	"
3	J. W. Keating,	Copper Bay.....	Ap'l 7, 1849.	150	£112 7/6	to complete Instalment including interest	"
4	David Davidson,.....	North of LaCloche Island...	May 26, 1847.	150	150	No further payment made.	"
5	George Desberats,	Port Lock Harbour	Ap'l 10, "	150	"	"	"
6	Moses Samuel David,	North of St. George's Island.	May 26, "	150	"	"	"
7	John Simpson,	" " " " " " " "	" " " " " " " "	150	"	"	"
8	B. H. LeMoine,	" " " " " " " "	" " " " " " " "	150	"	"	"
9	Henry Chapman,	Spanish River.....	May 7, "	150	"	"	"
10	Henry Starnes, assignee of William Wilson.....	North Easterly of Island of St. Joseph	Ap'l 27, "	150	"	"	"
11	G. S. Tiffany,	Mouth of Spanish River	July 6, "	150	"	"	"
12	Thomas Brongceest,	Echo Lake	Oct. 25, "	150	"	"	"
13	J. V. Delorme,	N. W. of Pt. Thessalon.....	Aug 31, "	150	"	"	"
14	James Ferrier, jun.	Point Thessalon.....	" " " " " " " "	150	"	"	"
15	George Ferrier,	Point Thessalon.....	" " " " " " " "	150	"	"	"
16	Michael Meighan,	Spanish River.....	" 9, "	150	"	"	"
17	W. S. McFarland,	Thessalon River.....	" 31, "	150	"	"	"
18	Oliver Tiffany,	North of LaCloche Island.	" 4, "	150	"	"	"
19	Francis Bellanger,	Thessalon River.....	" 31, "	150	"	"	"
20	W. H. Boulton, and others,	N. E. of LaCloche.....	Feb. 26, 1849.	150	"	"	"
21	Charles Thompson,	At Spanish River	Sep. 30, 1847.	150	"	"	"
22	John F. Elliott,	St. Mary's River and Little Lake George	Nov. 11, "	150	"	"	"
23	F. C. Clarke,	River St. Mary	Dec. 9, "	150	"	"	"
			Nov. 27, "	150	"	"	"

Total amount paid upon locations, Lake Huron, £4,854 1s. 6d.

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LAKE SUPERIOR.

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY OF TRACT.	Date of assignment of location.	Price agreed to be paid	Price paid	Whether or not 1st instalment paid.	Extent of location.
				4s. per acre	£		acres
1	John Princee,	N. W. Shore	April 8, 1847.				
2	Alexander D. McLean,	N. E. of Pigeon River	Mar. 16, 1848		150	Unpaid.	6400
3	Allen McDonell,	Mamainse	Feb. 29, 1848.		150	" " "	"
4	W. C. Meredith,	" " " "	" " "		150	" " "	"
5	James Ferrier,	N. Pt. of St. Ignace Island	May 27, 1847		150	" " "	"
6	John Ewart,	Neepegon Strait	May 7, 1847		150	" " "	"
7	James Hopkin,	Flour Islands	May 8, 1847		150	" " "	"
8	George K. Smith,	S. W. Pt. St. Ignace Island	Mar. 16, 1848.		150	Paid £106 2nd instalment	"
9	Arthur Rankin,	Pointe aux Mines	Feb. 29, 1848.		150	Unpaid.	"
10	John Stuart,	Pigeon River	May 8, 1847		150	" " "	"
11	S. B. Harrison,	E. St. Ignace Island	May 7, 1847		150	" " "	"
12	Thomas Ryan,	Cape Gargantua	Mar. 6, 1847		150	" " "	"
13	William H. Merritt,	N. E. Neepegon Strait	May 8, 1847		150	" " "	"
14	Abner and Stanley Bagg,	S. W. " " " "	" " "		150	" " "	"
15	Joseph Woods,	N. E. Thunder Bay	May 7, 1847		150	" " "	"
16	Edward Ryan,	S. of Pointe aux Mines	Ap'l 10, 1847		150	" " "	"
17	Isaac Bell Forsythe,	M. land N. E. of Pigeon River	April 8, 1847.		150	" " "	"
18	Hon. P. McGill, and others,	S. Pt. Simpson's Island	May 7, 1847		150	" " "	"
19	Stewart Derbyshire,	Pt. Porphyry, &c.	May 8, 1847		150	" " "	"
20	S. Jones Lyman,	Opposite Verte Island	May 7, 1847		150	" " "	"
21	W. B. Jarvis,	M. land opp. Victoria Island	Mar. 6, 1847		150	" " "	"
22	John Douglas,	Mamainse	Feb. 29, 1848		150	" " "	"
23	Alexander McDonell,	Centre part of Michipicoten Island	June 6, 1846		150	" " "	"
24	James Hamilton,	S. E. Pt. St. Ignace	July 9, 1847		150	" " "	"
25	Charles Jones,	S. W. Michipicoten Island	July 22, 1847		150	" " "	"
26	Wharton Metcalf,	Part of " " " "	" " "		150	" " "	"
27	Angus McDonell,	E. part of " " " "	July 9, 1847		150	" " "	"
28	Henry McKinstry,	M. land N. of State Island	July 17, 1847		150	" " "	"
29	H. B. Wilson,	North of Cape Gargantua	Dec. 9, 1847		150	" " "	"
30	James Wilson,	Copper Island	May 7, 1847		150	" " "	"
31	Thomas A. Stayner, who transferred to David Torrance,	Vein Islands and main land adjoining	Mar. 6, 1847		150	" " "	"
32	B. H. Le Moine, who transferred to Andrew Shaw,	Zeolite Point	Mar. 6, 1847.		150	" " "	"
33	B. Holmes and J. Young, transferred to John Glass,	Islands in Neepegon Bay	Mar. 6, 1847		150	" " "	"
34	John W. Guyane,	Main land N. of State Island	Au. 17, 1847		150	" " "	"
35	Sir A. N. MacNab,	North of State Island	Sept. 22, 1847.		150	" " "	"
36	Hon. W. B. Robinson,	None appropriated.			150	Refunded.	"
37	W. H. Griffin,	Sturgeon Bay & N. of Albert Island	Ap'l 10, 1847.		150	Unpaid.	"
38	Thomas Bell Ewart,	Batchewanaung Bay	Au. 27, 1847		150	" " "	"
39	Thomas Brunskill,	Black River	Sept. 22, 1847		150	" " "	"
40	John Bonner,	Michipicoten Island	July 23, 1847.		150	" " "	"
41	C. J. McDonald,	Sturgeon Bay	Au. 6, 1847.		150	" " "	"
42	Peter Paterson,	Michipicoten Island	No date.		150	" " "	"
43	Henry LeMesurier,	" " " " " "	" " "		150	" " "	"

Total amount paid on Locations—Lake Superior £6406, 0 0
 Lake Huron 4854, 1 6

Total amount paid in £11260, 1 6

J. H. PRICE,
 Commissioner of Crown Lands.

Crown Lands Department,
 Toronto, 11th June, 1851.

THIS AGREEMENT made and entered into this ninth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty, at Sault Ste. Marie, in the Province of Canada, between the Honourable William Benjamin Robinson of the one part, on behalf of Her Majesty the Queen, and Shinguaconse, Nebenaigoching, Keokonse, Mishequonga, Tagawanini, Shabokeshick, Dokis, Ponekosh, Windawtegowinini, Shawenakeshick, Namassin, Naoquagabo, Wabakekek, Kitchipopegun, by Papasainse, Wagemaké, Pamequonaishaing, Chiefs, and John Bell, Paqwatchinini, Mashekyash, Ictowekesis, Waquacomick, Ocheek, Metigomin, Watachewana, Minwawapanasse, Shenoquoim, Ouingegum, Panaisy, Papasainse, Ashewasiga, Kageshewawetung, Shawonebin, and also Chief Maisquaso, (also Chiefs Muckatamishoquet and Mekis,) and Mishoquetto, and Asa Waswanay and Pawiss—principal men of the Ojibeway Indians, inhabiting and claiming the Eastern and Northern shores of Lake Huron, from Penetanguishine to Sault Ste. Marie, and thence to Batchiwananing Bay, on the Northern shore of

Lake Superior, together with the islands in the said Lakes, opposite to the shores thereof, and inland to the height of land which separates the Territory covered by the charter of the Honourable Hudson Bay Company from Canada, as well as all unceded lands within the limits of Canada West to which they have any just claim, of the other part, WERNESSETH: that for and in consideration of the sum of two thousand pounds of good and lawful money of Upper Canada to them in hand paid, and for the further perpetual annuity of six hundred pounds of like money, the same to be paid and delivered to the said Chiefs and their tribes at a convenient season of each year, of which due notice will be given at such places as may be appointed for that purpose, they the said Chiefs and principal men on behalf of their respective tribes or bands, do hereby fully, freely and voluntarily surrender, cede, grant and convey unto Her Majesty, Her Heirs and Successors, for ever, all their right, title and interest to and in the whole of the Territory above described, save and except the reservation

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set forth in the schedule hereunto annexed—which reservations shall be held and occupied by the said Chiefs and their tribes in common for their own use and benefit. And should the said Chiefs and their respective tribes at any time desire to dispose of any part of such reservations, or of any mineral or other valuable productions thereon, the same will be sold or leased at their request by the Superintendent General of Indian Affairs for the time being, or other officer having authority so to do, for their sole benefit, and to the best advantage. And the said William Benjamin Robinson of the first part, on behalf of Her Majesty and the Government of this Province, hereby promises and agrees to make or cause to be made the payments as before mentioned, and further to allow the said Chiefs and their tribes the full and free privilege to hunt over the territory now ceded by them, and to fish in the waters thereof as they have heretofore been in the habit of doing, saving and excepting such portions of the said territory as may from time to time be sold or leased to individuals or companies of individuals, and occupied by them with the consent of the Provincial Government. The parties of the second part further promise and agree that they will not sell, lease, or otherwise dispose of any portion of their reservations without the consent of the Superintendent General of Indian Affairs, or other officer of like authority, being first had and obtained; nor will they at any time hinder or prevent persons from exploring or searching for minerals or other valuable productions in any part of the Territory hereby ceded to Her Majesty, as before mentioned. The parties of the second part also agree that in case the Government of this Province should before the date of this agreement have sold or bargained to sell any mining locations or other property on the portions of the territory hereby reserved for their use, then and in that case such sale or promise of sale shall be perfected by the Government, if the parties claiming it shall have fulfilled all the conditions upon which such locations were made, and the amount accruing therefrom shall be paid to the tribe to whom the reservation belongs. The said William Benjamin Robinson, on behalf of Her Majesty, who desires to deal liberally and justly with all her subjects, further promises and agrees, that should the territory hereby ceded by the parties of the second part at any future period produce such an amount as will enable the Government of this Province, without incurring loss, to increase the annuity hereby secured to them, then and in that case the same shall be augmented from time to time, provided that the amount paid to each individual shall not exceed the sum of one pound Provincial currency in any one year, or such further sum as Her Majesty may be graciously pleased to order; and provided further that the number of Indians entitled to the benefit of this Treaty shall amount to two-thirds of their present number, which is fourteen hundred and twenty-two, to entitle them to claim the full benefit thereof; and should they not at any future period amount to two-thirds of fourteen hundred and twenty-two, then the said annuity shall be diminished in proportion to their actual numbers.

The said William Benjamin Robinson, of the first part, further agrees on the part of Her Majesty and the Government of this Province, that in consequence of the Indians inhabiting French River and Lake Nipissing having become parties to this Treaty, the further sum of one hundred and sixty pounds Provincial currency shall be paid, in addition to the two thousand pounds above mentioned.

Schedule of Reservations made by the above named subscribing Chiefs and principal men:

1st. Pamequonaishaing and his band, a tract of land to commence seven miles from the mouth of

the River Maganitawang, and extending six miles East and West, by three miles North.

2nd. Wagamake and his band, a tract of land to commence at a place called Nekickshegeshing, six miles from East to West, by three miles in depth.

3rd. Kitcheposkissigun, (by Papasainse) from Point Grondine westward, six miles inland, by two miles in front, so as to include the small Lake Nepasung, (a tract for themselves and their bands.)

4th. Wabakekik, three miles front near Shebawonaning, by five miles inland, for himself and band.

5th. Namassing and Naoquagabo and their bands, a tract of land commencing near Lacloche, at the Hudson Bay Company's boundary, thence westerly to the mouth of Spanish River, then four miles up the south bank of said River, and across to the place of beginning.

6th. Shawanakeshick and his band, a tract of land now occupied by them, and contained between two Rivers called White Fish River, and Wanabitasebe, seven miles inland.

7th. Windawtegowinini and his band, the peninsula east of Serpent River, and formed by it, now occupied by them.

8th. Ponekeosh and his band, the land contained between the River Mississaga and the River Penebewabecong, up to the first rapids.

9th. Dokis and his band, three miles square at Wanatyakokaun, near Lake Nipissing and the island near the Fall of Okickendavt.

10th. Shabokeshick and his band, from their present planting grounds on Lake Nipissing, to the Hudson Bay Company's Post, six miles in depth.

11th. Tagawinini and his band, two miles square at Wanabitibing, a place about forty miles inland, near Lake Nipissing.

12th. Keokonse and his band, four miles front from Thessalon River, eastward, by four miles inland.

13th. Mishequanga and his band, two miles on the Lake shore east and west of Ogawammang, by one mile inland.

14th. Shinguaconse and his band, a tract of land extending from Maskimongé Bay inclusive, to Partridge Point above Garden River on the front, and inland ten miles throughout the whole distance, and also Squirrel Island.

15th. For Nebenaigoching and his band, a tract of land extending from Wanabekinegunning, west of Groscap, to the boundary of the lands ceded by the Chiefs of Lake Superior, and inland ten miles throughout the whole distance, including Batchewaning Bay, and also the small island at Sault Ste. Marie, used by them as a fishing station.

(Signed.)	Seal.	(Signed.)	Seal.
Shinguaconse.	XX	Paqwatchinini,	XX
Nebenaigoching,	XX	Mashekyash,	XX
Keokonse,	XX	Idowekeosis,	XX
Mishiquonga,	XX	Waquacomick,	XX
Tagawinini,	XX	Mishoquette,	XX
Shabakeshuk	XX	Asa Waswanay,	XX
Dokis,	XX	Pawiss,	XX
Ponekeosh,	XX	W. B. Robinson,	XX
Windawtegowinini,	XX	Ocheek,	XX
Shawanakeshick	XX	Metigomin,	XX
Namassin,	XX	Watachewana,	XX
Muckata Mishaquet,	XX	Munewapenass,	XX
Mekis,	XX	Shenaquim,	XX
Maisquaso,	XX	Oningegun,	XX
Naoquagabo,	XX	Panaissy,	XX
Wabokekik,	XX	Papasainse,	XX
Kitchepossegun, }	XX	Ashewasegh,	XX
by Papasainse, }		Kagishewawetung }	XX
Wagemake,	XX	by Baboneung,	XX
Pamequonaishaing,	XX	Shawonebin,	XX
John Bell,	XX		

Signed, sealed and delivered at Sault Ste. Marie, the day and year first above written, in presence of (the words "and claiming" "to which they have any just

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"claim" "on behalf of their respective tribes or
"bands," being interlined before signature.)

(Signed) Astley P. Cooper, Capt. R. B'de.
" George Ironside, S. I. Affairs.
" T. W. Balfour, 2d Lieut. R. B'de.
" Allan MacDonell.
" Geo. Johnston, Interpreter.
" Louis Cadot.
" J. B. Apikinack.
" J. W. Keating.
" Jos. Wilson.

Penetanguishine, 16th Sept., 1850.

Witness to the signatures of Muckaa Mishaquet—
Mekis, Mishaquette, Asa Waswanay, and Pawiss.

(Signed) T. G. Anderson, S. I. A.
" W. B. Hamilton.
" H. Simpson.
" Alfred C. P. Thompson.

Reservations continued—

For Chief Mekis and his band, residing at Wawa-
quising, (Sandy Island,) a tract of land at a place on
the main shore opposite the Island, being the place
now occupied by them for residence and cultivation,
four miles square.

For Chief Muckatamishaquet and his band, a tract
of land on the east side of the River Naiskoutong,
near Point aux Barils, three miles square, and also a
small tract in Washanwenega Bay, now occupied by
a part of the band, three miles square.

This agreement made and entered into on the
seventh day of September, in the year of our Lord
One Thousand Eight Hundred and Fifty, at Sault St.
Marie, in the Province of Canada, between the Ho-
nourable William Benjamin Robinson of the one part,
on behalf of Her Majesty the Queen, and Joseph
Peau de Chat, John Trimway, Mishe, Muckqua,
Totomenai, Chiefs, and Jacob Wasseba, Ahrunchi-
wagabou, Michel Shebageshick, Manitoshainse and
Chigenaus, principal men of the Ojibeway Indians,
inhabiting the northern shore of Lake Superior in the
said Province of Canada, from Batche, Wanaung
Bay, to Pigeon River at the western extremity of said
Lake, and inland throughout that extent to the height
of land which separates the Territory covered by the
Charter of the Honourable the Hudson Bay Company
from the said tract, and also the islands in the said
Lake within the boundaries of the British Possessions
therein, of the other part *with assent*: That for and
in consideration of the sum of two thousand pounds,
of good and lawful money of Upper Canada to them
in hand paid, and for the further perpetual annuity of
five hundred pounds, the same to be paid and delivered
to the said Chiefs and their Tribes at a convenient
season of each summer, not later than the first day
of August at the Honourable Hudson Bay Company's
Posts of Michipicoton and Fort William, they the
said Chiefs and principal men do freely, fully and vo-
luntarily surrender, cede, grant and convey unto Her
Majesty, her Heirs and Successors forever, all their
right, title and interest in the whole of the territory
above described, save and except the reservations set
forth in the Schedule hereunto annexed, which reser-
vations shall be held and occupied by the said Chiefs
and their tribes in common for the purposes of resi-
dence and cultivation; and should the said Chiefs and
their respective Tribes at any time desire to dispose
of any mineral or other valuable productions upon
the said reservations, the same will be at their request
sold by order of the Superintendent General of the
Indian Department for the time being, for their sole
use and benefit, and to the best advantage, and the
said William Benjamin Robinson of the first part on
behalf of Her Majesty and the Government of this
Province, hereby promises and agrees to make the
payments as before mentioned; and further, to allow
the said Chiefs and their Tribes, the full and free
privilege to hunt over the territory now ceded by
them, and to fish in the waters thereof, as they have

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heretofore been in the habit of doing, saving and ex-
cepting only such portions of the said territory as
may from time to time be sold or leased to indivi-
duals or companies of individuals, and occupied by
them, with the consent of the Provincial Government.
The parties of the second part further promise and
agree that they will not sell, lease, or otherwise dis-
pose of any portion of their reservations without the
consent of the Superintendent General of Indian
Affairs being first had and obtained; nor will they at
any time hinder or prevent persons from exploring or
searching for minerals or other valuable productions
in any part of the territory hereby ceded to Her
Majesty as before mentioned. The parties of the
second part also agree that in case the Government
of this Province should before the date of this agree-
ment have sold, or bargained to sell, any mining
locations or other property on the portions of the
territory hereby reserved for their use and benefit,
then and in that case such sale, or promise of sale
shall be perfected if the parties interested desire it, by
the Government, and the amount accruing therefrom
be paid to the Tribe to whom the reservation belongs.
The said William Benjamin Robinson on behalf of
Her Majesty, who desires to deal liberally and justly
with all her subjects, further promises and agrees that
in case the territory hereby ceded by the parties of
the second part shall at any future period produce an
amount which will enable the Government of this
Province without incurring loss to increase the annuity
hereby secured to them, then and in that case the
same shall be augmented from time to time provided
that the amount paid to each individual shall not ex-
ceed the sum of one pound Provincial currency in any
one year, or such further sum as Her Majesty may be
graciously pleased to order. And provided further
that the number of Indians entitled to the benefit of
this treaty shall amount to two-thirds of their present
number (which is twelve hundred and forty) to entitle
them to claim the full benefit thereof, and should their
numbers at any future period not amount to two-
thirds of twelve hundred and forty, the annuity shall
be diminished in proportion to their actual numbers.

Schedule of Reservations made by the above named
and subscribing Chiefs and principal men.

First. Joseph Peau de Chat and his Tribe: the
reserve to commence about two miles from Fort
William, (inland) on the right bank of the River
Kiminitqua, thence westerly six miles parallel to the
shore of the Lake, thence northerly five miles, thence
easterly to the right bank of the said River, so as not
to interfere with any acquired rights of the Honour-
able the Hudson Bay Company.

Second. Four miles square at Gros Cap, being a
valley near the Honourable Hudson Bay Company's
Port of Michipicaton, for Totomenai and tribe.

Third. Four miles square on Gull River, near Lake
Nipogon, on both sides of the said River for the Chief
Mishmuckqua and tribe.

Signed, sealed and delivered at Sault Ste. Marie,
the day and year first above written, in presence of

(Signed) George Ironside, S. I. Affairs.
" Astley P. Cooper, Capt. Com. Detach-
ment Rifle B'de.
" A. W. Balfour, 2d Lieut. Rifle B'de.
" John Swanston, C. I Hon. Hudson
Bay Company.
" Geo. Johnston, Interpreter.
" J. W. Keating.
" W. B. Robinson, (Seal.)
" Joseph Peau de Chat, "
" John Ininway, "
" Mishe Muckqua, "
" Totomenai, "
" Jacob Wasseba, "
" Ah-Mutchiwagabou, "
" Michel Shebageshick, "
" Manitou Shainse, "
" Chigenaus, "

FIRST REPORT.

THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE appointed to inquire into the causes which prevent or retard the settlement of the Eastern Townships in the Districts of Three Rivers, St. Francis, and Quebec, and to report on the most effectual means of promoting the settlement of the said Townships; and to whom were referred several Petitions on the same subject, with power to send for persons, papers and records, and report thereon from time to time,—have the honor to present their FIRST REPORT:

Your Committee have begun to investigate the subject submitted to their consideration, and have this day examined A. Polette, Esquire, M. P. P., as a witness. This gentleman has given his evidence before the Committee, and laid before them as forming part thereof, a certain document, headed, "*Le Canadien émigrant, ou "pourquoi le Canadien-Français quitte-t-il le Bas-Canada?"*" published on the 31st of March last, by the Reverend James Nelligan, *Curé*, and others, Missionaries in the Eastern Townships; both the evidence and the said document are annexed to this Report.

Your Committee think that the translation into English of the said evidence, with the document accompanying it, would be of great advantage to such of the Members as do not understand the French language; the researches and investigations which the Committee are desirous of pressing as much as lies in their power, would thus suffer no delay.

Wherefore Your Committee humbly submit the above facts to the consideration of Your Honorable House, and recommend the translation of Mr. Polette's evidence, together with the above mentioned document, into the English language.

The whole respectfully submitted.

T. FORTIER,
Chairman.

18th June, 1851.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

Tuesday, 17th June, 1851.

THOMAS FORTIER, Esq., in the Chair.

Antoine Polette, Esquire, one of the Members of the Committee, is examined as follows:—

Be pleased to state to the Committee what are the causes which have retarded the settlement of the Townships in Lower Canada?—Various causes have contributed to retard the settlement of the Townships, but as they are amply detailed in a pamphlet, intituled, "*Le Canadien émigrant, ou*

"pourquoi le Canadien-Français quitte-t-il le Bas-Canada?" published on the thirty-first of March last, by the Reverend James Nelligan, *Curé*, and others, Missionaries in the Eastern Townships, I take the liberty of laying that document before the Committee. I could give no better answer than the contents of that pamphlet to the question now put to me, nor shall I say anything in addition thereto.

A P P E N D I X.

THE

FRENCH CANADIAN EMIGRANT ;

OR, WHY DOES THE FRENCH CANADIAN ABANDON LOWER CANADA ?

To declare at once openly and frankly, that it is our intention, to inflict on the public a long essay on the settlement of waste lands, tired as it must be of that endless subject, so often treated and with so little success, would perhaps be a sufficient warning to close the book at once; and yet, with that probable fate before us, we must pray for a hearing.

We cannot conceal from ourselves the truth, that our task is a difficult one. In the performance of a work, which is emphatically a labor of love and of patriotism, we expect to rouse the ill-will and the opposition of all those whose opinions, perhaps whose interests are crossed by the truths which we must tell. Criticism may excite a laugh at such labors as ours; may we hope that it will not seriously damage our cause?

On one hand, at least, we find encouragement. His Excellency the Governor General, replying in July, 1848, to a Memorial presented by the Catholic Bishop of Montreal, uttered expressions which gave general satisfaction throughout Lower Canada. "His Excellency is of opinion that the future greatness and prosperity of Canada will depend in great measure on the profitable use of the lands now waste and unproductive, and His Excellency considers that the most profitable use to be made of them, will be to cover them with a population of industrious, moral and contented settlers."

"Let us spread ourselves widely over the land," some one has said, "that is the right way to preserve our nationality." Yes, "let us enter on the land and possess it," in all its breadth; dear as it is to us on many accounts, let us transmit it to our children improved, covered, embellished with national and religious monuments, the work of our hands. Our descendants loving it as we do, will bless our memory and will consider themselves, bound by gratitude, by countless traditions, which we shall leave behind us, to preserve their country, their language, their institutions, laws, customs, manners and character; and the national spirit will have gained a new element of vitality. He were no Canadian, no French Canadian, who had not at heart the speedy settlement of the waste lands of Lower Canada by his fellow countrymen. This is at least our earnest prayer, and the impulse which dictates our present address.

Like many others, seeing our fellow citizens wander forth to a foreign land, in search of bread and liberty, thus sacrificing the finest, noblest feelings of the human heart—the love of their native land—and thinning the population year by year, we have been impelled to pronounce it to be the urgent, the paramount duty of some one to labor to withstand the tide of emigration, by showing the advantages which the wanderers abroad leave behind them, the resources of certain sections of our country, and the obstacles which might prevent the easy acquisition and successful culture of the lands of their choice. Far be it from us to say that those whose duty it more

especially was to care for these matters, have failed in that duty. No: many efforts have been made, and much information collected, many schemes of colonization have been broached and set on foot, or attempted to be set on foot. But have these schemes, these efforts been successful in any degree corresponding to the sanguine hopes of the projectors? We think not. The question then arises, "Can any thing be done at this late hour to favor the settlement of waste lands?" We sincerely believe there can, and would have all true lovers of their country to believe so too.

Of those who have been led to consider the settlement of the waste lands of the country, some, involved in the questions which divide political parties, have hardly found time to examine the true state of things with their own eyes; others, residing too far from the sections of the country most favorable and most accessible to colonization, have failed to attain that accurate knowledge of details, which is needed in forming and in carrying out plans for moving large bodies of people to new locations, and in surmounting the obstacles which may obstruct them. Some, themselves great proprietors, had interests of their own to consult, and did consult them, to the great detriment of the settlers, and, as a necessary consequence, of the country in general; others, friends of the great proprietors, and lending themselves to their interests, combined with them to shackle and impede the movement. The number of those, comprised in these two classes, is considerable, and their influence so great, that it may be well suspected of being the main hindrance to the success of the means hitherto used. And it is for this reason, that we appeal to public opinion, well assured that their private interests will not long be permitted to rival and defeat the general good of the country, and that, whenever the public have a just notion of the right means of promoting the settlement of the waste lands of the Province, and of the obstacles which lie in the way, the task of the Legislator, in smoothing the way and removing the obstacles, will be an easy one.

May we be permitted to say that we are, more than others, competent to point out these means—these obstacles? We may certainly claim some degree of authority in the consideration of the matter. Twelve in number, spread over a part of the country which deserves, more than any other, the notice of our emigrating citizens, and having each of us passed more or less time in the Eastern Townships, knowing the situation of the settler, through our daily and familiar intercourse with him, we consider the task belongs of right to us of making the country which we inhabit, and its numerous advantages, known to our fellow countrymen. We have considered it a duty, to induce those of our brethren who are about to quit their native homes, not to leave their country without first visiting the Eastern Townships, and making themselves quite certain, that they will find su-

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perior advantages elsewhere. We have arrived at the conclusion, in fact, that it is our duty to lay bare, with an unflinching hand, the impediments to a speedy and prosperous settlement of the waste lands of the Townships, and to shew at the same time the means of removing them, in order that we may benefit to the fullest extent the settler and the country in general. It is needless to say, that we have collected all the facts and data within our reach, in support of the measures which we recommend, and that our mission and office ought to raise us far above any suspicion of a private and particular interest, to be furthered by this development of our views.

We shall strictly confine ourselves to the statement of facts of which we are certain. Our suggestions may be unseasonable; perhaps futile, even impracticable. The public will judge of these particulars. We claim, however, its favorable construction of our motives and our intentions.

We say again, that what we are about to advance will relate only to the Eastern Townships, and especially those comprised within the districts of Saint Francis, Three Rivers, and Quebec; but our observations on these may occasionally apply equally to the settlement of other parts of the country.

THE EASTERN TOWNSHIPS.

The Eastern Townships, properly so called, is that great extent of habitable and fertile country, contained between the Chambly and Chaudière Rivers, in one direction, and between the frontier lines of Maine, Vermont and New Hampshire, and the seigniories of the districts of Montreal, Saint Francis, Three Rivers and part of Quebec, in the other. This vast territory promises to become, at no distant period, the richest the most populous, and the most flourishing part of Lower Canada; not only on account of its climate, milder than that of the shores of the Saint Lawrence, of the immense extent of excellent and fertile soil which it includes, and of its abundant streams of water, but also, and more especially, because that part of our fine country borders on the territory of our industrious neighbours, and must be traversed by the main lines of communication between the two countries, as by the railroad from Montreal to Melbourne on the Saint Francis, and from Melbourne to Portland on the Atlantic, and soon hereafter, we trust, by that from Melbourne to Quebec.

The six great counties which the Eastern Townships comprise, Sherbrooke, Stanstead, Shefford, Missisquoi, Drummond and Megantic, contain according to Mr. Bouchette's computation, 4,886,400 acres of land, and their population does not, according to the (approximate) returns of the Population of Lower Canada of 1848, exceed 69,168 souls. In order to arrive at an (approximate) estimate of the numbers which the Eastern Townships might contain, we will suppose that two-thirds only of the superficial acres, that is 3,257,600 acres, are occupied, omitting the other third as worthless and unproductive, and allow one hundred acres to every settler, the result will be 32,576 landed proprietors. In 1842, the number of rateable landed proprietors in Upper Canada was about 65,000, the number of acres in occupation, 8,613,591, making 133 acres each; the population of Upper Canada was then 486,055. We may therefore conclude, without fear of being charged with exaggeration, that the population of the Eastern Townships will soon reach the number of 243,027 souls, that is to say, a number equal to half the entire population of Lower Canada in 1831. We would have the reader to observe, that the computation of 1,628,800 acres as unproductive, is far beyond the mark, inasmuch as the Eastern Townships, like Upper Canada, contain tracts of land considered to be unpro-

ductive, but very fit, in fact, for cultivation, and needing nothing to render them valuable, but the application of a good system of drainage.

The features of the country which we are describing, are in general varied and exceedingly interesting. No one can have travelled from Port Saint Francis to Rock Island, especially in summer, without experiencing the most delightful impressions. What are the scenes, which do, in fact, present themselves, as we advance into these Townships? Here a valley whose fertility is strangely contrasted with the gloomy aspect of the forest we have left; there the eye rests in the distance on a swelling hill no less fertile, whose easy slope we may ascend almost without perceiving it. We follow the course of the Saint Francis. At certain points the level ground is limited to the breadth of the road: on one side, we see hundreds of feet below us, the Saint Francis, on the other we are hemmed in by a steep precipice rising far above our heads. Issuing forth from a defile, the perils of which are not devoid of attraction, we come upon a reach of the river here widened by an island, smiling with verdure; on one hand, we have a solitary farm-house, or a little hamlet whose neatness and even elegance may smooth the brow of the most ardent speculator; on the other a cascade, a factory, a mill, around which are grouped elegant and tasteful dwellings, and, no uncommon object, a pretty village church.

There are a considerable number of villages in the inhabited part of the Townships, and each distinguished by its particular kind of beauty. In one, the surrounding landscape charms the eye; in another the buildings, constructed in a varied and capricious style; while of a third the most striking feature is its situation, at the foot of a mountain, on the border of a lake. Every Township, in any degree settled, has its village, some possess two. In the Township of Ascot, are Sherbrooke and Lenoxville; in Shipton, Richmond and Danville; in Grantham, Drummondville; with many others, scattered throughout the various Townships. The town of Sherbrooke is but a village more considerable than the rest, and yielding in beauty to none. The nearer we approach to the frontier, the greater the appearance of prosperity; and there the earliest settlements were made.

This extensive territory is abundantly watered: by the Saint Francis which has two main springs, namely, Lake Saint Francis, situated between the counties of Megantic and Sherbrooke, and Lake Memphramagog, upon the frontier of Vermont; by the rivers Nicolet, Bécancour, Chaudière, and by others less considerable. The river Magog, passing through the town of Sherbrooke, furnishes water-power to several manufactories of cotton, wool, iron, paper and pails. As soon as the Railroad reaches that point, the water-power of the Magog, which is considerable, will add greatly to the importance of the town. The river Bécancour might be easily made navigable, by means of a cheap canal, from the falls in Inverness to Black Lake, a distance of only five miles. From this point, the Saint Francis, watering the Townships of Garthby, Weedon, Dudswell, Westbury and Ascot, affords a cheap and easy means of communication with Sherbrooke, in the very heart of the Eastern Townships. The importance of this water communication, which passes through a tract of country a hundred and one miles in length, may easily be conceived. It opens out to the labors of the agriculturist, and the enterprise of the merchant, the beautiful valley, watered by the Bécancour and the Saint Francis, destined to become one day one of the richest sections of the Eastern Townships.

Throughout the vast tract of country we are describing, we find a great number of petty streams, affording water power, which might be turned to profitable account, with no great outlay of capital. Here we may remark, that the Townships are free

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from the burthens of the Seigniorial Tenure; and we accordingly find mills and factories, in all the settled parts of the country. They are therefore destined to become the seat of manufactures; and the abundant water-power will be a perennial source of wealth.

Much eloquence of disquisition has heretofore been expended on this question of settling the Townships; and, to a certain point, we cannot refuse our assent to its statements. A barren assent is, however, nothing to the purpose. At the risk of being considered tedious, we must enter into details, even of a minute character, and invoke the patience of the reader accordingly.

A prejudice is entertained by many persons, against the fertility of a certain description of land in the Townships, and it happens to be precisely that which is the most eligible for the new settler. We mean the high hard-wood lands.

The Eastern Townships are mostly mountainous, and this quality contributes not a little to confer the picturesque beauty described above. In such a country, there are lands of every kind: low interval, always difficult to clear and drain; and high hard-wood land, easy to be cleared, and requiring no artificial drainage. This definite distinction ought to shew sufficiently the superiority of the high lands. On these latter, the trees stand far apart, and the land is cultivable, before the stumps are rotted out. They are likewise naturally drained, so that, in the very first year, after the labor of clearing is completed, a crop may be raised, often the best they ever yield; the soil makes a grateful and immediate return to its proprietor, for the preference by which he has distinguished it. Not so, however, with the low or interval lands: these cannot be cultivated until the stumps are all removed, or nearly so, a work of great expense, if sought to be effected in less than ten years, while considerable labor is requisite in draining, before the crop can be put in. The hard-wood stumps soon rot, and are extracted without trouble, in six or seven years after the clearing of the land. Meantime the settler can work his land, without much trouble. The hard-wood ashes become black salts, which often pay for the clearing of the land. It were lost time to make black salts out of soft-wood ashes, on account of the small proportion which they yield. It will be easily understood, that it is much less expensive to make and keep up the roads on high than on low lands, difficult of drainage. It is moreover acknowledged, that the grass, which grows on the uplands, is superior to the produce of the intervals; and this is perhaps the true cause of the superiority of the Township cattle over others. It is a recognized fact, that cattle six or seven years old, which seem to have attained their growth in the Seigniories, being sent to graze in the Townships, continue to increase in size, in a wonderful manner. Are we not to ascribe this to the excellent quality of the grass and the pasturage? We are in no condition to make the assurance, but a few facts in support of the supposition, would appear not to be misplaced.

About eighteen years ago, a Canadian family arrived in the spring, to settle in Kingsey. It consisted of the father, mother, and nine young children. As a father of a family, he must have possessed unusual courage, inasmuch as all his capital consisted of three weeks' provisions, and furniture in a proportion equally scanty. In three weeks this hardy pioneer had made black salts enough, to lay in a new stock of provisions. The same spring, he put in a crop, and that and his labor sufficed for the maintenance of his family through the twelve months. In the following spring, he was able to sow a more considerable breadth; and ever since has continued to prosper. His land is paid for, his children are

settled, and he is now in easy circumstances.—For many years an Irish family, having settled on low land in Grantham, struggled with a degree of indigence bordering on mendicity, when they determined to abandon an ungrateful soil. They settled on high land in Durham. By degrees, their condition was improved, and they were enabled to educate, at one of the first institutions, a member of the family whom we could name, were we not prevented by delicacy towards a person, who now fills an eminent position in society.—It were easy to multiply instances of this kind. Many facts, which might illustrate our position, have also, no doubt, escaped our researches. But, it is objected, these lands are stony, rocky, and soon worn out. Facts must again furnish our answer to this objection. There is in Shipton a farmer, who, twenty years ago, was only a day-laborer. It may be interesting to inquire what is the surplus produce of his farm at this day. We will take the present year, which does not differ from the preceding ones, giving round numbers, in which we pledge ourselves, however, that there is no exaggeration. This prosperous farmer has sold, since the autumn, cattle to the amount of £75; pork, for £22 10s.; butter, for £50 or £60; the hay which he can spare will bring him £20 or £30, and the potatoes £12 10s. or thereabouts. The produce of his farm therefore brings him in yearly a handsome income of £200. We beg the reader to take notice that all the articles above mentioned are over and above what he makes use of, for the maintenance of his family and of his numerous cattle and other live stock. This is pretty well for land which is "soon worn out." Three other farmers, settlers of the same standing, and in the same neighbourhood, on the most stony land in the country, have succeeded nearly as well. One of them derives a satisfactory revenue from the very stones, which have been made a subject of reproach to his farm. A quarry, yielding stone of an excellent quality, has been opened upon it, which serves to make lime, and when dressed is made use of in the construction of the bridge, for the railroad, over the Saint Francis at Richmond. It is useless to multiply instances. What some have done, cannot all do? If all do not succeed equally well, we should not, at any rate, blame the soil, while the fault lies rather in the mode of culture. And this advantage attends the Canadian settlers in Townships, already in part settled by foreigners, that they acquire from them a better system of farming, especially applicable to high lands, on which the ordinary or routine system would find no success.

It has been remarked, that Townships, settled exclusively by Canadians, have made no progress; while in other Townships, such as Halifax, Somerset, Stanfield, Arthabaska, Chester and Warwick, Canadian settlers on lands very similar have succeeded very well, because they have adopted the plans and management of the foreign settlers in the neighbourhood. They have had a kind of model-farm constantly before them, and have profited by it. If we have trespassed too long on the patience of the reader, it is with a view to overcome a prejudice unfavorable to colonization. Another word before closing this chapter: those who prefer the low lands have hope for their reward; the others, solid profit. Can any one hesitate in the choice he ought to make?

It would not here be out of season, to protest against the unmeasured reproaches cast on the Canadians of the Townships for their poverty. Truly, there are among them, as elsewhere, some who are none of fortune's favourites. The very nature of things shows that this must ever be the case in a new settlement. Particular circumstances have co-operated with ordinary causes, to impede the advance.

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ment of the French Canadian in the Eastern Townships. These we shall find occasion to unveil hereafter. Meanwhile we may safely assert that, after a fair comparison, the new settlements in the Townships have progressed, these ten or a dozen years past, in a greater ratio than those of the Seigniories.

Our preceding statements ought to show sufficiently to the most incredulous the fertility of those lands which have been most decried as barren. Yes, the lands of the Townships are indeed fertile; and this fertility, combined with the other advantages which they offer to the settler, renders them the most desirable in the country, and is a reason why the French Canadian would vainly seek elsewhere an equal amount of prosperity. The salubrious climate of this part of the country assures to him as much health as may depend on climate. Its rich soil, its water-power, its minerals, its timber—so capable of being turned to profitable account, and a system of agriculture more perfect, it must be confessed, than that which prevails in other parts of the country, even the breeds of domestic animals superior to those of the Seigniories, form a combination of advantages which will always guarantee to him a supply of necessaries and even superfluities greater than any other locality in Lower Canada can offer.

Why then should the French Canadian emigrate to a foreign country? Does he seek a larger share of the goods of Fortune? If Fortune smiles on him in a foreign land, he may perhaps realize a portion of his wishes; but the respect, the esteem of his fellow-citizens, the prosperity which he may enjoy among foreigners, will never make him forget his country. Staying in his native land, can he not enjoy all these things, amidst his brethren, his friends, his fellow-countrymen? In the land of his exile, will the sun shine as pleasantly on him as in his own native country? At the last closing scene, new friends may gather round his death-bed; will they be able to efface from his memory the friends of his childhood, the bright hours of his infancy? or will she be there who watched over him in the cradle, who has shed many bitter tears for his absence? will she be there to receive his last sigh, and lighten to him the dark horrors of the tomb?

But we are wandering from the subject. Hitherto we have looked only on the advantages offered by our Township lands; we have passed unnoticed the obstacles which obstruct the settler. They exist however, and some of a nature not now to be removed; to others it is not yet too late to apply the appropriate remedy.

To the emigrant, it is no matter of reproach, that he has quitted his country. It is vain, to invite him to share the advantages to be found at home, if these advantages are more than counterbalanced by obstacles which he can never overcome. Our appeal lies then to those whom their position and their influence enable to provide a remedy for these crying evils. From their hands the country expects prompt action, unremitting efforts, until these obstacles are as far as possible swept away.

It is no half-measures which are now called for; we demand prompt, decisive, energetic action—above all, we would have despatch. Each day, each year's delay, is the loss of so much profit to our fellow citizens, an advantage never to be regained. It is no time to hesitate, when we know, beyond a doubt, by the report of the Special Committee, named to enquire into the causes and extent of the emigration to the United States, that, during the five years preceding 1849, more than 25,000 of our fellow-countrymen quitted Canada. If our country had, like Ireland, an excess of population, to be driven forth; if the true-born child of the soil could not acquire in it his portion, on which he might settle and gain honourable bread; if, in his native country, the lot of

the French Canadian was to be only beggary, then the emigration of our fellow-countrymen would be a blessing, not a calamity. But it is not so. And is not then this emigration of our brethren from a country, still in its infancy, of the lands of which a small part only are cleared, and which needs to import men and capital from other countries, a subject of astonishment? Ought not the bare fact (to make use of the very expressions of the Committee), to "awaken the attention of the legislator, and urge him to inquire, whether all be indeed well in an order of things, which it is his duty to direct and modify? whether it be the fault of nature herself denying his due advantages to the child of the soil, which banishes him, or whether it be not rather the fault of society, which has neglected to open out to her child the free field which nature spread before him?"

Must not every true Canadian bewail the daily loss of so large a number of families who abandon the fairest portions of their country and its institutions, to seek the States of Maine and Vermont? Have we made efforts worthy of the cause, to retain our brethren on their native soil? Has nature been ungracious and niggardly to our country. Far from this, for whom has she done more than for the inhabitant of Lower Canada? If these be questions to any requiring solution, let him cast his eyes on the south side of the St. Lawrence, from the river Chambly to the Chaudière, on our magnificent forests of elm, maple, pine, hickory, basswood, ash and tamarack, on which the axe of the pioneer has not yet struck a blow; let him consider the rivers, the lakes, the streams, so beneficial to mechanic industry; let him admire, in the days of harvest, the riches and the fertility of the soil of the Eastern Townships; and let him then say, whether our efforts, to people the most important section of our beautiful country, do not deserve our utmost zeal; let him tell us, whether, to withstand the progress of an emigration so fatal, so ruinous, it is not his own bounden duty, to unite with us, in opposing to it a sufficient barrier?

The eloquent and zealous father of this almost national cause, the Abbé O'Reilly, first invited the attention of the public to the Eastern Townships, and his patriotic appeal met with a ready and a general answer. Associations were organized at Quebec, Montreal, Three Rivers and several other places. The Government, to its honor be it said, liberally seconded the motion, by at once lowering the price of the Crown Lands, in certain of the Townships, and even making free grants in others. But has every thing been done that could be done? Does no part of the work remain in abeyance? If the legislature—sole possessor of the power—stops short in the prosecution of the work, in the performance of a sacred duty, from whence and from whom can this richly endowed, this heavily oppressed, district expect the development of its resources. We declare, with painful feelings indeed, but with the sincerest conviction of its truth, that much more than has been done remains to do; and, with a firm conviction of its truth also, we can endorse that momentous declaration of M. M. Cartier and Labrière of St. Hyacinth, "the settlement of the wild lands is probably the most important work which the Government has, at the present moment, on its hands."

For these two years past, Parliament has not ceased to inquire, through its committees, concerning the means to be adopted, in order to keep our young men at home. From one end of the country to the other, the answer has been unanimous: *Find lands for them where they may settle on favorable terms;—Remove the obstacles which prevent the settlement of the wild lands in the Eastern Townships;—Open free communications by land and water;—Improve the main lines of road already open;—Give us speedily an efficient road law;—and you cannot fail to heal this spreading ulcer of the*

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country, the self-banishment of our youth,—“the main-spring of our country's wealth,” as the Abbé Ferland rightly calls them.

Thus the causes unfavorable to colonisation are these: the high price of land; the burdensome conditions imposed by certain great proprietors; occasionally the utter impossibility of acquiring land, inasmuch as the proprietor is unknown; and the want of roads, and free communications by land and water; but the master-evil consists in this, that a large part of the eastern township lands has fallen into the hands of a small number of proprietors, whose only aim is speculation. These are the obstacles.

Convinced of the necessity of speedily removing these, it becomes our part to suggest, with sincere humility, the means which we think best adapted to the happy end. These are:—

1. To lay a tax of one penny per acre on all wild lands, belonging to the Crown, to the Clergy Reserves, and to the great proprietors.
2. To establish an efficient road-law, adapted to the wants and circumstances of the locality.
3. To open good lines of communication, and improve the principal roads already made.

1. To lay a tax of one penny per acre on all wild lands.

With bitter grief we have it to say, that in this most important section of our country, the larger part of the unconceded lands has passed from the hands of Government. Show us the Canadian, who has one spark of love for his country, that does not burn with indignation at the monopolizing of vast tracts of land by men, who not only themselves refuse to occupy them, but by every species of exaction prevent others from settling on them! Judging by the letters patent granting these lands, the sales were always made by Government, with the intention of furthering, rather than retarding, their settlement; but the privileged class of proprietors have defeated that intention, by raising the prices of land, and fixing them at a rate which renders them unattainable; and they have succeeded, in shamefully diverting to their own profit and advantage the harvest of the settlers' toil. Is it matter then of surprise that the youth of Canada flee the country? The means of the population not answering the abominable expectations of these great monopolists, is it matter of surprise that the excess of population reared in the old settlements, should go to seek in a neighbouring country the protection from injustice which they cannot find at home? Have we not a right to say, and to be believed when we say, that this is the true cause of “ruin and decay” in Lower Canada? Yes, these large proprietors, barring the natural spread of the population, are mainly, particularly, and more than all other causes, the authors of the self-banishment of our fellow countrymen; the bright future of our country is thus offered up a sacrifice to the sordid interest of those who traffic in its necessities. There is matter for deep and bitter reflection in the fact, that while Lower Canada freely, liberally opens her bosom to the emigrant from Europe, the descendants of its first settlers, whose patient and persevering industry in peace, and whose bravery in war have done every thing for the improvement and the defence of this part of Her Majesty's dominions, (the very expressions used by His Excellency in his answer to the address before quoted,) are driven to quit their native soil, to seek a home, in a land where their beloved traditions and institutions are unknown.

The Abbé Ferland, late Principal of Nicolet College, in his answer to the questions, addressed

to him by the Special Committee, (29th May, 1849,) says: “Between the River St. Lawrence and the United States frontier, the cultivable lands may be divided into three belts, running parallel to the River.” “The nearest belt to the St. Lawrence includes the Seigniories, in which there are still lands to be had.” The second belt is 15 leagues in breadth, by 25 or 30 leagues in length. The third belt extends to the frontier. It is this portion which has been thrown open by the patriotism of our ministers, to the youth of Lower Canada.” “The second belt,” says M. Ferland, “divided among a small number of large land-holders, has become the domain of monopoly. The labourer there is made use of with admirable patience and intelligence; and when his last drop of sweat has been gathered, and his last rag torn from him, he is sent back to the Seigniories, or driven towards the United States. He is at liberty to go forth, at the head of his family, to increase the crowd of French Canadian beggars.”

The Townships of Nelson, Inverness, Dorset, Tring, Somerset, Maddington, Halifax, Wolfstown, Blandford, Stanfold, Arthabaska, Warwick, Chester, Bulstrode, Kingsley, Horton, Aston, Windsor, Tingwick, Shipton, Acton, &c., and a number of others, are included within this second belt, and we are bound to confess and declare, that these vast domains, the property of large proprietors, remain an insurmountable barrier, between the old settlements of the Seigniories and the new settlements of the Eastern Townships.

“Agriculture in the Townships,” says Mr. Elisha Gustin, of Stanstead, in his answer to the Special Committee, “is generally speaking, in a depressed and embarrassed condition, especially among the ordinary class of farmers.” “This state of things results from the enormous prices, demanded for land, by the great landholders.” “The poor settler is cruelly harrassed by them, and is often driven unremunerated for his arduous toil, from the land which he has cleared.” “Thus places, which now appear deserted, and threaten to become a second time a wilderness, should be the abodes of men, and teem again with plenty.” If the speculations of these great proprietors were but the legitimate use of the fruits of honest industry, the results of improvements, or the fair returns of capital invested in these lands, such speculations would be in the natural order of things, and nothing could be objected to the process. But they are far from possessing such a character of justice and equity. Let us consider for a moment how these things are really managed. Many of the great landholders are unknown; whether it be that they find their advantage in keeping out of sight, in order to come at a later date, and expel from his farm, improved by years of toil—an honest settler, who awaited but the appearance of the owner, to pay its just value; or whether they find it profitable to keep aloof, in order to evade the statute labor which they ought to share. Others, residing far from these their possessions, take little thought about a property of comparatively small value so situated. Occasionally these different parties litigate the possession of certain lands, and law-suits are sometimes lengthened out for years, so as to arrest the progress of the settlement. Others have agents duly authorised to sell lands, and receive the price of them, and well skilled in collecting the value of the timber cut on their lots, but vested with no authority to pay their due contributions for roads and other necessary works. Until lately, these agents could not be sued for their neglect to perform their statute labor for the lands of which they are constituted the guardians. So that these fortunate land-holders have succeeded, by the help of a little sleight of hand like this, in evading their share of public statute labor,

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without losing a farthing of the revenue of their lands, and have thus been able to throw on the small band of new settlers, during their early struggles in a newly opened Township, the heavy burden of making and repairing bridges, roads, &c., unless the latter choose to do without them, and to put up with a state of things, which they only can understand, whose portion it has been to travel roads forming the outlets of new clearings. Of course the more extensive and numerous the clearings in a locality,—the greater the amount of roads, drainage and other improvements,—the greater the value of the adjacent wild lands; but the value added to them, by these means, cannot justly be said to belong to the great proprietors. Not their labor, their capital, have given to them this added value, but the labor of the settler—the sweat of the settler's brow.

We have painted the relation between the early settler and the large landholder, in its least offensive colors. How many are there of the latter, who are not satisfied with merely evading their due share of statute labor, with the results of that slow-moving process by which the working man adds value to their domains! In the hands of certain of them, a farm becomes a very pitfall. A man takes possession of it, in good faith, buoyant with hope, heedless of the fate which awaits him. Too soon, after a few years' occupation, does he find out the trap into which he has fallen, and is driven forth in rags and poverty. Another succeeds to his hopes, and to his disappointment. These, we may be told, are the exceptions, such barbarity is not the common law. Unhappily facts in our possession which we will cite, vouch but too well for its prevalence. What is the price of lands in Stanfold, Somerset, Halifax, Chester, &c.? Usually from twelve to seventeen shillings per acre; one proprietor, in Acton, asks twenty-five shillings per acre; and in Arthabaska, the exorbitant and impudent demand has been made of forty-six shillings and eight pence per acre, for lands situated on the Provincial road. Several, who had occupied some of these lands for years, were thus obliged, by the enormous price asked, to abandon their improvements. It is right to observe, by the way, that the owner holds no less than 10,000 acres, a grant from Government, dated 30th September, 1802; and that, at this rate of valuation, the fifty-four lots which compose his fair domain, would produce £25,200 for wood lots! In fine, since the great proprietors are aware that the railroad, from Montreal to Richmond, will cut through their lands, some refuse to sell, at any price, lots which had been settled on and cleared in good faith; and the poor pioneer is driven from the soil which he has watered with the drops of his heart's toil, which he has painfully redeemed from the wilderness, and invariably without pay or reward.

Such is the fate reserved this year for a dozen families in Stanfold. Two months are hardly passed since several settlers, in the north part of Halifax, were notified to quit their lands. Poor wretches, worn down already with toil and privations of all kinds, whither will you flee for protection and for refuge? Will you again venture on the painful career of a pioneer? How much rather may we fear, that you will seek your bread in a foreign land, at the cost, which too many pay, of your religion and your morals.

In the Township of Bulstrode, where there are nearly fifty families, established in the 11th and 12th Ranges, three even four individuals present themselves every year, patent in hand, claiming to be proprietors of the lots occupied by the settlers; no doubt some of them calculate on the ignorance and the simplicity of these poor people; and, all the while, the lands of these settlers are despoiled of the best of their timber, and they must endure the

wrong. This could never happen, if the law compelled the large proprietors to register, in the office of the Clerk of the Municipal Council of the Township, their names, their place of residence, and the number of their lots.

Last year, forty Scotch families, settlers of ten years' standing, on the North American Land Company's lands in Weedon, were driven, by the enormous price per acre demanded by the Company, doubled by the accumulated interest of several years, to quit their lands, and to settle on Government lands in Winslow: the only reward of their toil, the curses which they vented on the Directors of the Company. Is this state of things to be borne? and is it really supposed that while it exists, the settlement of the Eastern Townships can be rapidly effected? Is it not truth incontrovertible, that as long as the Legislature provides no remedy for these evils, vain will be all efforts to give headway to colonization, to which these domains of the speculators will always offer an insuperable barrier?

Far be from us the thought of violently robbing and dispossessing the large proprietors of their lands. The rights of property are sacred and inviolable; but, inasmuch as all agree that these large grants of wild lands, which, for prospective gains, are left to nature, are a bar to the settlement of the most important part of Lower Canada, can Government refuse to listen to the cry of the public, raised from one end of Canada to the other? Is it not the most sacred duty of a good government, to minister to the first wants of the people? Is the state not therefore bound, by every principle of justice, to facilitate, by every means in its power, the settlement of the waste lands? *That* is the first want of the people of Lower Canada.

Were it needful to sacrifice the interests of a few individuals, in order to end an evil universally felt, it appears to us that a Government ought not to hesitate to make the sacrifice. In the case now under consideration, Government is in no such dilemma. No injustice is demanded; it is required only that a long series of acts of injustice should now terminate, that the large landholders should be called to order, and made to bear their portion of the burthens of the state. Amendments of the Municipal Law were passed in the last Session of Parliament, authorising the sale of land, the proprietors of which are absent, and likewise enabling the Municipal Councils to levy a tax of one halfpenny in the pound, on all properties situated within each Municipality. Are these amendments sufficient? We think that they leave a great deal to be desired. The public voice requires something more than this light tax; the large proprietors being able to exercise a certain influence in the assessment of properties, it would be, in many cases, greatly diminished. Moreover, it is optional with the Council to impose it or not, and it follows that it will not always be imposed, and that many of the large proprietors will still escape it, and still do nothing to repair the wrong which they have done to the country. The welfare of the Eastern Townships and of the country, and the principle which protects the weak against the strong and powerful, call therefore for a local organization in virtue of which, it may be lawful to tax all wild lands, to the extent of at least one penny per acre. Then, and not till then, can the country admit, that it has had justice done to it against those large proprietors, when they have begun to repair the wrong which they have done. Then, and not till then, will the lands fall from the fictitious value, at which they are now held, to their intrinsic worth, providing only that they shall still be subject to those burthens which of right belong to them. Then will the settlement of the Townships advance in earnest, fed by the influx of the sons of labor from every quarter; "for the best, the only

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way," says Mr. Watts, member for the County of Drummond, "to advance the settlement of the wild lands, is to render the possession of them burthensome to speculators."

Dr. Boutillier, member for the county of St. Hyacinth, in his letter addressed to the *Canadien*, on the 31st December, 1850, observes judiciously, that the 5,500,000 acres of land, comprised, by his calculation, in the Eastern Townships, would produce, by means of this light tax of one penny per acre, the sum of £22,916 annually. Supposing even that this light tax of one penny per acre should yield no more than £15,000 yearly, that sum, judiciously laid out in repairing old roads, or making new ones, would of itself be a great boon to the country.

We consider it our duty to invite the attention of Government to a clause of the Act 12 Vict. cap. 31, amending the Act for the management and disposal of the Public Lands, in which it is enacted, "That all lands upon the grant of which fees were payable, and which fees are now due, or upon which settlement duties remain to be performed, or the performance of such settlement duties to be proved, shall be forfeited at the end of two years from the passing of this Act, unless such fees shall be duly paid, and such settlement duties duly performed, and the performance thereof proved to the satisfaction of the Governor in Council, within the said period: Provided always, that nothing in this Act contained, shall be held to apply to free grants of fifty acres, made upon the lines of public roads, as provided by the twenty-sixth section of the Act hereby amended." According to this clause, a considerable number of lots ought to have been confiscated, from and after the 30th May of the present year, the day on which the two years expired, from the passing of the Act cited; for we are witnesses, that the majority of the great proprietors are far from having fulfilled the conditions, on which their grants were made. An inquiry in the different localities, conducted by the agents for Crown Lands, would moreover bring to light many frauds and exactions which many of these gentlemen, with Punic faith, claim a right to practise.

We cannot close this article, without adverting to the oppressive conditions imposed on settlers on clergy lots. The price of their land per acre is, in the first instance, four shillings; but the settler is bound, moreover, to pay a rent during the term of his occupation, at the following rates:

"For the first term of seven years, 25 shillings per year."

"For the second term of seven years, 50 shillings per year."

"For the third term of seven years, 75 shillings per year."

A clergy lot of two hundred acres of land costs therefore £40; after fourteen years' occupation, it costs £66 5s.; and after twenty years' occupation, £82. A man who comes to settle in the townships, generally poor, is absolutely unable to pay for a clergy lot, on conditions as hard as these; and we are free to affirm accordingly, that, of a hundred settlers, who sit down on clergy lots, hardly more than from four to six will be found, who succeed in paying for them. In Bulstrode, to take one instance of a thousand, four families established on two clergy lots for fourteen years past, have made up their minds to forfeit their improvements, and to lose the fruits of their labor, being absolutely unable to pay £66 5s., however willing they might be, for lands stripped of all that constitutes their greatest value: for there exists one express condition, in all future sales of Clergy Reserves, that the purchaser shall not, until he shall have paid the entire purchase money of his lot, cut down or carry away the timber, unless for the purpose of clearing the land, or for building.

"If the example of the Government, which is now selling the public lands at such low rates, if the efforts of good citizens, for the improvement of the condition of their fellow-subjects and the prosperity of their country, if the voice of public opinion which has been raised from one end of the Province to the other, if in fine their own well understood interests, do not lead these great proprietors to change their system, the Legislature must have the power, and will it is hoped, have the courage, to remedy so great an evil." (29th May, 1849.)

We require nothing impracticable and opposed to public opinion, but we think we have a right to require, that that be done, and done speedily, which has been so effectually done in Upper Canada, where the evil arising from large grants of lands did exist, though never to the same extent as here. We require an enactment, plain, easy to be enforced, and authorising the imposition of a tax, on wild, as well as on cleared lands, for the purposes of public improvements; by this means, the injury inflicted on the country by the large landholders will speedily be repaired, as it has been repaired in Canada West.

II. To establish an efficient Road-Law.

Another great obstacle to the speedy settlement of the wild lands, in the Eastern Townships, is the want of roads. Let the reader imagine himself for a moment in the place of a hardy pioneer, in search of land. Having explored a considerable part of the Townships, he has found a lot which, in the quality of the soil, in situation and in price, corresponds with his wishes. Should this lot be one, two, or even three miles from the nearest road, will he undertake to construct an outlet, which might cost him the trifling sum of three or four hundred dollars per mile? The supposition were absurd. Will he expect aid from the neighbouring proprietors? We have seen how much the large proprietors are disposed to aid a new settler in his early struggles. Shall he address himself to the courts? Alas, to lose both time and money, and never perhaps to succeed, however feeble the opposition he may encounter. He must resolve then, per force, alone, to make such an apology for a road as we meet with, every where in the townships—roads so frightfully perilous, that we might well doubt whether any one could be bold enough to venture over them, if it were not done every day. This is encouragement indeed to the new settler! And yet such is the situation of all those who enter on new lands, in the Eastern Townships, elsewhere than on the great roads opened by Government. Accordingly, we find that lands bordering on these are taken up immediately, at any price.

The law certainly gives to the Municipal Council the power to order the construction of roads; but this power is rather permissive than obligatory; and we find accordingly that the great proprietors, who are not without influence in the Municipal Councils, too often find a way courteously to decline to act on the permission accorded to them, to spend their money in road-making. Happen what will, they will always find a way to hinder the construction of roads, and that to the great injury of the settler. The exercise of the powers, granted to the Municipal Councils, ought then to be less discretionary, and rules should be prescribed which they could not alter or violate, at their pleasure: in a word, they should be compelled to enforce the construction of roads, in such manner, that the settler should be free from care on that head. The thing is certainly practicable. In our opinion, the end would be attained, by altering the municipal law; and, in order that we be not charged with a captious criticism of existing laws, and with a desire to abolish old regulations, without concerning ourselves to devise new and better ones, we shall venture to offer a few suggestions, which may perhaps throw light on this difficult question. As we

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before said, it is no half-measure, which can arrest the progress of the evils which afflict us. A plainer, more easy-working, and more easily understood Road Law is required. We would propose, then, that the road, upon which is situated the church of the most numerous congregation in the Township, provided it be not a cross-road, should be termed the main highway, and that in the event of there being no church in the Township, or of its being situated on a cross-road, then the law should decide which road should be so termed; that the owners of lots, fronting on this road, should be exclusively held bound to make and repair it, each in proportion to the extent of his land, and that they should be free from all other road-duty; that, at the rear of these lots, there should be another road, to be made and repaired by those whose lots front upon it, each also in proportion to the extent of his land; and that these latter proprietors should also make and maintain the cross-road leading out to the main highway; that these cross-roads should be at least three miles apart; that other public roads be maintained by means of taxes levied on all wild lands; that the Crown and Clergy Reserves be not exempt from bearing their part, in taxes for these public works; and, finally, that the Municipal Council be compelled to enforce the law. This brings us naturally to speak of the Municipal Law.

The municipal system is beyond doubt essentially necessary to the people. Under its influence, they have the control of their local affairs; and their best interest lies in the suitable management of them. All agree that the present system is inefficient, and does not answer the end proposed. The powers which it confers should be more diffused, and given to each locality, if it is intended to work well. If the inhabitant of a parish is unqualified (this is no more than a supposition) to manage his local affairs, will he be better able to understand and to manage those of eight or ten parishes, to which he is a stranger. May we not truly assert, that the present system has not been beneficial to our Townships; that, on the contrary, it has impeded public improvement in most of the counties; that it has done nothing for the maintenance of the roads, and contributed in no way to the advancement of agriculture?

In the Eastern Townships, the present road system is inefficient and a dead letter, for the following reasons: 1. The power of establishing and maintaining roads, being, by this system, entrusted to the County Municipal Councils, is devoid of that unity of design and action which is indispensable to success. 2. The making of roads is in most cases, through the immunity of the Clergy Reserves, and of the great proprietors, quite beyond the strength and means of the resident proprietors. 3. The great extent of the counties, and the distance from town to town, are reasons why, from the Chaudière to the River St. Francis, there is not a Municipality in operation; and in order to convince the most incredulous of this, we dare assert that all through the great County of Megantic, as well as in that part of Drummond which lies between Megantic and the St. Francis, there are, (thanks to our present road-law), neither inspectors nor overseers appointed, to enforce the maintenance and repairs of the roads. This state of things has existed four years.

It is now several years, since Government caused several main roads to be opened: the Craig, the Gosford, the Blandford, the Shipton and the Lambton Roads, which have no doubt done a great deal to advance the settlement of the Eastern Townships; but these roads, not having been kept up or repaired, are at this day in a deplorable condition. The Arthabaska Provincial Road, which crosses the several townships of Kingsey, Warwick, Arthabaska, Stanfold,

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Somerset and Inverness, will have the same fate. This road which was finished in 1848, and which cost £15,543 16s. 9d., (including Melbourne Bridge over the St. Francis) beneficial as it is to the inhabitants of the Eastern Townships, will soon be as impassable as the Gosford or the Blandford roads, if the Legislature does not provide, in a fitting manner, for its maintenance in good order.

The Eastern Townships require therefore, in road matters, a law differing from the County Municipalities' law. Let the Government grant a good road-law, better suited to our localities, and which may more effectually reach the large proprietors; let those gentlemen, the greater part of them unknown, absent or studiously concealing themselves until extensive clearings have been made on their domains, be compelled by it to do their part of statute-labour, to pay their local taxes for roads and schools, to clear their road-sides, to unite in forming the common discharges or drains, and in repairing and maintaining by-roads and bridges; and let the execution of this law be entrusted to the Municipality of each township: the results will be all that the true friends of the country have long desired. What is here required will make but slight amends for the wrong which the great land-holders have done to the general interest of the country.

The most solid support of the prosperity of a new country like ours, the most certain source of its happiness and wealth, is agriculture. It is truly remarked by Mr. Elisha Gustin, "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." As all acknowledge that it is the farmer who gives subsistence to the population, who supplies material for commerce, that on him depend the welfare and the prosperity of the country, the Legislature is bound by every means in its power to raise him from his present adversity.

What the settler desires, what he claims in return for the sacrifices and privations inseparable from a new settlement, is a farm; but a farm, however fertile it may be considered, will have but little value for him, if no roads open for him a communication by which he may reach a market with his produce.

To ensure success, each Councillor should be bound to attend, under a penalty, each and every meeting which the law prescribes, or to prove that sickness or urgent business prevented him; and it should be the duty of the Secretary-Treasurer, to sue the delinquent for the recovery of the penalty, before a competent tribunal. As a last suggestion, we shall add, that the Municipal Council should be bound to have a road made, if none exist already—within a certain time, to the most distant range in which one or several settlers reside; that it should be bound to cause to be opened, within a certain time prescribed by the law, the by-road from each range, at least a mile distant from the dwelling of the furthest resident on each side. These suggestions will doubtless stir the bile, and raise the ire, of certain interested parties. A cry will be raised of "tyranny and oppression." For our parts, we see in it nothing but strict justice, tardy it is true, but sure to remedy many evils.

It would be a dangerous error, to hope to effect the settlement of the Eastern Townships, by sending thither the surplus population of the seignories, with a few hundred pounds, to provision the new settlers; for what must be their fate, if after having been led to brave the adventurous life of the deep forest, they should be left without roads, without protection, to the mercy of the great proprietors, ever ready to speculate on their daily labour? The right course is

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to begin by removing the impediments to their success in the first days of their settlement; neglecting this precaution, your zeal and your enterprise will make victims, not farmers, happy and contented with their lot. In order to produce effects as beneficial as would be the diffusion of our native population over our extensive territory, we invoke, and we confidently expect, the co-operation and the liberal aid of all sincere lovers of their country.

We close these remarks with one made by M. Boutillier, of St. Hyacinthe: "Our fellow-countrymen of the City and District of Quebec have exerted themselves honourably, to further the colonization of the townships, but the sacrifices which they have made will have but tardy success, if that section of the country is not favoured, by the enactment of laws more conducive to the settlement of the lands, and the opening of the necessary roads."

III. To open good lines of communication.

The difficulties above described have discouraged many a settler, about to establish himself in the Townships. To the two obstacles already noticed however, we must add a third, which is an absolute bar to all progress: the want or the bad condition of main lines of road; and here it were appropriate, to describe the privations and the sufferings of the first inhabitants of Stanfold, Arthabaska, Somerset, Halifax, Tring and Lambton; but who could paint the mournful picture!

During the first twelve years, the settler was compelled to carry home all his provisions on his back: the quintal of flour, purchased from the country merchant at the price of five or six dollars, had to be borne over swamps, nine miles across. For eight months of the year, he wasted his strength in journeys such as this. It was a matter of necessity however, with the alternative often endured, of living on roots. Shall we be believed, if we affirm that, in this very year, more than ten poor families, were reduced to the hardship of living on herbs, raspberries and bilberries, more than two months, to save themselves from perishing by hunger? The settler seeking a home, commonly very poor, does not possess the means of purchasing on the spot what he requires on account of its enormous price; and even should he possess some slender resources, the road communication is wanting, by which he might bring his necessaries home from market.

It is beyond a doubt, that settlements made in the neighbourhood of each other, demand fewer sacrifices, and contain more elements of success than do those, which are far apart: while we encourage and facilitate, therefore, the settlement of the Townships nearest to the Seigniories, we at the same time, advance the more distant settlements, the inhabitants of which would in vain possess good roads at home, if they could not convey their produce to the river. One important line of road, commenced in 1844, and finished in 1848, has been opened into the heart of the settlements nearest to the river. This main line, known by the name of the Arthabaska Provincial Road, begins from the high road on the south bank of the Saint Lawrence, in the Seigniory of Gentilly, thence passes through the Township of Blandford, and Stanfold, to the Church of Saint *Eusebe* (in Stanfold); from this point it branches to the east, and passing through the Townships of Somerset and Inverness, ends in the Gosford Road near the chapel in Inverness. It branches also to the west, at the Church of Saint *Eusebe*, through the Townships of Arthabaska and Warwick, and ends in Kingsey on the Melbourne Road. This road, in Blandford, is in a condition so frightful, that in the month of August last, it

was, for three weeks, absolutely impracticable. A family from Crane Island, emigrating last autumn to the Townships, was delayed more than six weeks at Gentilly, and obliged at last to await the winter-roads, in order to get through it. The Department of Public Works has recommended the immediate repairing of this road, from the Parish of Gentilly to St. Louis, in Blandford. It is perhaps the most urgently needful improvement to be made by the Legislature for the Townships, in the southern section of the District of Three Rivers. In order to convince the most sceptical of this, it will suffice to inform them, that along this road are conveyed every year, more than a thousand barrels of potash and pearlsh. There were manufactured in 1850, 675 barrels of pearlsh, in Arthabaska and Chester, 325 barrels in Stanfold, and nearly as much in Somerset.

The Blandford road is the most frequented by the inhabitants of Blandford, Stanfold, Arthabaska, Mad-dington, Somerset, Chester and Warwick, and of the north part of the Township of Halifax; for these Townships are mostly inhabited by settlers from the District of Three Rivers. We ought here to remark, that, in comparison with the other parts of the country, the county of Nicolet has done most to colonise the Eastern Townships; nevertheless, the absence of easy communication between the parishes of the county and the Townships, has produced a numerous emigration to the United States. But the majority of the settlers in Kingsey, Horton, Aston, Bulstrode, Blandford, Stanfold, Arthabaska, Somerset, Chester, and in the north part of Halifax, came from the parishes of Saint Gregory, Bécancour, Gentilly, Nicolet and Saint Pierre-les-Becquets; and it is also the youth of these parishes who settle the rich lands of Wotton, Stratford and Winslow.

The inhabitants of the county of Nicolet may justly boast then, of having been the earliest pioneers in one part of the Eastern Townships. They it was who, in the face of great and numerous obstacles, by dint of mere courage and without protection, have marked out the track for succeeding settlers. Had the country, for whose prosperity these hardy men laboured with such energy, encouraged their zeal, how many of our fellow-countrymen, now exiles, would have remained at home? In the District of Quebec, the parishes which send most settlers into the Townships, are Lotbinière, Sainte Croix, Saint Antoine, Saint Nicolas, Sainte Marie de la Beauce, Saint Jean Chrysostôme and Saint Henri.

The roads which we now recommend to be made or improved, are, for the District of Three Rivers: 1. The Blandford Road above mentioned; 2. The improvement of the Shipton Road leading to Port St. Francis. 3. The opening of a road which, starting from the south-west angle of the seigniory of Bécancour in the parish of Saint Gregory, would intersect the Township of Aston, keeping the main line of Godfroi to the River Nicolet, and from thence, bending to the north-east, across Bulstrode, would join the road which crosses the tenth range in Stanfold. This road, long a subject of petition in the parishes of the District of Three Rivers, on the south side of the St. Lawrence, and in the Townships of Aston and Bulstrode, would cut through several excellent tracts of land, and bring many Townships into direct communication with Port Saint Francis.

For the District of Saint Francis we recommend the opening of a road, which should leave Drummondville, pass through the Townships of Grantham, Upton, Milton and Granby. This road, which would intersect the St. Lawrence and Atlantic Railroad, and the main post-road of the Eastern Townships, would open to agriculture one of the most fertile plains in the country.

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For the District of Quebec: 1. The Gosford Road, which cost the Province extremely dear, is at present in a dangerous state, from Lake Nicolet in the Township of Ham, to Saint Giles! Two years ago even, several hundreds of persons whom their indigence obliged to quit Quebec, having spent several days in traveling sixty miles over the Gosford Road, with a view to settle on Government lands in Garthby, Stratford and Winslow, were so discouraged by the bad state of the road, that having reached Lake William, they renounced the advantages offered by Government. 2. The Lambton road, which furnishes an outlet, on the Kenebec road, in the parish of Saint François de la Beauce, to the Townships of Tring, Forsyth, Dorset, Lambton, Price, Aylmer and Winslow, has never been more than traced, and is now in an almost impassable state, notwithstanding the good will of the settlers, already numerous in these Townships, but hitherto not organized as Municipalities. This road cost the Government in all not more than the trifling sum of £1,500, and yet it is the nearest and best outlet to the populous counties of Dorchester and Bellechasse, and to the overflowing industrial population of the suburbs of Quebec, when want of mechanical work compels them to seek their bread in an excellent and fertile soil. In order to convince the reader of the convenience of this outlet, we may affirm that the Lambton road has, in the two before-mentioned counties, arrested the tide of emigration flowing yearly to the United States, and carrying labour and enterprise to the forests and factories of Maine. These Townships, newly opened to the settler, and which, in 1847, numbered a population of only 1,800 souls, now contain nearly 4,000; and that number would certainly be doubled, in less than three years, if the Lambton Road were carried on to its junction with the Victoria Road in Winslow, a little above Lake St. Francis. For it is a well attested fact, that several settlers, after having nearly broken their necks, in the deep and terrible channel called the Lambton Road, which crosses the mountains of Tring, have lost heart, and returned to the timber-yards in the Suburbs of Quebec, to waste their health and strength in excessive labour, the wages of which are often too paltry to furnish the means of decent subsistence. 3. Finally, the opening of a line from the Craig Road, through Broughton and Stratford, to its junction with the Lambton Road.

Upper Canada has greatly gained in riches and population by its great public works, and by its facilities of transport, which have cost the Province more than £300,000, especially by its canals, which connect the Atlantic Ocean with the great Lakes of Canada. If, in Lower Canada, the Eastern Townships, which constitute one of its principal sections, had been as well provided with means of communication, if several of their rivers had been rendered navigable for small steamboats, emigration would not have impoverished us, and a wide-spreading country would have been thrown open to Canadian enterprise, which is now, and will long continue to be, of little value—that is to say, under the present system of colonization.

And now, having paid our tribute to the work of colonization, having conscientiously exposed what we think to be the main obstacles to the settlement

of the wild lands of the Eastern Townships, and proposed the means which ought to be employed to remove them, we indulge a flattering hope, that the difficulty of the undertaking will prevent neither the Government nor the Legislature, from bestowing on it their serious attention.

Let us labour then in concert for the success of an enterprise so honourable: let the partisans of the onward movement, the true friends of their country and of their unfortunate countrymen, unite like one man, to demand the reforms which we have recommended. They do injustice to none; they are all, on the contrary, to the advantage of the Canadian population. They are due to the country; we shall obtain them.

This is the true time, more than any other, to achieve them; what has been already done to advance the good work, is a pledge that the Legislature will not pause in the labour of reform, until it has brought the settlement of the wild lands to a happy consummation.

We cannot, however, conceal from ourselves, that those who are enamoured of tranquillity and exclusiveness, who take a warmer interest in what passes in the Indies or on the shores of the El Dorado, than they do in that which passes less than a hundred miles off, in their own country, will smile on us, not with approbation, but contempt. Those who believe that all Canada lies along the banks of the St. Lawrence, will be tempted to disbelieve us; the large landholders, and all those who consider their private advantage rather than the public interest, will utter a mighty howl of indignation. Nevertheless, we have considered it to be our duty to raise our voices, in order that when, at some future time, all the importance of this section of our country shall be better understood, we may not be reproached with having kept silence on the subject of the obstacles which obstruct the settlement of the wild lands, while there was still time to remove them.

In conclusion, we must add, that if demands so just do not find a hearing and compliance, and that speedily, the truly patriotic enterprise of settling the Eastern Townships will totally fail; and, before thirty years are past, we may find more French Canadians in the States of Vermont and of Maine, than in the Eastern Townships.

And you, sincere lovers of your country, who commiserate the lot of so many of your brethren, driven forth to exile, unite with us in efforts to detain them round the domestic hearth, and ever repeat to those who would abandon it, the old adage,—

“There's no place like Home.”

JAMES NELLIGAN, Curé of Leeds.
J. H. DORION, Ptre. Miss'y. in Drummondville.
ANT. RACINE, Ptre. Miss'y. in Stanfold.
LEON PROVENCHER, Ptre. Miss'y. in Tring
CHS. TRUELLE, Ptre. Miss'y. in Somerset.
L. AD. DUPUIS, Ptre. Miss'y. in Halifax.]
B. MCGAURAN, Ptre. Miss'y. at Sherbrooke.
L. TRAHAN, Ptre. Miss'y. in Shipton.
N. LECLERC, Ptre. Miss'y. in Lambton.
P. DE VILLERS, Ptre. Miss'y. in Arthabaska
JER. SASSEVILLE, Ptre. Miss'y. in Kingsey.
J. MELC. BERNIER, Ptre. Vicar of Halifax.

Eastern Townships, March 31, 1851.

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18th June.

Toronto:

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SECOND REPORT.

THE Special Committee, appointed to inquire into the causes which prevent or retard the settlement of the Eastern Townships, in the Districts of Three Rivers, St. Francis, and Quebec, and to report on the means which it would be most expedient to adopt, in order to facilitate the settlement of the said Townships, and to whom was referred several petitions on the same subject, with power to send for persons, papers, and records, and to report from time to time, have the honor to report as follows :—

Your Committee, after having considered the inquiry made into the subject above mentioned, by a commission, appointed by Lord Durham, in 1838,—an abstract of which said inquiry, in the French language, has been laid before the Committee, by the chairman, Thomas Fortier, Esquire,—have become convinced that the same reasons alleged in that inquiry, as being the causes which at that time retarded the settlement of the Townships, still exist at the present time, but that the injury thereby caused to the inhabitants is aggravated by the fact, that the population having considerably increased, is now seeking for a place of refuge, and this being denied to them, they are driven to resort to a foreign country.

Your Committee, have also taken into consideration, a pamphlet published by all the missionaries, resident in the Eastern Townships, and have found the arguments of these Reverend Gentlemen based on substantial and conclusive evidence.

Your Committee, have thought proper to take this document as the basis of their present report, together with certain important additional facts and evidences, and they recommend the whole to the consideration of Your Honorable House.

The importance and necessity of opening great public roads, in different sections of the Townships, being universally acknowledged, Your Committee are persuaded, that if the Government were to undertake the making of these roads, which are prayed for in several Petitions, presented to the Legislature, as well during previous sessions as the present one; and which were all received by Your Honorable House, certain and effectual means of encouraging the settlement of these Townships, would be thereby produced, as well as a great benefit to the Country at large, and such ameliorations would operate as a check to the emigration of the colonists, who every year leave Canada to take refuge in the neighbouring states. The want of means of communication being one of the principal causes which retard the establishment of these Townships; and one against which our countrymen have no means of contending.

As the opening of these roads would enhance the value of the wild lands, and as the large proprietors might take advantage of it, in order to demand exorbitant prices, from the first settlers, as they do at present, Your Committee are of opinion, that it would be just and expedient, to impose a rate or tax upon all the lands in the Eastern Townships of Lower Canada; to be designated in such measure as may be introduced to that effect, save and except such Townships as the Government, in its discretion, may think just and reasonable to exempt from such tax, according to the following scale :—

Upon all unoccupied and uncultivated Lands of non-resident proprietors, an annual rate or tax of one penny half-penny for each superficial acre:

Upon all occupied lots of Land, adjacent to the main lines of communication, and whereof such main lines constitute the front road, an annual rate or tax of one penny per acre.

Upon all occupied lots of Land running parallel or nearly so, to such main lines of communication, and lying wholly or in part within one mile thereof, an annual rate or tax of one penny per acre.

Upon all occupied lots of Land situate in the said Township, but at a greater distance than one mile from the said main lines of communication, an annual rate or tax of one half-penny per acre.

Upon all ungranted and unoccupied Clergy Reserve lots, situate within the said Townships, an annual rate or tax of one penny half-penny per acre.

Your Committee, would also recommend that the Receiver General of the Province, should be authorized to advance from and out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund thereof, a sum equivalent to one penny half-penny per acre, of the ungranted Lands of the Crown, lying within the said Townships, to be applied towards the opening, and repairing of the aforesaid Roads, which said sum so to be advanced by the Receiver General, should be repaid, and reimbursed to the said Fund, out of the proceeds and sale of such Crown Lands.

By the application of this tax generally, to the opening of highways, or to any other local improvement which might be necessary, we would soon have a new population covering this vast section of the Province. Your Committee are therefore of opinion, that this measure ought to be immediately adopted.

Your Committee observe that a similar Law was passed for Upper Canada, in the year 1845. The unfortunate position in which a vast number of settlers are placed, who are located on lands, the owners of which were at that time absent or unknown, has been taken into consideration by Your Committee, and as these persons had probably reason to believe that they were locating themselves on the lands of the Crown, and as it is they who, for the most part, have opened up and cleared the Townships, Your Committee are of opinion that the Government should adopt some measure for their relief.

A question of great legal importance has occupied the attention of Your Committee; namely, the opinion entertained by several witnesses on the inquiry above mentioned, that the Crown had an indubitable right to cause the forfeiture of the lands of parties who did not fulfil the conditions of their patents;—Your Committee are of the same opinion, and think that the Crown ought to exercise its prerogative in this behalf; but if this measure should not meet the views of the Government, considering that the Court of Escheats has never been of any use whatsoever, having been always opposed and obstructed by parties of high standing in and about the Government, they are of opinion, that it would be expedient to appoint a new tribunal for that purpose. Your Committee respectfully take the liberty of recommending to Your Honorable House, to grant to the Superior Court of Lower Canada, a power similar to that of a Court of Escheats, within the shortest possible time.

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Your Committee, after mature deliberation and examination of official documents, are convinced that Lands in the Townships, as well as the Seigniories, were usually granted or conceded under the express condition that these lands should be settled, and their settlement facilitated, and that it has now become an imperative duty on the part of the Government, to see that these conditions are fulfilled as soon as possible: Your Committee regarding as nugatory the pretension, that these parties could invoke any prescription in their favor, when not only the conditions have not been fulfilled, but when there has been a wilful disobedience of the instructions of Her Majesty.

The attention of Your Committee has been drawn to the system which now prevails, for the sale of Crown Lands.

The conditions are as follows:—The settler obtains a lot, to be paid for in ten years, but the rent of the capital is payable during the first five years, although the first instalment of the capital is not payable until the expiration of the fifth year, and thus the Government after having sold all the merchantable timber on the land, does not leave any means whatever to the settler to enable him to pay the rent, which is one of the great causes of discouragement to those who wish to settle on these lands, for the clearing of the land is rendered much more difficult, when the timber has been wastefully cut, without care and precaution, than when it is in its primitive condition; Your Committee are of opinion, that a better and more equitable system of disposing of the Crown Lands, should be adopted, and that there ought to be a difference of price between low lands and high lands.

The mode of concession adopted by several large local landholders, is of a nature to attract the serious attention of Your Committee; and Your Committee have ascertained—with the utmost astonishment, by Deeds which have been laid before them, and which they now lay before Your Honorable House—that the conditions and reservations contained in them, are similar to those contained in the Deeds made by the most exacting of the Seigniors of Lower Canada, and it is the opinion of Your Committee, that the whole of the Township Lands were granted on the sole condition, that they should be held according to the tenure of free and common soccage; whereupon Your Committee consider, with reference to these Deeds, that an Act is necessary to be passed, declaring that all Deeds passed in contravention of the principal of free and common soccage, shall be null, and of no effect. Your Committee in closing their report, earnestly recommend that the Government should introduce a Bill, imposing a tax on all the lands in the Eastern Townships, according to the scale above mentioned; the proceeds of which should be applied to the completion of the roads already commenced, and to the opening of others as they have been prayed for, in the several petitions presented to Your Honorable House, or adopt such other measures, or afford such other relief to the Inhabitants of these Townships, as will effectually counteract the ruinous consequences pointed out by Your Committee, and promote the settlement and prosperity of this important section of the Province.

The whole respectfully submitted.

20th August, 1851.

F. FORTIER,
Chairman.

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APPENDIX to the SECOND REPORT.

COMMITTEE ROOM,

Tuesday, 11th July, 1851.

THOMAS FORTIER, Esquire, in the Chair.

Thomas Bouthillier, Esquire, one of the members of the "Special Committee appointed to inquire, concerning the causes which prevent or retard the settlement of the Eastern Townships," was called before the Committee, and examined, as follows:—

Have you any suggestions to make to this Committee, with respect to the settlement of the Townships?

Yes, I will take the liberty of suggesting to the Committee two reasons, which I consider as essential and indispensable, if it is desired to give to the settlement of the Townships, (it is of the Eastern Townships that I speak now particularly,) an energetic and efficacious impulse.

The first of these means, is a general and annual tax of two or three *sols* per superficial acre of land, destined to the opening of roads.

The second, a new system of Road-Laws, providing for the laying out, the opening, and the maintenance of roads, and also for the collection and application of that tax. A tax of three *sols* per acre, would produce, in the Eastern Townships, a sum of about £33,000. I have not at this moment, the calculations which I made of the

length of road that might be made with that sum; but every person can convince himself that it must be very considerable.

As almost seven-eighths of that sum would be paid by persons not resident in these Townships, it is easy to understand the advantages which the residents would derive from the yearly importation of so much capital, expended amongst them.

Apart from the considerable extent of Roads, which this capital would give the means of making yearly, it would besides, have the effect of causing the price of labor to rise in the places where it would be expended, as well as the value of farm produce.

The tax ought to be general, that is to say, that the Crown and Clergy Lands, ought to be subject to it, as also those belonging to private proprietors. I consider also, that for a few years the tax ought to be imposed according to the superficial extent of land, and not according to its value, in order to indemnify the present settlers for the sacrifices which they must have made, and the fatigues which they must have undergone in the formation of their settlements; and in order also to encourage, by not taxing them, all persons who might in future desire to invest their funds in improving lands in the Townships.

All the roads ought to be made, and kept up in common; to attain this end, and to be just to the present settlers, it would be expedient to have the roads valued, which they have made, at their own charge, and that they should be bound to pay only an inconsiderable part,

or no part whatever, of the tax, until a sum equal and proportionate to the value of the roads, made by the settlers, had been levied on the other proprietors.

In order to show to the Committee, how easy would be the execution of the plan which I have mentioned, I take the liberty of submitting to the Committee, the summary of a bill, in which I point out what ought to serve as the basis of a new system of Road-Laws:—

SYNOPSIS OF A ROAD-LAW FOR THE TOWNSHIPS.

1. The Government shall appoint a Grand-Voyer for the Townships of Lower Canada.
2. The Grand-Voyer shall appoint a Deputy Grand-Voyer, for each district of Lower Canada.
3. The Grand-Voyer shall also have the power of making special deputies.
4. The Grand-Voyer shall have an annual salary, and shall be entitled to no emolument, for his official acts; only he shall be allowed two shillings and six pence, for each league, which he shall have travelled, in going to visit places, and hear interested parties, when he shall have been required, by petition, so to do.
5. These emoluments shall be paid to him, out of the Fund assigned for the road, mentioned in his *procès-verbal*, or by the petitioners, if he should not think fit to order the works which are prayed for.
6. The Deputy Grand-Voyer and the Special Deputies shall be entitled to the same fees for conveyance, and moreover to £1 10s. for the Report, which they shall be bound to make to the Grand-Voyer.
7. The Grand-Voyer alone shall have the power, whether after having heard the parties, or after having personally visited the places, or after having received the Report of his Deputy, of drawing up a *Procès-Verbal*.
8. Every Land-holder, who desires the opening of a road, shall address his petition to the Grand-Voyer, or to his Deputy, one or other of whom shall proceed in manner hereinafter provided. The Deputy Grand-Voyer, must inform the Grand-Voyer, of the object of the petition, without delay.
9. The Grand-Voyer shall be entitled, at all times, and in any operation whatsoever, to substitute Special Deputies, for District Deputies, and to assume to himself, the management of any operation, at any stage of its progress, under the direction of his District or Special Deputies.
10. The Grand-Voyer shall be bound to act in person, on the requisition of the Government; and cannot, in such case, act by his Deputies, unless on its authority.
11. The Grand-Voyer, or his Deputy, shall give notice of the object of the order, which he shall have received from the Government; or of the petition presented to him, in the localities interested; as also of his presence at such place, day, and hour, in order to hear the parties interested, and visit the localities.
12. After having heard the parties, &c., the Grand-Voyer shall draw up his *procès-verbal*, or the Deputy his Report, as the case may be, which shall be published at the doors of the Churches of the parishes interested; a copy thereof shall be left in each parish interested, at the dwelling-house of the nearest Notary, Justice of the Peace, or Captain of Militia, in order that every one may take notice of the same. Notice shall be given of such deposit. The publication of the notices relating to *procès verbaux*, shall be the duty of the petitioners, or other persons, appointed by the Grand-Voyer.

13. Fifteen days after the deposit of the *procès-verbal*, or the report, the *procès-verbal* or report shall be held as adopted, if no opposition thereto shall have been signified to the Grand-Voyer, or to the Deputy Grand-Voyer of the District. A single land-holder interested in the *procès-verbal*, or the report, shall be entitled to oppose the petition. The Deputy Grand-Voyer shall give notice of the opposition, to the Grand-Voyer.

14. The Grand-Voyer, being informed of the opposition, shall, if he persists in sustaining his *procès-verbal*, or the Report of his Deputy, give notice to the parties, that his *procès-verbal* will be discussed, at the next term of the Judiciary Circuit Court, within the limits of which, the property concerned is situate. If the *procès-verbal*, concerns property situate in several Judiciary Districts, the Grand-Voyer shall decide, and make known in which Circuit Court the discussion shall take place. The said Courts shall have, in virtue of the present bill, jurisdiction for that purpose, but shall not be entitled to change the direction of the Roads mentioned in the *procès-verbaux*.

15. There shall be,
- 1stly. Provincial Roads,
 - 2ndly. Municipal Roads,
 - 3rdly. Parochial Roads.

The Provincial Roads shall be common to several Municipal Districts.

The Municipal Roads shall be common to several Townships or Parishes.

The Parochial Roads shall concern no more than one Township or Parish.

16. The Provincial Roads shall be made, by a tax imposed on such number of land-holders, as the Grand-Voyer may think fit and equitable to subject to it.

17. The Municipal Roads, by a tax imposed on all the land-holders of the Municipality.

18. The Parochial Roads, by a tax imposed on all the land-holders of the Township or Parish.

19. The Assessments made for the purpose of making, (opening,) these Roads, shall not exceed three *sols*, per year, for each superficial acre of land, which the Grand-Voyer in his *procès-verbal*, shall pronounce to be liable to such assessment; but these assessments may be applied, upon one or two of these roads, or on all of them, and in such proportion as the Grand-Voyer shall order.

20. The Municipalities shall maintain (keep in order) such parts of the Provincial Roads, as are contained within their limits; as also all Municipal Roads, by a tax levied on the whole Municipality; and the Parochial Roads, by a tax levied on all the Township or Parish.

21. The two last taxes for the maintenance of the Roads, shall be levied, either in labor or in money, but always in proportion to the value of property, and over and above that, which the Grand-Voyer shall have directed to be levied, for the opening of Roads.

22. If the Municipalities neglect to levy taxes, for the maintenance of the Provincial and Municipal Roads, the Inspectors of the Municipality shall hold a meeting of themselves, or be convened by order of the Grand-Voyer, or his Deputy; and they shall have for that purpose, all the power of the Municipal Council.

23. In the event of the same neglect of the Parochial Roads, the Inspector or Inspectors, and the Sous-Voyers, of the Township or Parish, shall have the same powers.

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24. If the Municipal Councils neglect to appoint Inspectors and Sous-Voyers, the Grand-Voyer or his Deputy shall appoint them.

25. Penalty against Municipal Secretaries, Inspectors, or Sous-Voyer, for every neglect or disobedience of the orders of the Grand-Voyer, or his Deputy.

26. The surveyed Crown and Clergy Lands shall, in respect of the maintenance of Roads, be liable to the same taxes, as shall be imposed on any other property.

27. Every person liable to be assessed for the opening of Roads, shall be bound to pay his taxes before the 15th May, to the Inspector of his Division; and between the 15th and 30th of the same month, every Inspector shall be bound to pay over the amount of his receipts into the hands of the Grand Voyer, or his Deputy; to deliver to him in writing, a designation of the Lands, the taxes of which shall have not been paid, and transmit to him if he knows them, the names of the proprietors of such Lands.

28. After the time when the taxes shall have become due, and on the Report of the Grand-Voyer, based on the return of the Inspectors, the Government shall pay into the hands of the Grand-Voyer, to be applied according to the *procès-verbaux*, the amount of the taxes which shall have remained unpaid; and the Government, from that moment, shall take possession of the Lands, the Proprietors of which, shall have so neglected to pay the taxes.

29. The Municipalities, in the case of Municipal and Parochial Roads, shall have the same obligations, and the same privileges as the Government has, in virtue of the preceding clause.

30. Notice in the public papers of the seizure of such lands.

31. Within two years ensuing, next after such notice; the ex-proprietors may recover the lands, by paying all taxes, costs, &c., with an interest at 12 per cent.

32. The Government, by its Grand-Voyer, the Municipality, by its Secretary, shall be entitled at any time, to sue the proprietors for the payment of the taxes, costs, and interest, within the space of those two years.

33. At the expiration of the two years, the Grand-Voyer in the case of Provincial Roads, in pursuance of the order of the Government, and after notice given in the public papers, shall cause the Lands which have been seized, to be sold by auction.

34. The Municipal Secretary shall do the same, in pursuance of the order of the Municipal Council, in the case of Municipal and Parochial Roads.

35. The taxes, interest, &c., being deducted out of the proceeds of the sale; the surplus, if any there be, shall remain, in the case of Provincial Roads, in the hands of the Government; and, in the case of Municipal Roads, in the hands of the Municipal Secretary, until it is legally claimed.

36. Notice in the public papers, of the deposit of the surplus, and of the name of the ex-proprietor, if he be known, and the designation of the Land.

37. Every land-holder shall be bound to fence his own land, at his own expence, upon one public road only, commonly called a front-road, (*chemin de front*;) and that, in a proportion which shall not exceed, by more than one half, the width of the land which may be fixed at right-angles between the line-fences.

38. In every other case, the land-holder whose land adjoins a public road, shall be entitled to require a community of labour, (*travaux mitoyens*;) from the Municipality, according to the present laws and usages. The

Grand-Voyer shall decide, according to the nature of the soil, and other circumstances, the proportions of labor which it is proper to assign to the proprietor, and the Municipality, and distribution, (*localization*) of this labor.

39. The Grand-Voyer, or his Deputy, if he be authorized to that effect by the Grand-Voyer, shall be entitled to employ a Surveyor, to examine the localities, and to verify the Township or Parish-lines, and the division-lines between lots.

40. The Grand-Voyer shall be entitled to cause all materials necessary for the construction of roads, to be taken wherever they shall be found, on paying the value of the same; but all materials which the proprietor has begun to apply to any use or purpose, as well as mapletrees, hard and soft, and other trees planted or reserved for use, or ornament, shall be excepted.

41. The Grand-Voyer shall, in his *procès-verbal*, direct generally, what shall be necessary to be done, for the construction of Roads, and the safety of travellers.

42. In no case shall the Grand-Voyer be authorised to receive for his travelling charges, however great the distance travelled over, more than £12 10s., unless the Government itself order him to proceed; or unless he be required to proceed by at least ten land-holders who are interested.

43. The Grand-Voyer shall appoint the time when the roads are to be commenced and finished; he shall order that they be done by the day or by contract, and what length ought to be done in a given time; on an emergency, he shall appoint Inspectors; he shall be entitled to call on Municipal Officers for assistance, to have notices published, contracts executed, &c. Nevertheless, no contract or adjudication shall be valid, until it shall have been approved of by the Grand-Voyer.

44. In order to the maintenance of the Roads, the Crown and Clergy Lands shall be valued, and the valuation shall be transmitted to the Commissioner of Crown Lands; if he consider it excessive, there shall be an arbitration.

45. As in future all roads shall be made (opened) out of a common fund, the lands which have already contributed to the opening of any road, shall be taxed for the opening of new roads, only to the extent of the third of the tax which shall be levied for that purpose; and this, until the value of their previous labor has been repaid to them, by their exemption from two-thirds of the tax; but they shall contribute to the common fund, which shall be levied for the maintenance of the roads, like any other land-holder. The Municipal Councils shall cause those works to be valued, and such valuation shall be submitted to the Grand-Voyer; if the Grand-Voyer does not consider it equitable, there shall be an arbitration.

46. The passage over fordable rivers, and crossings on the ice, shall be established by a *procès-verbal* of the Grand-Voyer, like the opening of a road.

47. The Municipal Councils and failing them, the inspector and Sous-Voyer shall be authorized to establish roads over the ice, and other roads commonly called winter-roads.

48. Fords, crossings, and other roads over ice shall be marked out (*balisés*); but roads on land shall be marked out only, when the Grand-Voyer, the Municipal Council, or the Inspector or Sous-Voyers in an Inspector's district shall consider it necessary. In the latter case, the Inspector shall cause the Roads to be marked out, and the Municipal Council shall pay the expence.

49. The damages caused by the bad state of the roads shall be payable by the Municipality.

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50. The damages caused to a landholder, by the opening, the changing, or the abolition of a road shall be paid for, according to the award of arbitrators, out of the fund destined for such road.

51. The word "road" shall include all roads, bridges, fences, ditches, railings, and whatever shall be considered necessary to keep the public roads in good order, and calculated to promote the safety of the traveller.

52. "Public notice in the localities interested or concerned" shall be understood to mean public notice given verbally and in writing, posted at the doors of churches or other public places, of all localities within the limits of which are situated lands, the proprietors of which shall be concerned in a *procès-verbal* of the Grand-Voyer.

Saturday, 5th July, 1851.

T. FORTIER, Esquire, in the Chair.

The Rev. Antoine Racine, Missionary in the Township of Stanfold, appeared before the Committee, and was examined, as follows:—

1. Are you a Missionary or a *Curé* in the Eastern Townships, and how long have you been so?

Since October 1848, I have been charged, as a Missionary, with the religious service of the Church in the Townships of Stanfold, Blandford, Bulstrode, Horton, and part of Maddington.

2. Have you had occasion to visit and explore many of the Eastern Townships?

I have travelled in and over a considerable number of Townships in the Counties of Megantic and Drummond, as well as several in the District of St. Francis.

3. In what state are the roads in those Townships, and have the inhabitants an easy outlet for the conveyance of their produce to market?

The great lines of Road in the Eastern Townships are in a deplorable condition, particularly in the Counties of Megantic and Drummond; the settlers in the Townships comprised in those Counties, are absolutely destitute of any practicable means of egress for the conveyance of their produce to the cities.

4. To what causes do you ascribe the want of necessary roads, and the bad state of those which do exist?

The present Municipal system, not working in the Townships of the Counties above mentioned, no road of any importance has been opened in them for three or four years past, either in the large County of Megantic, or in that part of the County of Drummond, which lies between the County of Megantic and the river St. Francis. The main lines of Road opened out at the expence of the Province, several years since, that is to say, the Gosford, Lambton, Blandford and Shipton Roads, have never been properly kept in repair, and the neglect of them must be imputed to the bad Municipal system now in force.

5. Do you believe that under the present Road-Laws, the necessary Roads can ever be made?

Four successive years' experience is more than sufficient to prove to demonstration, that under the present Road and Municipal system, the necessary Roads can never be made or kept up. As the present law works very ill in the Seigniories—where, in every parish, there are persons of education—it may be easily understood that in a county of great extent, containing more than twenty Townships and in a new country, it does not work at

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all: there being no sufficient number of educated settlers, capable of appreciating the great advantages of Municipal institutions.

The settlers emigrating to the Townships, are, with very few exceptions, poor and possessed of little education, and if there be no law obliging them in some manner to understand their own interests, and try to advance them with energy, a considerable time will yet elapse before they will go to work of their own motion, and conduct the affairs of their locality in a proper manner.

6. What are the roads most necessary to be made, repaired, or opened out, in the Eastern Townships, in order to facilitate access thereto, communication therein, and the settlement thereof?

The great lines of Road, which are of public and general utility, the most necessary to the progress and prosperity of the Canadian settlements in the Townships south of the St. Lawrence, and which ought even to have been made long since, are, for the District of Quebec:—

1. The Gosford Road, from St. Giles' Chapel, to Lake Nicolet, in the Township of Ham. This road which intersects the Townships of Inverness, Halifax, Wolfstown, parts of Wotton and Weedon, is in a very bad state; and the settlers scattered over the Townships here mentioned, whose noble efforts are checked and impeded by the exorbitant price of the lands which they occupy, by the immunity of the Clergy Reserves and of the large Proprietors, and by the wretched state of the roads, are absolutely destitute of the means which are needed, in order to repair and keep up the great lines of communication.

2. The Lambton Road, which intersects the Townships of Tring, Forsyth and Lambton, and which terminates at Lake St. Francis, if it were repaired, would open out to settlers from the populous Counties of Dorchester, Bellechasse, and Quebec, one of the finest sections of the County of Megantic. Tring, Forsyth, Shenly, Dorset, Broughton, Winslow, Gayhurst, Marsten, and the fertile lands watered by Lake Megantic, await the vigorous and intrepid settler, whose labour and energy they will richly reward.

The County of Megantic is composed of more than seventeen Townships, and contains, according to Mr. Bouchette's calculation, 937,600 acres. In 1844, according to the census, the population did not exceed 6,749 souls; since that time it has rapidly increased, and may now amount to 10,000 or 12,000 souls.

For the District of Three Rivers. 1. The Blandford Road is a very important line of communication, beginning at the high-road, on the south bank of the St. Lawrence, in the Seigniorie of Gentilly, and ending in Stanfold, where it joins the Arthabaska Provincial Road, which leads from Melbourne to Quebec. This is a central Road for the inhabitants of the Counties of Nicolet and Lotbinière, and most useful and beneficial, not only to those counties, but also to the inhabitants of the Townships of Stanfold, Arthabaska, Chester, Warwick, Wotton, Kingsey, and Tingwick, because the settlers in those Townships moved thither, nearly all from the Parishes of Lotbinière, St. Croix, St. Antoine, St. Pierre les Becquets, Gentilly, Bécancour, and St. Grégoire. This road, which has been open to the public more than twenty years, is at the present moment impassable to the extent of more than nine miles, and in such a state that on 1st July instant, no loaded vehicle had passed over it in the present season. This Blandford Road, which was recommended by the Office of Public Works to be repaired, if it was in good order, would give the youth of Canada easy access and facilities of settlement in the Townships of Arthabaska, Chester, and Warwick, where so large an extent of land still remains to be taken up, and would accelerate the settlement of the more distant Township of Wotton, in which there are as yet no more than a hundred resident proprietors, and especially of Stratford, of Ham, of Winslow, of Weedon, which contain a considerable extent of extremely fertile land. This Township (Weedon) is watered by Lake Louisy, the waters of which, abounding

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with fish, are discharged into Lake Aylmer, and form, in the interval, a considerable river, divided into several channels, by a great number of islands, of the richest soil. Weedon belongs to the British North American Land Company, and the price of lands there is extremely high.

2. The opening of a Road, which, commencing at the south-west angle of the Seigniorie of Bécancour, in the Parish of St. Grégoire, would intersect Aston, a part of Horton and Bulstrode, and join the road which crosses the tenth range in Stanfold. This Road, which would intersect three Townships of excellent land, would require the construction of no bridge of importance, and the country is so level, that from St. Grégoire to Stanfold, there is not a difference of elevation of thirty feet.

3. Government ought also to provide for the repair of the Shipton Road, which commences at Port St. Francis.

7. What plan would you suggest, in order to the prompt and efficient establishment of the necessary roads, to facilitate the communication with the Eastern Townships?

Government should aid the settlers, by finishing the Blandford, Gosford, Lambton, and Shipton Roads, and opening without delay that to Bulstrode. These main lines concern not only the settlers in the Counties of Megantic, Drummond, and Sherbrooke, but in a most important degree, the inhabitants of the Counties of Nicolet, Champlain, Lotbinière, Dorchester, Bellechasse, and Québec. This would be a most certain and effective means to induce the youth of the country to settle on the wild lands of the Eastern Townships, and to remain at home. The numerous advantages which would result from opening the great lines recommended, and improving those which are already open, would amply repay the charges of the work.

8. Have the goodness to state to the Committee, your opinion of the causes which have contributed to retard the settlement of the Townships?

Two main causes have retarded, and I may even say, arrested, the settlement of our magnificent forests on the south of the St. Lawrence:—

1. The high price of land.
2. The bad condition of the roads.

In the County of Megantic, the lands belonging to the large proprietors are sold at from ten to fifteen shillings per acre; some even absolutely refuse to sell or concede their lands, (in Somerset for instance,) and shamelessly make a traffic of the necessities of the people.

In Drummond, the price of waste lands is from ten to twenty shillings per acre; many proprietors here also refuse to concede, and are indubitably the cause of the departure of many of our countrymen for the United States.

In the County of Shefford, not more than 1000 acres were sold in 1848 to new settlers. According to the report of H. S. Forster, Esquire, Registrar of the County, the general price of the lands was from fifteen to twenty shillings per acre; Milton and Stukely are being rapidly settled by French Canadians.

In Stanstead, the ordinary value of uncleared lands is from five to seven shillings per acre, according to the report of C. A. Richardson, Esquire, Registrar of the County.

Finally, Mr. Ritchie, Registrar of the County of Sherbrooke, declares, that as far as his personal knowledge extends, not a single new settler has established himself in any of the new Townships of that County. (Report for 1848.) The lands belonging to Government, in the Eastern Townships, are sold at moderate rates, and it is

a cause of deep regret that so large an extent of fertile land is in the hands of monopolists, and that the future prosperity of the country should have been sacrificed to the greediness of a few individuals.

The British American Land Company sell their lands in all the Eastern Townships in general, on ten years' credit, and during the first six years' after the sale, require only the interest of the purchase-money. Afterwards, the principal is paid in four annual instalments. Moreover, a discount of *two per cent* is allowed, for every year for which the payment of the principal is anticipated, provided that the debt is paid up, in ready cash.

9. What is your opinion of a general tax, to be exclusively appropriated to the opening and maintenance of the roads required?

The great reserves of wild lands being a public nuisance, and an obstacle to the rapid clearing of the finest section of the Province, the Legislature has a right to burthen them with a light tax. Moreover, these lands were granted on certain conditions, which have been easily evaded by the proprietors, and such a tax would be, but a slight compensation for the wrong which they have done to the general interests of the country. This tax would also be the readiest and most certain effectual method of obliging the large proprietors to contribute their part to the common statute labor, and to alienate a property which they continue to hold, only, with a view to speculation; to concede or sell their lands at more moderate rates, and on conditions less burdensome.

10. How would you levy that tax, and what ought to be its amount?

It is the Government which ought itself to levy that tax, and adopt, to ensure its imposition, the measures which are most effectual and most expeditious. If the Municipal law worked well, I should recommend this power to be entrusted to each Municipality. This tax ought not to exceed one penny per acre, nor be levied on any but wild lands, and its produce should be applied to the improvement and opening out main lines of communication.

According to Mr. Bouchetto's calculation, the Eastern Townships contain 4,886,400 acres of land. Supposing that two millions of acres of wild lands were taxed at one penny per acre only, this light tax would produce every year, the sum of £4,166 13 4. I do not think I am far from the truth, when I allege that the probable cost of the Blandford, Gosford, Shipton, Lambton and Bulstrode Roads, required so long since by the Counties of Drummond, Megantic, Nicolet, Lotbinière, Dorchester and Bellechasse, would not exceed the sum of £12,000. Accordingly, in three years the Government would be reimbursed, and this advance so strenuously desired, would produce the greatest advantages to the country. Can the Government refuse to accede to demands so just and so necessary? And as it is throwing away considerable sums in opening or improving main lines of road, if they are not afterwards kept up, in order to obviate such inconvenience as the decay of them would entail, toll-gates ought, in my opinion, to be established at all the provincial roads. I take the liberty of remarking that, in 1848, the inhabitants of the Townships of Stanfold, Somerset, Blandford, Bulstrode, Arthabaska, Halifax, Warwick and others, addressed Petitions to the Legislature, praying for the immediate repair of the main lines of road, and suggesting that Toll-Gates ought to be placed on those roads, to provide a fund for their maintenance.

11. Can you lay before the Committee a copy of any Deed of Sale by proprietors of lands, to purchasers in the Townships?

I am able to lay before the Committee:—

1st. A Deed of Sale, by Richard Charlton, Esq., to Mr. Pierre Coulombe.

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2nd. Three Deeds of Sale, by L. M. Cressé, Esq.,
Attorney for George Gregory, Esq., to

Charles Beauchêne,
J. Bte. Laroche,
Joseph Lavigne.

3rd. Three Deeds of Sale, by George Leonard Marler,
Esq., Attorney for Thomas Allen Stayner, Esq., to

Mr. Bruneau Richard,
Mr. Joseph Tourigny,
Mr. Simon Lafrance.

4th. A Deed of Sale, by Thos. A. Lambert, Esq.,
Agent for Peter Paterson, Esq., to

Mr. François Lafrance.

5th. A Deed of Sale, by Mr. Francis Gilbert, to

Mr. Ambroise Morin.

12. Are you able to lay before this Committee, a copy
of any Deeds of Sale, executed by the agent of the Clergy
Reserves, to any individuals?

I have no copy in my possession, of any Deeds of Sale
executed by the Agent of the Clergy Reserves; but I
think that the very burdensome conditions imposed on
settlers upon Clergy Lots, are sufficiently shewn in the
first Report of the Committee, page 26. I think it
enough that I point out again the express condition to be
agreed to, in every future sale of Clergy Reserves, that
the purchaser shall not, until he has paid up in full the
purchase-money for his lot, be allowed to cut down or car-
ry away the wood, unless for the clearing of his land, or
for building.

13. Having noted the contents of these Deeds, do you
consider that the terms therein conditioned, are prejudicial
to the settlement of the Townships, and can you assign
any reason why they should be so?

I consider that these Deeds are very detrimental to the
settlement of the Eastern Townships, and that the op-
pressive conditions of such bargains can have but one
effect—the closing up of the Townships against the poorer
classes. I take the liberty of pointing out to the Com-
mittee, the charges, clauses, conditions, reserves, and re-
strictions mentioned in the Deed of Sale by L. M. Cressé,
Esquire, Attorney for George Gregory, Esquire, to
Joseph Lavigne, of fifty acres of land in the Township of
Arthabaska, for the sum of thirty-seven pounds ten shil-
lings, on the terms and conditions here mentioned:—"This
present sale, transfer, surrender, conveyance, and assign-
ment so made, on the condition that the said purchaser,
his heirs and assigns, shall fulfil, perform, and discharge
immediately and punctually, all the charges, clauses, and
conditions mentioned and specified in the Letters Patent
issued by the Government of this Province, granting the
said lot of Land; and further, in consideration that the
said purchaser, his heirs, successors, and assigns shall im-
mediately perform or cause to be performed the duties of
actual residence on the said lot of Land, or on the said
part thereof, and to continue so to do without interrup-
tion; to all which the said purchaser binds himself, under
the penalty of losing all his rights in the said Lot or Par-
cel of Land, and of being responsible for all costs, dam-
ages and interest which may accrue therefrom, and it
being well and expressly understood and agreed, that
from the day that the said purchaser, his heirs and as-
signs shall cease to perform the duties of actual residence,
and to reside upon the said lot of Land, or on the said
part of the said lot of Land, the said Luc Michel
Cressé, in his said capacity of agent and attorney, or his
said constituent, or the constituent of his constituent, the
said George Gregory, Esquire, his heirs and assigns, shall
be empowered, and shall have the right to sell, cede, and
dispose of anew the said lot of Land or of part thereof,
in favor of any one be or they shall think proper, and in the

same manner as if the present contract had never been
made and executed, and this without any form of pro-
ceeding, to which the said purchaser consents, without the
right of receiving or demanding any indemnification or
remuneration from the said vendor in his said capacity,
or from any other person, either for outlays, improve-
ments, or otherwise; and the said purchaser shall have
no right to cut, sell, or dispose of any spruce or
other wood, of what kind soever, which may be on the
said lot of Land, so long as the price or sum hereinafter
mentioned shall not have been duly paid and acquitted,
&c., &c., &c. The said vendor reserving to himself all
convenient and proper places, positions and sites, for the
erection and construction of mills and manufactories of
all kinds, whether there be one or more places, positions,
or sites suitable for these purposes," &c., &c.

I beg the Committee to observe that Mr. Gregory,
possesses in Arthabaska, 10,800 acres of Land, and that
he agrees to sell his lands on no other than the very op-
pressive conditions which I have just detailed.

(Signed,) ANT. RACINE,
Ptre.

THE following extract is laid before the Committee, by
Mr. Racine:—

The British American Land Company, offer for sale
to Emigrants and other settlers, the whole of their Lands
in the Eastern Townships of Canada, amounting to up-
wards of 600,000 acres.

* * * * *

The Company will sell their Lands generally through-
out the Eastern Townships, on a credit of ten years, the
interest only being required annually during the first six
years after purchase, and the principal, payable in four an-
nual instalments thereafter.

As an inducement to persons now settled on the Com-
pany's Land, to make prompt payment, a discount of two
per cent will be allowed for each year, for which payment
of the principal is anticipated, provided the debt be dis-
charged in full in cash.

Applications may be addressed to the Commissioner of
the Company, Sherbrooke, Canada.

A. T. GALT,
Commissioner.

Mr. Racine produces the following deeds, as forming
part of his evidence:—

BEFORE the undersigned, Public Notary for that part
of Canada, which formerly constituted the Province
of Lower Canada, residing in the Township of Stan-
fold, in the County of Drummond, in the District of
Three Rivers, and the witnesses hereinafter named:—

Came and appeared, Richard Charlton, residing in the
City of Quebec, Esquire, Advocate;

Who hath by these presents voluntarily sold, aban-
doned, transferred, yielded, and made over, henceforth
and for ever, and hath promised, and doth hereby pro-
mise to guarantee the same from all difficulties, donations,
dower, debts, hypothecs, ejectments, substitutions, alien-
ations, and all other hindrances generally whatsoever,
to Pierre Coulombe, residing in the said Township of
Stanford, Yeoman, hereunto present and accepting as
purchaser, for himself, his heirs, assigns and representa-
tives for ever, to wit: a lot of land lying and situate in
the ninth range of the said Township of Stanford, forming

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part of lot number twelve, containing four chains, seventy five links front on the direction of the boundary lines, on the depth of the lot, forming altogether thirty-two superficial acres of land, joining in front the eighth range, and in the rear the tenth range, on the north east the lands of Joseph Desbares, the elder, the south west those of Jean Poirier, together with its circumstances and dependencies as the whole now stands, and with which the said purchaser states himself to be well acquainted, and declares himself content and satisfied; without any exceptions whatsoever on the part of the vendor, to whom the said land belongs, as having acquired the same with a greater quantity of land, from Miss Louisa Catherine Wilson, by a Deed executed before A. B. Sirois, and his colleague, Notaries at Quebec, on the fourteenth of July, one thousand eight hundred and forty-five, a copy whereof the said vendor doth promise to furnish to the said purchaser when required; and the said purchaser doth hereby oblige himself to furnish, at his own costs and charges, to the said vendor, a duly registered copy of these presents.

The said sale being made on condition that the said purchaser shall conform to the charges, clauses, and conditions contained in the Letters Patent of the said twelfth lot, and further for and in consideration of the price and sum of twenty-nine pounds, thirteen shillings and seven pence currency, to remain with the consent of the parties, in the hands of the said purchaser, à titre de constitution de rente, on payment by the latter to the said vendor, his heirs, or assigns, at his residence at Quebec, or to the bearer, the sum of one pound fifteen shillings and seven pence currency, annual rent, payable on the tenth of September in each year, until the redeeming of the said rent, which may be redeemed at the pleasure of the said purchaser, on his paying to the said vendor, his heirs, and assigns, the said sum of twenty-nine pounds, thirteen shillings and seven pence currency, in as many payments as the said purchaser shall deem expedient, provided however that no such payment shall be less than seven pounds, ten shillings currency, with the arrears of rent then due, and all lawful costs and expences.

And for securing the payment thereof, the said purchaser doth henceforth specially oblige, bind, and hypothecate the said land hereby sold.

By means whereof, the said Vendor doth make over to the said purchaser, all and every right of property, and other rights whatsoever, which he may have or claim in and upon the said lot of land above mentioned, resigning and abandoning the same, for the profit and advantage of the said purchaser, being desirous and consenting that the said purchaser enjoy, make use, and dispose of the same, in such manner as he may deem expedient, as sole proprietor thereof, from henceforth and for ever, by virtue of these presents.

And for the execution of these presents, the said parties have elected their domiciles at their respective residences, where &c., for thus &c.

Done and passed in the said Township of Stanfold, in the office of F. X. Pratte, Notary, in the afternoon of the tenth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven, in the presence of Messrs. Louis Richard, of Stanfold, aforesaid, and François Lemay Poudrier, of the Township of Somerset, witnesses, who have signed with us, the undersigned Notary, together with the said vendor, the said purchaser having declared that he cannot sign his name, on being thereunto requested, these presents having been first duly read.

Signed on the minute remaining of record in the said office.

RICHARD CHARLTON,
his
PIERRE COULOMBE,
mark.

LOUIS RICHARD, } Witnesses.
F. L. POUDRIER, }

And the undersigned,
F. X. PRATTE, N.P.

BEFORE the undersigned Notaries, duly commissioned and sworn for that part of the Province of Canada, heretofore constituting the Province of Lower Canada, residing in the village of Nicolet, in the Seigneurie of Nicolet, in the Parish of St. Jean Baptiste de Nicolet, in the County of Nicolet, in the District of Three Rivers, in the said part of the Province of Canada:—

Personally came and appeared, Luc Michel Cressé, residing in the said Village, Parish, Seigneurie, and County of Nicolet, Esquire, Notary, acting in his capacity of Agent and Attorney, duly authorized under and by virtue of a certain power of Attorney, bearing date and executed at Montreal, before two Notaries, and whereof J. J. Gibb, one of the two, hath kept a minute, bearing date the sixteenth day of the month of January, one thousand eight hundred and forty-four, from John Blackwood Forsyth, of the said city of Montreal, Esquire, Attorney duly constituted and appointed by George Gregory, heretofore of the said city of Montreal, now of Bath, in that part of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, called England, Esquire, under and by virtue of a certain power of Attorney, bearing date and executed before two Notaries, and a minute whereof is kept by William Bleakley, one of them, the eleventh day of May, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five.

Which said Luc Michel Cressé, by virtue of the authority granted him by the said power of Attorney, bearing date the sixteenth day of January, eighteen hundred and forty-four, constituting him Attorney as aforesaid; and in his said quality and capacity of Attorney, hath by these presents acknowledged and confessed to have sold, abandoned, assigned, transferred, conveyed, and made over, from henceforth and for ever, unto Charles Bourbeau Beauchêne, of the Township of Arthabaska, in the County of Drummond, Yeoman, hereunto present and accepting hereof as purchaser for himself, his heirs, assigns, and representatives for ever, that is to say: all that lot or parcel of land, or all that part of a lot and parcel of land, being and situate in the Township of Arthabaska, in the County of Drummond, in the said section of the said Province, commonly known and distinguished as forming part of lot number six of the third range of the said Township, and as being the exact fourth part of the south side of the said lot of land, number six, containing two arpents in front, by twenty five arpents in depth, more or less, bounded in front by the division and separation line between the said third range and the second range, in the rear by the division and separation line between the said third and fourth range of the said Township, joining on one side to the north, to the other three-fourths or the remainder of the said lot number six, and on the other side to the south, the division line between the said lot number six and lot number five of the said third range, without any guarantee to furnish the extent of the said lot of land, or of any part thereof.

As the whole now stands and appears, together with all its appurtenances and dependencies, with all which the said purchaser avers that he is well acquainted, having seen and visited the same, and with which he declares himself to be content and satisfied, and that he does not require a fuller description thereof.

The said lot or parcel of land, or part of lot or parcel of land hereinabove described, belonging and having been sold to the said George Gregory, Esquire, by good and sufficient deeds, title, and contracts.

To have and to hold, use, enjoy, and dispose of the said lot of Land, or the said part thereof, with the dependencies, to the said purchaser, his heirs, and assigns, as to him may seem fit, and as belonging to him, en pleine propriété, by virtue of these presents, possession thereof to begin from this date, and to continue hereafter for ever, subject to the charges, clauses, conditions, reservations, and restrictions hereinafter mentioned.

The present sale, cession, transfer, surrender and conveyance so made, for and in consideration that the said purchaser, his heirs, and assigns, shall accomplish, bear,

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and execute immediately and punctually, all the charges, clauses, and conditions mentioned and specified in the Letters Patent, issued by the Government of the said Province, granting the said lot of land, and further in consideration that the said purchaser, his heirs, successors, and assigns, shall immediately perform, or cause to be performed, the duties of actual residence, *tenir feu et lieu*, on the said lot of Land, or on the said part thereof, and to continue so to do without interruption; to all which the said purchaser binds himself, under the penalty of losing all his rights in the said lot or parcel of Land, and of being responsible for all costs, damages, and interest which may accrue therefrom; and it being expressly understood and agreed that from the day that the said purchaser, his heirs, and assigns, shall cease to perform the duties of actual residence, *tenir feu et lieu*, and to reside upon the said lot of Land, or on the said part of the said lot of Land, which the said Luc Michel Cressé, in his said capacity of Agent and Attorney, or his said constituent, or the constituent of his constituent, the said George Gregory, Esquire, his heirs, and assigns, shall be empowered, and shall have the right to sell, cede and dispose of anew the said lot of Land or of part thereof, in favor of any one they shall think proper, and in the same manner as if the present deed had never been made and executed, and this without any form of proceeding; to which the said purchaser consents, without the right of recovering or demanding any indemnification or remuneration from the said vendor, in his said capacity, or from any other person either for outlays, improvements, or otherwise, the said purchaser yielding and surrendering them to the said vendor, in his said capacity, and expressly renouncing thereto from this day for ever.

The said purchaser doth also bind himself, his heirs, and assigns, to build and construct immediately on the said lot of land, a good house, adapted for habitation or lodging, and to keep and maintain the same in good condition, without the power or right of pulling down the same; to cause the said lot of land to be measured, marked out, and surveyed by a sworn Land Surveyor, on its whole breadth, length, and depth, at his own costs and charges, whenever the same shall be necessary, to afford light and air (*donner du découvert*) to his neighbours, whenever they require it; to make fences and ditches, in common with his said neighbors, and to allow and provide for all roads, bridges, and watercourses, which shall be considered and judged expedient and necessary, and maintain them in good condition, without the said vendor in his said capacities, or the said George Gregory, Esquire, his successors and assigns, being held and bound in any of the obligations, charges, or servitudes hereinbefore detailed, nor generally in any other charges, obligations, or servitudes whatsoever for their other lots of land, or parts thereof, not sold or disposed of; the said purchaser, his heirs and assigns, being bound to pay and discharge all Municipal and Road taxes, contributions, rights and dues at present in force, and which shall hereafter become due, which may be levied on the said lot of land, or to which it may be subjected.

And the said purchaser shall have no right to cut, sell, or dispose of any fir, spruce, or other wood of whatever kind soever, which may be on the said lot of land, so long as the price and sum hereinafter mentioned shall not have been duly paid and acquitted, of which wood the said vendor in his said capacity, makes an express reservation, in order to be enabled to cede, sell, and dispose of it as, and to whom he shall see fit, accounting nevertheless to the said purchaser for the price of such sales of the said wood made by him, by deducting the amount thereof from the sum hereinafter agreed upon; the said vendor, in his said capacity, most expressly reserving all roads and rights of way to enable him to go to, and communicate wheresoever he shall think fit, with all descriptions of vehicles, and at all times, and for ever.

The present sale being so made and agreed to, for and in consideration of the price or sum of thirty-seven pounds, ten shillings, current money of this Province, which said sum the said purchaser doth bind and oblige himself to pay, and satisfy to the said vendor, in his said capacities, or to the said George Gregory, Esquire, or to

their order, as follows, that is to say: the sum of nine pounds, seven shillings and sixpence currency, in one year from the date hereof; a like sum in two years from the date hereof; a like sum in three years from the date hereof; and a like final sum in full and perfect payment, in four years from the date hereof; prefixed terms; on pain, &c.; and with legal interest, at six *per centum* per annum, to be reckoned from the date hereof, and continue due until full payment of the said sum; the said interest to be payable annually at the expiration of every year. The said vendor, in his said capacities, reserving to himself all convenient and proper places, positions, and sites for the erection and construction of Mills and Manufactories of all kinds, and if he shall select one or more convenient and proper positions, sites, and places for that purpose, together with the lands and extent of lands, requisite and necessary for the utility and working of the said Mills or Manufactories, the price or sum hereinabove agreed upon shall be diminished, in proportion to the extent of the said sites, and the said purchaser shall have no right to erect or construct any Mill or Factory whatsoever, on the said lot of land hereby sold, or on any part thereof, under penalty of demolition thereof, and of all losses, damages, and interest accruing therefrom.

And for securing the performance of all that is hereinbefore mentioned, the said purchaser hath from this day, charged, bound, and hypothecated, all and every his property, moveable and immoveable, whatsoever, present and future, and specially the aforesaid lot of land, hereinbefore described and sold, one obligation not derogating however from the other, &c. The said purchaser doth bind and oblige himself to pay for the present contract, and to furnish, provide, and transmit forthwith, wherever it shall be required by the said vendor, in his said capacities, a copy of these presents, duly enregistered at his own proper costs and charges.

And for the execution of these presents, the said parties hereto in their said capacities, have elected their domicile at their said abodes, to which places &c., notwithstanding, &c., promising, &c., obliging and renouncing, &c.

Thus done and passed, in the office of George David, Notary, in the said Village, Seigniorie, Parish, and County of Nicolet, in the forenoon of the twenty-second day of March, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and forty-four, the said vendor in his said capacities hath signed, in the presence of us Notaries, and the said purchaser having declared that he cannot write nor sign his name, on being thereunto requested, the same having been first duly read.

(Signed,) LUC. M. CRESSE,
J. J. R. LECOMPTE,
Attorney, N. P.
GEO. DAVID, Notary.

A true copy of the minute remaining of record in the office of the undersigned, Notary.

(Signed,) GEO. DAVID, N. P.

The terms of the two other Deeds of Sale by the said L. M. Cressé, as Attorney, in favor of J. Bte. Laroche, and of Joseph Lavigne, are similar to those of the last recited Deed of Sale.

*ON the twenty-eighth day of the month of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-four, before us the undersigned Public Notaries, duly admitted and sworn for that part of the Province of Canada, formerly constituting the Province of Lower Canada, residing in the Village and Parish of Nicolet, in Lower Canada aforesaid:—

* The above Deed of Sale was laid before the Committee in English, having been originally drawn up in that language.—W. B. L., jr.

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Personally came and appeared, George Leonard Marler, residing at Drummondville, in the Township of Grantham, one of the Eastern Townships of the said Province, Esquire, acting in that behalf in the name of, and as the duly constituted Attorney, (by letter of Attorney, passed before Louis Panet, and his colleague, Notaries Public, residing in the City of Quebec, in the said Province, bearing date the fourth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and forty-three,) of Thomas Allen Stayner, of the Parish of Quebec, in the County of Quebec, and District of Quebec, Esquire, Deputy Post Master General for British North America, of the one part; and Bruneau Richard, farmer, residing in the Township of Stanfold, also one of the said Eastern Townships, of the other part; which said parties to these presents have declared and acknowledged before us, the said Notaries, as follows, that is to say: the said George Leonard Marler, Esquire, acting as aforesaid, for the consideration hereinafter mentioned, hath granted, bargained, sold, and confirmed, and by these presents doth grant, bargain, sell, and confirm unto the said Bruneau Richard, his heirs, and assigns for ever, all that certain lot of land, situate, lying, and being as follows:—in the said Township of Stanfold, in the County of Drummond, in the District of Three Rivers, in the said Province, and commonly known and distinguished as a part of lot number six, of the ninth range, of the said Township of Stanfold, containing two acres less five feet in front, or less, upon the depth of the said lot number six, and forming altogether the quantity of forty-four acres of land in superficies, or less, bounded in front by the division line between the said ninth range, and the eighth range of the said Township of Stanfold, in rear by the division line between the said ninth range and the tenth range of the said Township of Stanfold, on one side to the north-east by the remainder of the said lot number six, and on the other side to the south-west, at two acres from the division line, between the said lot number six, and lot number seven, and joining Olivier LeBlanc, and without any guarantee to furnish the precise quantity or extent of the said land. To have and to hold the said lot of land and premises hereinbefore granted, bargained, and sold, or intended so to be, with their and every of their appurtenances unto and to the use of the said Bruneau Richard, purchaser, his heirs, and assigns for ever. This present sale and conveyance thus made, for and in consideration of the sum of twenty-seven pounds, and fifteen shillings, lawful current money of the Province of Canada; which said sum of money, the said Bruneau Richard, purchaser, for himself, his heirs, and assigns, doth hereby promise and undertake to pay the same, to the said Thomas Allen Stayner, his heirs or assigns, as follows, that is to say: the sum of six pounds, eighteen shillings and nine pence, currency, in or before the course of the month of August, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-five; an equal and like sum, in or before the course of the month of August, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-six; an equal and like sum in or before the course of the month of August, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven; and an equal and like sum for the last and final and complete payment of the said sum of twenty-seven pounds, and fifteen shillings, currency, in or before the course of the month of August, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight; prefixed terms; under pain, &c., and with legal interest, on the same, from the first day of the month of January last, payable at the end of each and every year; the first payment becoming payable the first day of the month of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty five. Doth hereby engage, promise, and oblige himself, the said purchaser, to pay the present deed, and to furnish immediately the said vendor, in his said quality and capacity, with a copy of the same, duly enregistered, wherever it is requisite, at his own costs and expenses. And for securing the payment of the said sum of twenty-seven pounds, and fifteen shillings, currency, and interest thereon as aforesaid, the said Bruneau Richard, purchaser, doth hereby mortgage and hypothecate especially, the above described lot of land and premises hereby sold, or intended so to be.

And for the due execution of these presents, the said parties in their respective qualities and capacities, have made election of their domiciles, at their several places of

abode, where, &c., notwithstanding, &c., promising, &c., obliging, &c., renouncing, &c.

Thus done and passed, at the office of Luc Michel Cressé, Notary, in the Village and Parish of Nicolet aforesaid, on the day, month, and year first above written, and the said vendor, in his said quality and capacity, hath signed with us, the said Notaries, and the said purchaser, hath said and declared he cannot write or sign his name, being illiterate, of that enquired after due reading.

(Signed,) G. L. MARLER,
GEO. DAVID, Notary, and
L. M. CRESSE, Notary.

A true copy from the original remaining of record in the office of the undersigned Notary.

(Signed,) L. M. CRESSE, N. P.

The terms of the two other Deeds of Sale by the said G. L. Marler, as Attorney, in favor of Joseph Tourigny, and of Simon Lafrance, are similar to those of the last above recited Deed of Sale.

*ON the thirteenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-four, before us, the undersigned Public Notaries, duly admitted and sworn, for that part of the Province of Canada, formerly constituting the Province of Lower Canada, residing at the Village and Parish of Nicolet, in Lower Canada, aforesaid:—

Personally came and appeared, Thomas Alexander Lambert, Esquire, residing at the Village and Parish of Bécancour, in the County of Nicolet, in the District of Three Rivers, acting in that behalf, in the name of, and as the duly constituted Attorney (by letter of Attorney, passed before Archibald Campbell and his colleague, Notaries Public, residing at the City of Quebec, in the said Province, bearing date the fifth day of the month of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-four) of Peter Patterson, Esquire, of the City of Quebec, in the County of Quebec, and District of Quebec, of the one part; and François Lafrance, farmer, residing in the Township of Stanfold, in the County of Drummond, in the said District of Three Rivers, of the other part; which said parties to these presents, have declared and acknowledged before us, the said Notaries, as follows, that is to say: the said Thomas Alexander Lambert, Esquire, acting as aforesaid, for the consideration hereinafter mentioned, hath granted, bargained, sold, and confirmed, and by these presents doth grant, bargain, sell, and confirm unto the said François Lafrance, his heirs and assigns, for ever, all that certain lot of land situate, lying, and being as follows: in the said Township of Stanfold, in the said County of Drummond, in the said District of Three Rivers, in the said Province, and commonly known and distinguished as a part of lot number fifteen of the ninth range of the said Township of Stanfold, containing five chains, and thirty links in front, or less, upon the depth of the said lot number fifteen, and forming altogether forty acres of land in superficies, or less; bounded in front by the division line between the said ninth range and the eighth range of the said Townships; in rear by the division line between the said ninth range and the tenth range of the said Township of Stanfold, joining on one side to the east to Charles Champagne, and on the other side to the west to Jean Marie Lefebvre, or his representatives.

And without any guarantee to furnish the precise measure or extent of the said land.

To have and to hold the said lot of land and premises, hereinbefore granted, bargained, and sold, or intended so

* This Deed was also originally drawn up in English, and laid before the Committee in that language.—W. B. L., Jr.

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to be, with their and every of their appurtenances, unto and to the use of the said François Lafrance, purchaser, his heirs and assigns, for ever.

This present sale and conveyance thus made, for and in consideration of the sum of twenty-five pounds, lawful current money of the Province of Canada, which said sum of money, the said François Lafrance, purchaser, for himself, his heirs and assigns, doth hereby promise and undertake to pay the same, for the said Peter Patterson, Esquire, his heirs and assigns, as follows, that is to say: the sum of six pounds, and five shillings currency, on or before the first day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-five; an equal and like sum, on or before the first day of November, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and forty-six; an equal and like sum, on or before the first day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven; and an equal and like sum, for the last, final, and complete payment of the said sum of twenty-five pounds currency, on or before the first day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight; prefixed terms; under pains, &c. And with legal interest on the same, from the date hereof, and payable at the end of each and every year, the first payment becoming payable the thirteenth day of the month of September, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-five.

Moreover, this present sale is thus made, subject to the following clauses, conditions, charges, reservations, and restrictions, that is to say; doth hereby the said Thomas Alexander Lambert, Esquire, acting as aforesaid, make reserve of all the pine and spruce timber, red and white, which may be on the said lot of land hereby sold, and the right of cutting, falling, and manufacturing of all such timber, at any time hereafter, with the right and privilege of cutting and making all sorts of paths, ways, and roads on the said lot of land, and on every part of the same, and of passing and repassing on the same on foot, and with every sort of vehicles or carriages, at all times, from this day, and for ever, for the cutting, manufacturing, and getting out of the said timber, and all such places as will be thought fit and proper to put and place all such timber, which will be cut and manufactured, either into logs, square timber, or otherwise, on the said lot of land, or elsewhere.

Moreover, doth hereby make reserve the said vendor acting as aforesaid, of all and every, the waters, water-courses, rivers, and rivulets, mill-sites, and mill privileges, ways, roads, and paths, which may be found on the said lot of land, and all such places as will be thought fit and proper for the building and erecting of mills and manufactures of all sorts, and all such extents of grounds as will be necessary for the same, without by the said purchaser having any right to build, or erect Mills or Manufactures of any sort, on the said lot of land, under pain of demolition thereof, and of all costs, expenses, damages, and interests which may result therefrom. Under the charges by the said purchaser, to get all and every the lines and boundaries of the said lot of land drawn, settled, and established, whenever it will be requisite and necessary, at his own costs and expenses, as well as to make, or to get made, all and every the useful and necessary ditches, drains, outlets, and fences, all round the said hereby sold lot of land, at his own costs and expenses, without by the said Peter Patterson, his heirs or assigns, being obliged to make, or give any *découvert*, or execute or fulfil any servitudes, *soit publiques ou mitoyennes*, for his unsold, or undisposed lots of land, and the whole without any diminution of the price or consideration hereinabove stipulated.

Doth hereby promise, engage, and oblige himself, the said purchaser, to pay the present deed, and to furnish immediately the said vendor, in his said quality and capacity, with a copy of the same, duly enregistered, wherever it is requisite and necessary, at his own cost and expenses.

And for securing the payment of the said sum of twenty-five pounds currency, and interest thereon as aforesaid, the said François Lafrance, purchaser, doth hereby mort-

gage and hypothecate especially, the above described lot of land and premises hereby sold, or intended so to be.

And for the due execution of these presents, the said parties, in their respective qualities and capacities, have made election of their domiciles at their said places of abode, Where, &c., Notwithstanding, &c., Promising, &c., Obliging, &c., Renouncing, &c.

Thus done and passed, at the said Township of Stanfold, at the dwelling-house of Pierre Richard, Tavern-keeper, on the day, month, and year first above written; and the said vendor, in his said quality and capacity, hath signed with us, said Notaries, and the said purchaser requested to sign, hath said and declared he cannot write nor sign his name, being illiterate, after due reading.

(Signed,) THOMAS A. LAMBERT.
L. M. CRESSE, N.P.,
GEORGE DAVID, N.P.

BEFORE the undersigned Public Notaries, residing at Quebec.

Came and appeared François Gilbert, of the Parish of Ancient Lorette, in the District of Quebec, school-master, who hath acknowledged and confessed to have sold, yielded, abandoned, transferred and made over, henceforth and forever, and doth promise to guarantee the same from all claims and hindrances generally whatsoever, unto Ambroise Morin, of the Township of Chester, in the County of Drummond, Yeoman, hereunto present and accepting thereof as purchaser, for himself, his heirs and assigns, forever, that is to say: the South half of lot number twenty-five, in the second range or concession of the Township of Chester, in the County of Drummond, containing about one hundred acres of land, more or less, with the ordinary allowance for roads, together with all its appurtenances and dependencies, whereof the said purchaser declares himself content and satisfied, having seen and visited the same; the said lot of land appertaining to the said vendor, who hath acquired the same from Thomas Allen Stayner, Esquire, under and by virtue of a deed executed before Mre. Young and his colleague, Notaries at Quebec, bearing date the fifth day of October, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-four, to whom the said land did belong, in the manner expressed in the said deed.

The said sale being so made, for and in consideration of the price and sum of fifty pounds currency, for and on account of which the said vendor doth acknowledge and confess to have received from the said purchaser, in current money, and before the execution of these presents, the sum of twelve pounds, ten shillings, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged; and as to the balance remaining due, the said purchaser doth oblige himself to pay the same to the said vendor, his heirs and assigns, in manner following, that is to say: the sum of twelve pounds, ten shillings, currency, in one year from this date; a like sum in two years from this date; and, finally, a like sum in three years from this date, with legal interest on the said sums, to be diminished in proportion to the payments made.

By means of these presents the said vendor doth abandon, yield, convey and make over, henceforth forever, to the said purchaser, all the right of property and all others generally whatsoever, which he may have or claim in the lot of land above sold, giving up the same for his advantage, to the end that he may be placed in good and valid possession thereof, by whom and in such manner as to right shall appertain.

And for the execution of these presents, the parties elect their irrevocable domiciles at their present abodes, Where &c., For Thus, &c., Whereof *Acte, &c.*

Done and passed at Quebec, in the office of Mre. F. L. Gauvreau, one of the said Notaries, under the number

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three thousand six hundred and sixty-seven, in the afternoon of the twenty-seventh day of June, one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, and the said vendor hath signed with us Notaries, the said purchaser having declared that he cannot write nor sign his name, on being requested so to do, these presents having first been duly read.

(Signed,) FRANCOIS GILBERT,
Schoolmaster.
E. LEGARE, Notary.
F. L. GAUVREAU, N.P.

True Copy of the minute remaining in my office.

(Signed,) F. L. GAUVREAU, N.P.

The following Deed was laid before the Committee by the Chairman, THOMAS FORTIER, Esquire :—

BEFORE the undersigned Public Notaries for the Province of Lower Canada, residing at Gentilly:

Came and appeared, Louis Massue, of the City of Quebec, Esquire, merchant, proprietor of the Township of Blandford, who by these presents hath sold, granted, yielded and made over, subject to the charges, clauses and conditions, reservations, *servitudes* and restrictions herein-after mentioned, with warranty against all claims and hindrances whatsoever, unto Sieur Antoine Marchand, residing in the said township of Blandford, Yeoman, here-unto present and accepting as purchaser, for himself, his heirs and assigns forever, that is to say: a land situate in the said Township of Blandford, in the District of Three Rivers, being the exact central third of the fourth lot in the tenth and eleventh ranges, containing three arpents and fifteen feet front on the whole depth of the said fourth lot in the tenth range, and on the whole depth in the eleventh range, between the road of the said eleventh range and the Bécancour river, or the stream which separates the main land from the peninsula, as the case may be; bounded as follows: at one end towards the north-west, by the front road of the lands in the tenth range, and at the other end to the south-east by the Bécancour river, or the stream as above mentioned, on one side to the north-east by the north-east third of the said fourth lot, and on the other side to the south-west by the south-west third of the said fourth lot, tenth and eleventh ranges, forming altogether, one hundred and five arpents in superficies.

It being well understood however, that the extent of the front as well as of the depth of the said land, shall not exceed the outside line of the said lot, and that the extent of the front, shall not in any case exceed the exact third of the front of the whole lot, as the said land now stands, and whereof the said purchaser declares himself content and satisfied, having been in possession of the same for the last eight years; to have and to hold to the said purchaser, his heirs and assigns, and to enjoy, alienate, and dispose of the same, as appertaining to him, for ever, for the price and on the conditions and stipulations herein contained, expressly agreed upon, by and between the said vendor and purchaser, for themselves, their heirs and assigns for ever, and to the performance of which, the said purchaser, for himself, his heirs and assigns, occupants of the said land, doth bind and oblige himself for ever. The said land appertaining to the said vendor, as forming part of a greater extent of land occupied by him, under various titles in the said township, and of all which the said purchaser declares himself to be fully satisfied.

The said sale being so made, for and in consideration of an annual, perpetual, and irredeemable ground-rent of one shilling currency, payable only after the redemption of the constituted rent hereinafter mentioned; and further for the price and sum of sixty-two pounds ten shillings currency, which the said purchaser, for himself, his heirs and assigns for ever, doth bind and oblige himself to pay to the said vendor, his heirs and assigns; which sum nevertheless, the

said purchaser may retain in his hands, so long as he shall think proper, on the following conditions, namely: that the said purchaser, for himself, his heirs and assigns, doth bind and oblige himself to pay the said vendor, who doth accept the same, the sum of twelve shillings and six pence currency, as an annual and perpetual constituted rent, during such time as the said purchaser shall personally hold the whole of the said land, and the first payment whereof shall be made on the first day of February next. And it is moreover expressly agreed by and between the parties for themselves, their heirs and assigns, for ever, that in the event of a transfer of property in, or mutation of, the said land or any part thereof by sale, surrender, exchange, inheritance, donation, or will, or under any other title whatsoever, the said constituted rent shall increase under such title, until it shall amount to a sum equal to the legal interest on the said capital sum, of seventy-two pounds ten shillings currency, in the following proportions, namely: 1st. On the first mutation which shall take place as aforesaid, to an annual and perpetual rent of twenty-five shillings currency, to commence from the day on which the last payment of the said rent preceding the said mutation, shall have become due and payable, and so on from year to year, until a new mutation shall take place; 2ndly. On the second mutation as aforesaid, an annual and perpetual rent of thirty-seven shillings and sixpence currency, to commence from the date on which the last payment of the said rent, preceding the said mutation, shall have become due and payable, and so on from year to year, until a new mutation; 3rdly. On the third mutation as aforesaid, an annual and perpetual rent of fifty shillings currency, to commence from the day on which the last payment of the said rent preceding the said mutation, shall have become due and payable, and so on from year to year, until a new mutation; and 4thly. and lastly, On the fourth mutation, an annual and perpetual rent of three pounds fifteen shillings currency, to commence from the day on which the last payment of the said rent, preceding the said mutation, shall have become due and payable, and so on from year to year, until full and perfect payment and reimbursement of the said capital sum of seventy-two pounds ten shillings currency. In consideration of which sum, the said purchaser hath by these presents created and constituted and promised to pay over, and make good to the said vendor, accepting thereof for himself, his heirs and assigns, the sum of three pounds ten shillings currency, as an annual and perpetual constituted rent, which the said purchaser binds and obliges himself to pay to them, conformably to the conditions aforesaid, until the reimbursement of the said capital sum of seventy-two pounds ten shillings currency; and in case the said land, or any part thereof, shall hereafter be sold to any community or party holding in mortmain, the said constituted rent shall under the said title, be wholly paid to the said vendor, his heirs and assigns, without regard to the restrictions above mentioned, and from year to year, until the redemption thereof.

And in order to secure the performance of the said stipulations contained in this deed, it is expressly agreed by and between the said parties, that on each mutation as aforesaid, the new purchaser or purchasers of the said land or any part thereof, shall within forty days from the date of each said mutation or alienation, show, exhibit, and furnish to the said vendor, his heirs and assigns, an authentic copy of the title or deed of acquisition, under which they may or shall claim to hold the said land or part thereof, under pain of paying to the said vendor, his heirs and assigns, by way of damages and interest, the sum of twelve pounds ten shillings currency, for each and every failure to show, exhibit, and furnish a copy of their titles or deeds of acquisition as aforesaid; and further after any such neglect or failure to show, exhibit, and furnish such copy as aforesaid, within the said period, and after the expiration thereof, the said vendor, his heirs and assigns, shall be thereafter entitled to exact the whole of the said constituted rent, without regard to the restrictions above mentioned.

It is further expressly agreed, that no division of the said land, shall operate as a division of the rights of the vendor, his heirs and assigns, and that the said vendor, his heirs and assigns for ever, shall be entitled to the right of pre-emption (*retrait*) of the whole or any part of land

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above sold, and the improvements thereon, over all and every such purchaser, under deed of sale, or alienation equivalent to sale, even in preference to the relatives by blood, (*parents lignagers*.) on the reimbursement by the said vendor, his heirs and assigns, to the said purchaser, of the price by him paid, with his true and lawful costs; provided however, that the said vendor shall exercise the said right of pre-emption, within six months from the above mentioned exhibition of the said title of acquisition of such purchaser. And it is further expressly agreed, by and between the said parties, that neither the said purchaser, his heirs and assigns, nor any of their successors whomsoever, in the possession of the said land or any part thereof, for ever, shall in any manner be entitled to construct any grist or saw mills on the said land, and they shall be held and obliged to cause all the grain which the said land shall yield, and which they shall be desirous of converting into flour, to be ground at such mill or mills, as shall appertain to the said vendor, his heirs and assigns, in the said Township of Blandford, or the neighboring parishes, on pain of paying to the said vendor, his heirs and assigns, the toll on the grain he shall have so carried to be ground elsewhere, which toll shall for ever consist of one fourteenth, as by law established, with regard to Banal Mills.

It is moreover expressly agreed that the said vendor, for himself, his heirs and assigns, reserve for themselves for ever, all rivers and streams, all mines, minerals, stone, slate, or lime-stone quarries on the said land, as well as the right of property to a piece of land, six arpents in superficies, fit and proper for constructing thereon one or more grist, saw, or other mills or manufactories whatsoever, together with a road leading thereto; for all which the said vendor, his heirs and assigns, shall not be required to pay any indemnification to the then holder, except the value of the clearings or improvements made on the said six arpents of land, according to the estimate of competent persons, chosen by the parties; and the said vendor, his heirs and assigns for ever, shall moreover have the right of diverting the course of such rivers or water-courses as may be found on the said land above sold, and to establish, open and maintain throughout the whole extent of the said land, every description of dams, dikes, canals, or water-courses generally whatsoever, in order to increase the quantity of water of all such streams, rivers, and water-courses on which the said vendor, his heirs and assigns shall erect such mills or manufactories, without any indemnification whatsoever. The aforesaid servitudes being so established in favor of the said vendor, his heirs and assigns for ever, in consideration of the said vendor's binding himself to erect and keep up one or more grist mills, so soon as there shall be a sufficient number of cultivated lands in the said townships, yielding a sufficient quantity of grain to keep one or more mills in operation. It is expressly agreed and understood by and between the said parties, that nothing herein contained shall give or be construed to vest in the said purchaser, any right of property or enjoyment, either private or in common, on or in any of the islands situate in the *Bécancour* River, opposite the said township, or in the rivers within the limits thereof, which the said vendor, with the express consent of the purchaser, reserves for himself, his heirs and assigns, as his own property, together with the right to the said vendor, his heirs and assigns, to pass to and fro on the lands situate on the banks of the said rivers, for the purpose of going to the said islands.

The said purchaser, his heirs and assigns, shall at all times hereafter, be required to keep up and maintain, according to custom and law, the public bridges and roads, and the front and by-roads, which by reason of such land or any part thereof, are required to be kept up and maintained; and the said purchaser, for himself, his heirs and assigns, as holder of the said land, further binds himself towards the said vendor, his heirs and assigns, to afford light and air to his neighbors (*donner du découvert*) as need shall be, and to make and keep up, in common with them, the requisite and necessary fences and ditches, on pain of all costs, damages and interest: the said vendor shall not however be bound on his part to perform any of the obligations above mentioned, towards

the said purchaser, his heirs and assigns, as holders of the said land.

The said vendor, for himself, his heirs and assigns for ever, reserves the right of cutting down, taking and carrying away from the said land, all timber useful for the construction of churches, mills, manufactories, and buildings intended for public use in the said township; and the said purchaser, for himself, his heirs and assigns, further binds himself to the fulfilment of all the clauses, charges, conditions and reservations mentioned in His Majesty's Letters Patent, granting the lands of the said township of Blandford, with which clauses, charges, conditions and reservations the said purchaser declares himself to be fully acquainted.

And lastly, the said vendor reserves to himself all the rights, charges, clauses and conditions reserved by His Majesty, in the said Township of Blandford, and mentioned in the said Letters Patent.

The said purchaser shall cause the said land to be measured and bounded throughout its whole length and breadth at his own cost, by a sworn surveyor, and shall furnish to the said vendor within months, a copy of the *procès-verbal* thereof, and also a copy of these presents immediately, both such copies being duly authenticated.

And by virtue of these presents, the said parties for themselves, their heirs and assigns, annul all promises of sale or other engagement whatsoever, which may have existed between them up to the date of this deed, which they declare to be according to their desire, the fulfilment of their said promises and engagements.

And for security of the capital of the price of sale, and the interest thereon, the ground rent and other several duties mentioned in this act, and for the full and entire performance of all and every the clauses, obligations, servitudes, charges and conditions above mentioned, the said purchaser hath hypothecated all his property, present and future, and especially and by special privilege the land above sold, nor shall the general and the special obligation in any wise derogate from, or impair the one or the other.

And for the execution of these presents, the parties have irrevocably elected their domiciles, to wit: the said vendor on the first lot of the first range of the said township, or in any other place which he may choose at his will, within the limits of the said Township of Blandford, and whereof public notice shall be given; and the said purchaser specially and irrevocably on the land above mentioned, where, &c., notwithstanding, &c. For thus, &c., promising, &c., obliging, &c., renouncing, &c.

Done and passed at Gentilly, in the office of M^{re}. Laurent Genest, one of the undersigned notaries, the eighth of June, 1851, in the afternoon. The said L^s. Massue hath signed, but the said Sieur Marchand, declares that he cannot sign his name, these presents being first duly read.

Signed on the minute remaining of record in the said office.

(Signed,) ^{his} ANT. ~~X~~ MARCHAND,
mark.

LS. MASSUE,
GAMELIN GAUCHER, Notary.

And the undersigned,
LS. GENEST, Notary.

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Extract and remarks laid before the Committee by
THOMAS FORTIER, Esquire:—

The following testimony proves fraud, disobedience of Her Majesty's commands, on the part of the bureaucracy who caused the country to groan so long beneath the despotism which they exercised over the people—the main cause of the troubles of 1837 and 1838:—

These heads of evidence are extracted from the inquiry conducted by a general commission, concerning Crown Lands and Emigration, set on foot 21st June, 1838, by His Excellency Lord Durham, High Commissioner and Governor General of British North America. The first witness is John Davidson, Esquire, one of the commissioners of Crown Lands for Lower Canada, who expresses himself thus:—"The leader of a township, having collected as many signatures to a petition as would make up the quantity that he required, (being for a whole township or 48,000 acres, 39 signatures of associates, and for any smaller quantity in a like proportion; no less than a quarter of a township having been applied for under this system.) lodged his application at the Governor's Office. It was then referred to the Executive Council. The grant was of 1,200 acres to each one of the body of applicants. I doubt whether any division ever took place. Each associate conveyed his 1,200 acres to the leader. These assignments were made for no pecuniary consideration. The whole was a plan devised for the purpose of eluding the instructions from the Home Government, under which no person could obtain a grant of more than 1,200 acres. The associates were persuaded to sign their names to a petition, not with any expectation of obtaining land, but on a promise of some small sum for their trouble. At the time of signing the petition, an agreement was signed by the parties (the original draft of which, it is said was prepared by the then Attorney General) by which each associate bound himself to convey to the leader, from 1000 to 1,100 acres, in consideration of the trouble and expense of procuring the survey and grant. This was however false. The conveyance was accordingly made, and afterwards the remaining 100 or 200 acres, were conveyed by the associates for one or two guineas, as the case might be, which was the real consideration for their share in the transaction! Several members of the Executive Council were leaders of townships under this system, and it was quite notorious, that forms of these agreements were printed, and publicly sold at the law-stationer's in Quebec. No application of this kind was ever refused by the Executive Council. As the matter involved some expense, no application was made without a previous assurance that it would be granted." Mr. Davidson refers the Commission to the report of a Committee of the House of Assembly, dated the 23rd February, 1821. This is the Report:—"Your Committee, unwilling to believe that the above-mentioned evasions of His Majesty's gracious instructions had been practised, with the knowledge, privity, or consent of His Majesty's servants, bound by their oaths, their honor, and their duty, to obey them, instituted a long and patient investigation into the origin of these abuses. They have been painfully, but irresistibly led to the conclusion, that they were fully within the knowledge of individuals in this colony, who possessed and abused His Majesty's confidence! The instruments by which this evasion was to be carried into effect, were devised by His Majesty's Attorney General for the time being, printed and publicly sold in the capital of this Province, and the principal and intermediate agent was His Majesty's late Assistant Surveyor General." "Of the substantial correctness of this report," says Mr. Davidson, "I have no doubt, from the high character of the gentleman who drew it." We must not forget that this gentleman was a bureaucrat of that day, and a man of honor, which was uncommon among the cabal.

Mr. Davidson goes on to state:—"The lands granted under this system of leaders and associates have not generally been settled. The conditions were to settle a family for every 1,200 acres, within two years, and within seven years, to plant and cultivate seven acres for every 100. None of these conditions were generally fulfilled. No steps were taken to secure the per-

formance of them, until the evil became so great, as to induce the Government to establish a Court of Escheats, to enforce the forfeiture of lands, in respect of which the conditions had not been performed; and I find by article 59 of the Royal Instructions, dated 1763, that the Surveyor General, or such other person as should be appointed by the Governor, was directed "once in every year, or oftener, as occasion should require, to inspect the state of grants of land made by the Governor, and make report thereof to the Governor, in writing, specifying whether the conditions contained therein, have or have not been complied with, and what progress has been made towards fulfilling the same." These instructions are never acted upon, but as far as my recollection serves me, Lord Dalhousie once directed Mr. Bouchette, the Surveyor General, to make a tour of inspection through the country, and report the state of the grants, but I do not know if any report was made on the subject. "The great objection," says Mr. Davidson, "to Clergy Reserves, upon the old plan, and even upon the present plan, is that the system opposes obstacles to communication, by leaving great masses of wild land between spots that have been settled; but this objection is not confined to the Clergy Reserve system, it applies generally, and more particularly to the large free grants which have been made, in exception to existing regulations. These grants have been suffered to remain, without any other roads than those which may have been cut through them at the public expense; no pains have been taken, even after such roads have been made, to afford sufficient facilities to settlers to keep them open, and the consequence has been, that after a few years, the roads have, in many instances, become impracticable. The circumstances which led to the opening of roads at the public expense, viz: the desire of settlers at a distance, to have an easy communication with the large towns, produced a series of complaints, which induced the Assembly of the Province to investigate the matter, and the Government, through its representatives, to adopt a measure with a view to the correction of the evil. That measure was the establishment of a Court of Escheats. This court was established to inquire into the fulfilment of the conditions, attached to grants of land, and upon inquest, and finding that the conditions had not been fulfilled, to declare the land forfeited to the Crown. Some inquests were held in the district of Quebec, which, owing to the non-observance of some technical proceeding, are still in abeyance. Others took place, relating to land in the district of St. Francis. The findings under these latter inquests, and the whole proceedings were quashed, on some point of form. This Court confiscated no land, being private property, to the benefit of the Crown; and was totally inoperative, as far as diminishing the evil, which it was intended to remedy. Its proceedings were set aside by the Court of King's Bench at Sherbrooke, as related to the inquests respecting lands in the District of St. Francis, and its proceedings at Quebec were suspended. The Court itself was by no means popular. It was considered unnecessary by the lawyers, who said that the existing laws of the country were sufficient, and that many of its provisions could not be legally carried into effect. When it was established, many persons of influence in the Province, including persons high in office, held lands, as to which the conditions had not been performed; and if the object of the Supreme Government in establishing this Court had been accomplished, such persons must have forfeited their grants. I conclude that excepting land which has been sold of late years, conditions of one sort or another have been attached to all grants, not excepting the grants of Seigniories, to which the obligation of concession was attached. There is a large quantity of land held in the Province under Letters Patent, of which the conditions have not been fulfilled, and which, therefore, legally speaking, the Crown is entitled to reserve; but it would appear reasonable that the Crown should adopt some mode of calling upon the parties, to fulfil the original conditions within some specified time, or to forfeit the land. This is just what would have been effected by the Court of Escheats, if it had been allowed to operate."

This was said in 1838. Twelve years have elapsed, and the conditions are still unfulfilled. The proprietors therefore, cannot expect that the Crown should appoint a further period of delay for their fulfilment.

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We will now take the heads of the evidence of James Hastings Kerr, Esquire, which is also very important:—

“The system of leaders and associates, or rather the practice, was disgraceful. The associates were generally persons residing in the United States, and frequently the leaders resided there also. These grants have ever since been a serious impediment to the settlement of the country, and are so still; for many of the large landholders refuse to sell at reasonable rates, trusting to the value of their lands being increased, by the settlements going on around. In some cases, a tract of wild land may lie between a back settlement and a road, as in the Townships of Tingwick, Halifax, Simpson, Wendover, and many others. In these cases the inhabitants are entirely cut off from the road, and cannot even make a road for themselves, without being liable to an action for trespass, besides which, the expense of making such a road, would of itself suffice to deter them. Similar inconveniences have arisen from the system of Crown and Clergy Reserves, which accompanied that of township leaders and associates. There remains in several townships which are partially settled, a considerable quantity of Clergy Reserve land, and of land ungranted by the Crown. The main obstacle, however, is private land remaining wild, inasmuch as the land of the Crown is open to purchase, which is not generally the case with that of private individuals, excepting at too exorbitant a price. So injurious is the existence of this quantity of wild land in the midst, or in the neighborhood of a settlement, that numerous persons after having incurred considerable expenses, built houses, barns, &c., have been driven to abandon their farms, with more than a hundred acres cleared. Such was the case, in the Township of Kingsey, situated in the most beautiful part of the district of Three Rivers. I have always been in favor of a tax on wild lands, that is unconceded lands, and I have always considered that unless a tax were imposed, the settlement of the country never could go on prosperously. It would be a tax, in the nature of a fine, with a view to the abatement of a nuisance. I think that at first it might be unpopular, but not generally, since many holders of wild lands perceive the advantages that would result therefrom; but after the working of such a tax had been experienced, I am of opinion, that it would become popular. I am also of opinion, that if the Crown should determine an uniform price for the remaining public lands, it would be expedient, in the event of the non-payment of the tax within some fixed period, say by the end of the second year, that the Crown should resume the land, paying to the grantee half the uniform price then established for Crown lands. The proceeds of the taxes should be employed in improvements, and in promoting settlements; and as some might prefer paying the tax to settling the land, I would compel them to sell their wild lands at the then (current) price of Crown lands. I wish to state, that I think it unfair that the Crown should, when they have so few remaining lots in the Townships, bordering on Nicolet, Bécancour, and Gentilly, persist in selling licenses to cut timber in these townships. The survey-posts are obliterated, and the lumbermen cut away, without the least regard to private property. The whole extent of land held by great owners, 103 in number, is 1,400,000 acres, of which quantity certainly 1,000,000 acres, are in a state of nature. No more than six of these proprietors are residents, thirteen of them, possessing I believe, 219,700 acres, are absentees.”

We should very improperly carry out the object which we have in view, if we omitted the evidence of Thomas A. Stayner, Esquire, Deputy Postmaster General of British North America, particularly as he acknowledges himself to be interested in the question of taxing the unconceded lands. “The large proportion of land,” says that gentleman, “which has become private property, and no longer under the control of the government, and yet remains in a wilderness state, operating as an impediment to the communication and to the settlement and improvement of the Province, is no doubt a very serious evil, which has kept this Province so long in the back ground, and prevented the development of its resources. I conceive that the primary step, in the formation of a general scheme for the actual settlement of the waste lands of the country, should be to reserve, or at all events, essentially to

diminish the impediments which it presents to any thing in the shape of improvement. In expressing an opinion of this nature, I am perhaps, advocating a view of the question which may expose me to the risk of suffering materially in my interests, through the application of the remedy, which it is probable will be tried by the government, with the design of abating the mischiefs arising out of the monopoly of large tracts of wild lands by individuals, inasmuch as I am the proprietor of about 50,000 acres of that description of land, in this Province; but the conviction has long been pressing on my mind, that I and other large holders were unwittingly illustrating the fable of the dog in the manger, and this not only in a direct sense, as regards the immediate profit or loss from the lands, but indirectly also, as the general interests of the Province must suffer through a mistaken or vicious system of managing the wilderness lands, which I look upon at present, as the chief staple of the country.” Mr. Stayner’s remedy is a tax upon the wild lands, of one half-penny per acre, to be employed in opening roads, in the settlement of European emigrants, Germans, Swiss, Scotch, Irish and English. The gentleman was too good a tory to admit French Canadians into the townships. But since then, it appears that he does concede lands to them, and that he would concede more, if his agent were more humane, and if his terms were more liberal.

It appeared by the evidence of Mr. Andrew Russell, who had been in the employment of government as a surveyor, since 1820, that he was well acquainted with the Township of Somerset, adjoining the Township of Nelson, that in 1814, 39,000 acres, being the entire quantity contained in the township, with the exception of the Crown and Clergy Reserves, were granted to the officers and privates of the Canadian Militia, and that it was then totally unsettled, but since that period a numerous population had settled there, and several large landowners claim to divide the township amongst them. Can the government of that day, have made grant upon grant? The question can be decided only by minute researches, made perhaps in vain, seeing that the business in the land offices was very ill conducted.

Here is the evidence of the Honorable Dominick Daly, Secretary and Registrar of the Province, and Member of the Executive Council:—

“I have had occasion to become acquainted with the evils which result to individuals and to the public, from the great extent of Crown lands which has become private property, and yet remains in a wild state. The Seigniors hold a quantity of land, which remains wild. A very general subject of complaint against the Seigniors, is the difficulty of obtaining further concessions of the wild seigniorial lands, upon reasonable terms. Some of them have commuted their seigniorial tenure, into free and common socage, under the Canada Tenures Act; whereby as to the conceded part of their seignories, they have escaped their seigniorial obligation, of conceding lands upon certain known conditions. I consider the adoption of some remedy for the evils in question, as very essential to the settlement and improvement of the province. The remedy which has suggested itself to my mind, is a tax on all wild lands, of so much an acre, except a certain quantity which might be exempted, and appended to each farm, to remain forest, as firewood, and for other purposes. In case of non-payment of the tax, a sufficient quantity of the land should be sold, or reserved at a settled value by the Government. The judicious application of the funds thus raised, in the opening of roads, would benefit the new settlements to a greater extent, than any other measure that at present occurs to me. The great proprietors not having fulfilled the conditions on which the wild lands were granted to them, such a measure would undoubtedly be justifiable, and in a legal sense, the Government has a right to assume all these lands.”

This is what R. Christie, Esquire, remarks in his Parliamentary and Political History of Lower Canada:—

“Large tracts of land in the Eastern Townships had been granted to various persons, in order to encourage set-

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tlements in that quarter, and it was at, and shortly previous to this period, (1802) that the first settlements were commenced there, under great disadvantages, for the want of roads of communication with Quebec, and Montreal. Many improvident grants were made to favorites and speculators, who allowed them to remain waste, until the toil and improvements of those actually settled in their neighborhood, should give them value. In several instances, the grantee of these tracts have disappeared, some by dying off, and others by leaving the province, while the lands granted have, in many parts, been occupied and improved by "squatters," to whom, however odious they are to the absentee proprietors, the province is chiefly indebted for the thriving settlements which at the present time present themselves to the tourist, in the Eastern Townships, known as the District of Saint Francis. Sir Robert Leath obtained in 1630, the grant of a great tract of land, which was named Caroline, but under that grant no settlement was made; and as Sir Robert Leath had not fulfilled the conditions on which he received his title, the same land was, in 1666, granted to Lord Clarendon and seven others, who organized a government on the most liberal principles."

It would have been a useless labor to adduce the evidence of other witnesses, on the same subject, being nothing but a repetition, with a few variations; the conclusion of which were uniform. I believe, as I always have believed, that the government has the right of resuming these lands.

Even had there been an utter absence of all subterfuge, had there been no disregard of oaths, no disobedience of superior orders, inasmuch as the conditions were not fulfilled, the Crown was free to resume its grants, for they were conditional, and more than half a century has passed since the date of the patents, and the lands are still waste, except those on which settlers have established themselves, trusting in good faith, that they were on lands belonging to the Crown. These are the settlers which it is now sought to expel. I do not conceive how these great proprietors can be entitled to further delay, even had they obtained their titles by just and legitimate means. But this is not now the question. The acquisition of these lands was effected by means of frauds and subterfuges, on account of which, not only the land should have been long since confiscated, but the proprietors and their confederates ought to have been prosecuted. The injury to the public and to the Crown, was of the gravest character. Did not the Crown resume the land granted to Sir Robert Leath? And are these great proprietors more British than the baronet? With respect to those who have acquired their lands by purchase, if there are really no conditions specified in their contracts, they have made no profit enough by their merchantable timber, to be enabled to pay one penny per acre, in order to repay to the province, the expenses incurred in making roads through their lands, and to assist in defraying those which must hereafter be incurred in opening new roads, which will increase the value of their property.

T. FORTIER.

Gentilly, 8th May, 1851.

Friday, 18th July, 1851.

THOMAS FORTIER, Esquire, in the Chair.

Thomas A. Lambert, Esquire, was called in and examined:—

1. What is your name, residence, profession, or rank?

Thomas Alexander Lambert; I reside at Bécancour, in the District of Three Rivers, C. E., and am a trader.

2. Have you had occasion to travel in, or over many of the Eastern Townships?

I have had occasion to travel through many of the townships referred to by your Committee, more particularly those of Stanfold, Somerset, Nelson, Maddington, Bulstrode, Aston, Blandford and Arthabaska.

3. In what state are the roads in those townships, and have the inhabitants ready means of communication, by which they may convey their produce to market?

The roads are in a very deplorable state at present, more particularly the one through the Township of Blandford, which is the only direct one to the principal townships referred to above, through the seigniories, and to the town of Three Rivers; the same being dangerous for either man or beast, as will be observed by the accompanying affidavits of persons who passed through with great difficulty some days past. The road is through a dead swamp, for some miles, and lower than the river Gentilly, so that the same is overflowed by upwards of two feet of water in many places; consequently the people from Stanfold, Somerset, Bulstrode, Arthabaska, &c., have to bring their produce round by Quebec, afterwards to be shipped for Montreal. A large quantity of ashes are manufactured in the townships, both pot and pearl, which cost a great deal of hardship and expense to get to a market, for want of a good road.

4. To what causes do you ascribe the want of the necessary roads, and the bad state of those which do exist?

The present Municipal law not working well in the townships, accounts in a great measure for the roads being neglected in the manner they are; I do not refer to the Blandford route here, as even supposing that the laws did work well, it would be almost impossible to keep it in good order, as no part along the bad places is settled, the land being useless.

5. Do you think that under the present road-law, the inhabitants can ever succeed in forming the necessary roads?

I do not.

6. Specify the roads which are most necessary to be made, repaired, or opened, in the Eastern Townships, to increase the facilities of communication between the different settlements, and give access, to form new ones?

In my opinion the road most required, would be one through the Crown lands in the Township of Maddington, where the soil is good, and which would shortly be the means of establishing this township, as already several lots are between, and clearances made, expecting that government will open a road through the same; this road being opened, will cause Bulstrode shortly to be settled along the River Bécancour, as only the river divides those townships; through Maddington the soil is good, as I have already observed, very little swamp, and no hills, so that in every respect it is the most advantageous place for a road to be opened, for the communication between those townships and Three Rivers, &c., and will cost far less than repairs to the Blandford route.

7. What place should you recommend to obtain, in the readiest and most effective manner, the roads which would facilitate the communication with the townships, and between them?

The road through the Township of Maddington, as above.

8. Have the goodness to state to the Committee, your opinion as to the causes which have operated to retard, or hinder the settlement of the townships?

My opinion is, that the want of good roads, the very high prices asked by proprietors who hold large tracts of land in those townships, are the reasons why the establishment of these fine townships have been retarded; many of

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the poor families who settled on those lands, thinking they belonged to government, after making clearances, buildings, &c., were obliged to leave the same, at the suit of the proprietors, after spending four or five years of their time for nothing, but the crops they raised. Fifteen and twenty shillings, are common prices asked for those lands, with as many reserves as seigniorial lands.

9. What is your opinion of the propriety or utility of a general tax, the proceeds of which should be applied exclusively to the opening and maintenance of roads?

Holders of wild lands should be taxed in the proportion to the quantity of lands they hold, at one penny per acre, which I think would be sufficient to keep roads through the townships in good order.

10. How would you levy such a tax, and what ought to be its amount?

As above.

11. Are you able to give the Committee a sight of any copy of a deed of sale and conveyance, by any proprietor of lands in the townships, to a purchaser?

I have no deed by me to lay before your Committee, but am aware of one passed by L. M. Cressé, of Nicolet, wherein I was the person acting as agent for Peter Paterson, Esquire, of Quebec, and according to his instructions had the same, with several others passed; the said deed is now before your Committee, which will explain the reserves, &c., in settling lands in those townships.

12. Are you able to give the Committee a sight of any copy of a deed of sale and conveyance by the agent for the Clergy Reserves to individuals?

No.

13. Being acquainted with the contents of those deeds of sale, do you believe that the conditions therein stipulated are obstacles to the settlement of those townships; and can you give the reasons why they are so?

I am of opinion that the stipulations, in many of the deeds of sale, are very much against the settling of those townships, as the reserves are too numerous, equal, if not more so, than the reserves in seigniories.

14. Is it within your knowledge that farmers have forsaken their farms in the Eastern Townships; and if so, state in what townships, and for what causes?

It is within my knowledge that several persons have been obliged to leave the lands they had opened in part of the Eastern Townships: in Blandford, because the soil was not fit for cultivation; some in Somerset were sued at Quebec by Mr. Paterson, and were obliged to leave the lands they had opened at great expense, being squatters; others in Stanfold have been obliged to leave in like manner, and several others are notified to leave lands in the said township, by the heirs Wilson, although they had been encouraged by Wm. Wilson, Esquire, of Quebec, to work on, that they should never be troubled; however, they have made many improvements, and are now ordered off.

Friday, 18th July, 1851.

THOMAS FORTIER, Esquire, in the Chair.

Louis Landry, Esquire, called in and examined:—

1. What is your name, residence, profession, or calling?

My name is Louis Landry; I reside at Bécancour, in the District of Three Rivers, and I am retired from business. I am a Lieutenant Colonel of Militia.

(The remaining questions, from 2 to 13 inclusive, are the same as those submitted to Mr. Racine.)

2. Yes, I have several times had occasion to travel through the Eastern Townships.

3. The roads are in a shocking state, from the Bécancour River to Gentilly; in fact they are so dangerous, that it is impossible to travel over them without running the risk of breaking your horse's legs. This will be proved by the affidavits I produce in support of my evidence, for the information of your Committee. This bad state of the roads, I must ascribe to the quality of the soil over which the present road in the Township of Blandford passes; and it is almost impossible to put it into good condition, without laying out an enormous sum of money; and after all, it would have to be done over again after a few years.

5. No, I do not.

6. I think that the best plan would be, to open a new road in the Township of Maddington, as the soil there is favorable, and the neighbouring lands are good, and in great part occupied and cultivated by the farmers. A great quantity of these lands, of superior quality, remain to be sold and cultivated. The greater part of the lands through which the road would pass, belongs to the Crown, and the distance which would have to be travelled over to reach the Quebec, Montreal, and Three Rivers markets, or to meet the steamboats, would be much shortened, and much less than that of all the other roads which might be opened or improved; this road would lead to the Parish of St. Gertrude and the Concession called St. Antoine; it would run between the lands already occupied, and greatly facilitate the increase of the settlements.

8. In my opinion it is the want of roads, and the tyrannical manner in which the large landholders act towards the unfortunate pioneers settled on those lands.

9. I think it would be expedient to tax the large landholders in the Townships, and to apply that tax to the opening of roads, or the repairing of such as require repairing and improving.

10. I cannot say how the tax might be levied; but I think that a tax of one penny per superficial arpent, would not be too heavy.

11. I cannot, as I have none in my possession.

12. I have not any such deeds, either.

13. I cannot therefore answer this last question.

14. Are you aware that farmers have given up their lands in the Eastern Townships; and if so, in what Townships, and what were their reasons for leaving?

It is well known that several persons in the Township of Blandford, have been obliged to abandon their lands there, because the soil was bad; and in other Townships, persons have been required, and obliged to do so, by the large landholders, who allowed them to improve the lands, and then drove off those who had made the improvements.

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AFFIDAVITS PRODUCED BY THE LAST WITNESS.

We, the undersigned, by our usual mark of a cross, after having been duly sworn upon the Holy Evangelists, do declare, that since the eighth instant, we have travelled over the road now opened in the Township of Blandford, leading from the Parish of Gentilly to the Bécancour River, in the said Township, and that in passing through the Township of Stanfold, and returning, we found the road in very bad order, dangerous for a distance of about seven or eight miles, and even perilous for a distance of three or four miles. I, Alexis Deshaies dit Tourigny, declares moreover, that I turned back with my wife, on the eleventh instant, and returned to the said Township of Stanfold, apprehending certain danger to ourselves and our vehicle on that road; that it is within my knowledge that many persons have done the same thing: that other persons have been stopped with their vehicles, some at the spot called the Domain, and others, at the said River Bécancour; the distance between the two places mentioned, being eleven miles, or thereabouts. I, Joseph Doucet, do affirm and declare, that I was unable to pass over the said road, on Saturday in last week, as well as several other persons. We declare, in short, that the lands bordering on the River Gentilly, through which the above mentioned road passes, are low, and often flooded by the waters of the said river.

(Signed,) ^{his} ALEXIS X DESHAIES
mark. DIT TOURIGNY,
^{his} JOSEPH X DOUCET.
mark.

THEOPHILE LETIECQ, } Witnesses.
P. PEPIN.

Bécancour, 14th July, 1851.

Affirmed before me, this fourteenth day of the month of July, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one.

(Signed,) P. PEPIN,
Commissioner appointed for receiving affidavits.

Bécancour, 14th July, 1851.

I, the undersigned, certify that the within named Alexis Deshaies dit Tourigny, and Joseph Doucet, are two respectable landholders of the Parish of Bécancour, concerning whose veracity there can be no doubt.

(Signed,) P. PEPIN, N.P.

Bécancour, 14th July, 1851.

I, the undersigned, by my usual mark of a cross, after having been duly sworn upon the Holy Evangelists, do declare, that I proceeded with my vehicle, as far as the place called the Domain, in the Township of Blandford, intending to go with my vehicle to the Township of Somerset: that having arrived at the said Domain, I was obliged there to leave my vehicle, and to proceed on foot, to the River Bécancour, because the road between those two places was in a very bad state, and even dangerous in certain places; and that during the descent, the road was even still worse, in consequence of the heavy rains of last week: and that I found, in places on the said road, as much as two feet of water. That I went on Wednesday, in last week, and came back on Saturday, in the same week: and in short, that the road by which I went and came back, is that which was opened by the Government, in the Township of Blandford. I declare moreover, that in returning, I saw animals stuck fast in the corduroy, in the middle of the road aforesaid, and that the drivers were

obliged to drive them in the ditches by the road-side, where they swam in water and mud.

(Signed,) ^{his} ALEXIS X RICHER.
mark.

THEOPHILE LETIECQ, } Witnesses.
P. PEPIN,

Sworn before me, this fourteenth of July, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one, at Bécancour.

(Signed,) P. PEPIN,
Commissioner for receiving affidavits.

I, the undersigned, certify that Mr. Alexis Richer, is a respectable farmer and landholder of the Parish of St. Gregory, concerning whose veracity there can be no doubt.

(Signed,) P. PEPIN, N.P.

Bécancour, 14th July, 1851.

I, the undersigned, by my usual mark of a cross, after having been duly sworn upon the Holy Evangelists, do declare, that I passed with Alexis Deshaies dit Tourigny, my husband, since the eighth of the present month, along the road now open in the Township of Blandford, from the Parish of Gentilly, to the River Bécancour; that the road is bad, and even dangerous in certain places; that the horse which drove us, sank in the said road, and went down in water and mud over his back; that I myself fell out of the carriage, in the middle of the road, commonly travelled, and opened by Government, and that in a "mud-hole," where I found no bottom, and out of which, I certainly could not have extricated myself, had it not been for the help of my husband, and of another person, being on the spot, who was driving our carriage.

(Signed,) ^{her} LUCIE X LEVASSEUR,
mark.

P. PEPIN, } Witnesses.
THEOPHILE LETIECQ.

Bécancour, 14th July, 1851.

Affirmed before me, this fourteenth day of the month of July, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one.

(Signed,) P. PEPIN,
Commissioner for receiving affidavits.

Bécancour, 14th July, 1851.

Mrs. Lucie Levasseur, is a respectable person, and worthy of belief.

(Signed,) P. PEPIN, N.P.

Bécancour, 14th July, 1851.

I, the undersigned, having been duly sworn on the Holy Evangelists, declare that I am well acquainted with that part of the Township of Maddington, which is situated between the rear of the Concession St. Antoine, in the Parish of St. Gertrude, and the River Bécancour; that the land is in that part, sufficiently elevated, and of a quality suitable for the opening of a road; that although there is not at present any carriage-way opened there, it is easier to pass through, than that which is opened in the Township of Blandford; that, in short, I am persuaded,

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that a road opened through Maddington, would be much more advantageous than the Blandford Road.

(Signed,) ALEXIS LEBLANC.

Bécancour, 14th July, 1851.

Affirmed before me, at Bécancour, this fourteenth day of the month of July, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one.

(Signed,) P. PEPIN,
Commissioner for receiving affidavits.

Mr. Alexis LeBlanc, who made the above declaration, is a respectable landholder in the Parish of Bécancour, and even one of the Councillors of the said Parish.

(Signed,) P. PEPIN, N.P.

Bécancour, 14th July, 1851.

Committee Room, 22nd July, 1851.

THOMAS FORTIER, Esquire, in the Chair.

The Reverend Mr. Nazaire A. Leclerc, Priest, Missionary at Lambton, in the Eastern Townships, called in and examined:—

(The same questions as those submitted to Mr. Racine.)

1. I have charge as a Missionary, of the religious service of the Townships of Lambton, Price, Aylmer, Dorset, Forsyth, and part of Winslow. I have resided in Lambton, on the banks of Lake St. Francis, since October, 1848. In 1845 and 1846, being Curate at St. François de la Nouvelle Beauce, I visited the Townships on several occasions.

2. I have visited several of the Townships, in the County of Megantic, and a few of those in the Counties of Sherbrooke and Drummond.

3. The main roads are, for the most part, in a very bad condition, particularly in Megantic; some are in a deplorable state, and one with which I am particularly acquainted, the Lambton Road, is dangerous nearly throughout its whole length of thirty miles. I may affirm that the inhabitants of the Townships which it intersects, cannot, without great difficulty and great loss of time, convey their produce by this road, to the market-towns.

4. To the present Municipal system, which does not work at all in the County of Megantic; and in respect of most of the main lines of road, I impute it to the too small number of settlers burthened with the maintenance, I might say, with the making of them. The Lambton Road, for instance, has never been completed; it is only opened, and although the Company, to which Government granted the Townships bordering on Lake St. Francis, has expended £1500, for the purpose of opening this road; the work really done on it is not worth more than the moderate sum of £500.

5. I am convinced that the present Road and Municipal Laws, which work imperfectly, or not at all, in most of the Seigniories, are by no means suited to the wants of the Townships.

6. The main lines of road, of which the need is most felt, which would conduce, not only to the progress of the Townships, but to the advantage of many of the Counties, bordering on the River, and which may be considered as interesting the public in general, are, for the County of Megantic: 1. The Lambton Road, which intersects the Townships of Tring, Forsyth, and Lambton, and ends at

Lake St. Francis. This road is 36 miles in length. If it were made, the number of settlers established on the fertile lands of the beautiful lake above-mentioned, would be doubled in the space of a few months. The overflowings of the population of the Counties of Dorchester, Bellechasse, and Quebec, instead of going forth, involuntary exiles, to solicit employment as men-servants and maid-servants, would hasten to make themselves a home in our fair forests. The absence of easy access to the Townships, is the main cause of the emigration to a foreign land which yearly takes place. The denizen of the country, is denied any and every means by which he might avail himself of the numerous resources contained in her loved bosom. The Canadian has received from native intelligence, courage, energy, and perseverance, qualities all which more than suffice to conquer the forest. It is much to be regretted, that men who have received so many advantages, should not employ them in the service of their native country. We are not to be surprised at this. They are not to be blamed. When the Canadian abandons the land of his forefathers, it is because he is banished from it.

The Canadian has sentiments too noble, too lofty, to quit, without a feeling of bitterness of deep regret, without a broken spirit, his fair country, his fellow-citizens, his friends, his parish. Let those who have been compelled by unfortunate and deplorable circumstances, to banish themselves from their country, judge by their own feelings, of those which rend the bosoms of their fellow-countrymen when driven to seek a foreign land.

In order to demonstrate that the absence of roads is a bar to the settlement of the Townships, and impels the Canadian to go and beg his bread elsewhere, I shall cite the following fact:—Last June, more than thirty inhabitants of the Counties of Dorchester, Bellechasse, and Quebec, penetrated, with the greatest difficulty, as far as Lambton. After a most painful march of several days, covered with mud, unable longer to bear up under the immense fatigue, and more dead than alive, their words at length met my ear, "Ah Sir, 'tis an unlucky star that brought us here! Better to die a hundred times, than to be buried like these wretched Township people! Worst of all, to get home, we must go back through these mud-holds, swamps, and torrents, from which we have barely escaped with life. We have long cherished the hope, that coming here, we should better our lot; our only wish was—to settle our children on good land, save them from the dock-yards, and keep them in Canada; but it would need courage greater than ours, to send our children here, to settle amidst these dangers." Here are so many settlers, who, themselves detesting the Townships, will deter from the same attempt, all others who ask them for information about these new settlements, so loudly praised by the advocates of the colonization of the Townships. These vigorous arms are lost to the country; for it has just come to my knowledge, that these poor disheartened people, with their families, have penetrated to the State of Maine.

The Reverend M. Provencher, Missionary in Tring, recently informed me that four families, within the limits of his mission, had abandoned their farms, intending to proceed to the Maine State. I shall, before concluding, resume this subject. 2. The Gosford Road, from St. Giles to the Township of Ham. This road has had no kind of repair, since it was first made; and is, therefore, in a truly deplorable condition; and the settlers in the Townships of Inverness, Halifax, Wolfstown, and Weedon, are too few in number, and too poor, to repair it. Accordingly, they have no ready access to a market. As to the other roads, which exist in the District of Three Rivers, I say nothing of them, referring the Committee to the answers given by Rev. M. Racine and by M. Arcand, whose knowledge of this subject is much superior to mine. When you are informed that many, or rather all the main-roads which intersect the Townships, are in the most deplorable state; you will perhaps answer, that in many of the Townships, government grants to persons willing to settle on the main lines of road, fifty acres of land, gratis, merely to secure their labour on the roads, and such objection would appear to be not wholly destitute of fairness

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and reason; but it will not be available to controvert what we, missionaries, have daily before our eyes. I would ask your Committee, whether it be possible that a few families, scattered here and there, along a road thirty-six miles and more in length, can construct and maintain such a road. Besides this, the poor settler, burthened with a family, has to clear a farm, covered with thick forest, and which will not yield him bare necessaries, till he has expended on it, fifteen or twenty months toilsome exertions; and can this poor fellow be expected, to devote his days to labour on the roads? Should he chance to be one of those who penetrate to the Townships, only by the aid of charity, which they find on their journey thither, will he not moreover be compelled to labor a considerable part of the year, for his neighbours, in order to avoid starvation. Let it not be supposed that I am now speaking of exceptions, I include in this description, at least a sixth of the settlers. Well then, can it be reasonably expected, that these unfortunate persons should devote even three or four days, to work upon the roads? Who will feed them and their families, even during this short period? It is with the strongest feeling, that I have to lay before your Committee, the state of destitution in certain families, settlers on the Lambton Road, in Tring, Forsyth, and Lambton. Last year, thirty families were under the deplorable necessity of subsisting on boiled herbs, raspberries, and bilberries, during great part of the summer. How many of them are unable at any time to attend our Churches, because they are entirely destitute of clothing? Can you, after that, expect much statute labor on the roads from them? Thirty or forty families, in rather better circumstances, are scattered along this main line of road, and they stand alone, therefore, burthened with the heavy charge of making and keeping up thirty or forty miles of road; and what is more, to encourage this little band to make such sacrifices, (it must be told,) half the land situate on the road, belongs to large proprietors, who look smilingly on the poor settler, wasting his strength in making their roads, and greatly adding to the value of their lands, now bearing the moderate price of twelve or fifteen shillings per acre.

7. It is in vain to hope that the main lines of road should be improved forthwith, unless Government comes to our assistance, and finishes the Lambton, Gosford, Blandford, and Shipton Roads. The sums disbursed for this purpose, would be beneficial, not only to the inhabitants of the Counties of Megantic, Sherbrooke, and Drummond, but also to those of the Counties of Bellechasse, Dorchester, Quebec, Nicolet, and Lotbinière.

8. Two principal causes have contributed to retard the settlement of the Townships:—

- 1st. The excessive price of the land.
- 2d. The absence of roads, or their bad condition.

In my opinion, the price of Government lands, which has recently been reduced to four shillings per acre, is still too high, in proportion to the means of the occupiers. They ought to be conceded on the same terms, as the lands upon the Saguenay, and those Township lands which lie next to the Seigniories, from Beauce downwards. Nevertheless, although some of these persons who occupy Government lands, are unable to fulfil the conditions stipulated in the deed of concession, they are to be envied, if we compare their lot with the lot of those settlers, who are established on lands belonging to large proprietors. The price of these latter, is far beyond that of the Crown Lands, and what is more, a grant of certain of these lands, cannot be obtained on any terms. It sometimes happens, that a settler who has labored three or four years on a farm, conceded to him by a large proprietor, is expelled from it by a second, who suddenly appears, and compels him to abandon the fruits of his arduous toil. An instance of this, occurred quite recently in the Township of Tring. As to the lands called Clergy Reserves, although the price of them is lower, yet the terms of concession render the acquisition as burthensome in the end.

9. It is very susceptible of proof, that the large landholders have not fulfilled all the conditions on which their lands were granted to them, and the injury resulting to the general interests of the country, can never be entirely repaired. The Legislature, however, having the power of imposing a tax on those landholders, may, by this means, make amends to the country, although only in a very slight degree.

This would be the most ready and efficient means of compelling them both to contribute their share to the work of road-making, and to concede their lands on less burthensome terms.

10. Such a tax, which ought not to exceed one penny, should be levied by Government, which might afterwards transfer the same power of levying it, to the municipalities. This light tax, which should be levied on none but wild lands, would yield at least £4000 annually; and if Government advanced a sum to be appropriated to the main roads above-mentioned, its amount in three or four years would be sufficient to repay such advance.

11. I am not able to lay before the Committee, any document of that kind.

12. Nor have I in my possession any Deed of Sale, executed by the agent for the Clergy Reserves.

13. I am not prepared to answer this question; but before closing my remarks, I shall take the liberty of adding a few observations on the condition of some of the Townships.

In certain localities, the poorer class is rather numerous. I would beg the Committee to devise some means of improving their condition. I must inform you, that when flour is at ten shillings at Quebec, it does not sell for less than five or six dollars in the more distant Townships. It is the same with all other articles, which are to be brought from a distant market; and this extreme dearness is produced, by the difficulties attending the carriage of the merchandise.

The hard-wood which mostly covers their lands, is almost useless to them as an article of commerce; and nothing short of necessity, can induce them to convert it into pot or pearl ash. I speak of those which are most remote from our cities; and it is easy to understand, that these usually profitable articles of commerce, yield them the very minutest portion of profit. In fact, they have to pay ten or twelve dollars for carriage; add to that, the time occupied in cutting the timber, in converting the ashes into salts, and the salts into pot or pearl ash; do you believe, that according to this calculation, their resources in the manufacture and sale of these articles, can be very considerable; and why? Because they have no roads. I am certain that not only the poor, but those also who are in easy circumstances, will long suffer poverty and inconvenience, if some speedy step be not taken for their relief. Moreover, many who have waited long and vainly for this relief, will at length abandon their lands, and seek a happier lot elsewhere. My prophecy is founded on the experience of the past. This summer, twelve families in Forsyth, have left their farms, and proceeded to the State of Maine. These instances of desertion, will surprise none but those who have never travelled through the trenches, which we call roads. As to those parties, who have often passed through them, and encountered the peril of life and limb, who have left in them the remains of their broken vehicles, they are not surprised that some lose heart at sight of them, and make haste to escape. Within five years, three horses have died on the Lambton Road, having sunk too deep in the mud-holes, to be drawn out from them.

I end my observations, by remarking to your Committee, that, if I have in my evidence dwelt particularly on those Townships, with the ecclesiastical duties of which I am charged, and on those situate on the line of the Lambton Road, it is for the plain reason, that those localities are

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more especially within the sphere of my knowledge; but I am convinced, that the great wants of our locality are felt, with few exceptions, all through the Eastern Townships.

COMMITTEE ROOM,
22nd July, 1850.

THOMAS FORTIER, Esquire, in the Chair.

Jean O. Arcand, Esquire, called before the Committee and examined:—

(The same Questions as those submitted to T. A. Lambert, Esquire.)

1. My name is Jean Olivier Arcand, and I have resided for the last three years at Lake Aylmer, in the Township of Garthly, County of Sherbrooke, where I am Government Agent for the settlement of the Crown Lands, in that part of the Eastern Townships, which is sometimes called "The Megantic and St. Francis Territory."

2. I have often had occasion to travel over the Eastern Townships in the Counties of Sherbrooke, Megantic, and Drummond.

3. In general, the Roads are in very bad condition. The Gosford Road, from St. Giles to Sherbrooke; the Craig and Lambton Roads, throughout their whole length; that leading from Inverness to Gentilly; the Arthabaska Road; that from Lingwick to Eaton; from Weedon to Dudswell, &c.—are in so bad a state, that it is uncommon to pass over them without some sinister accident, either to the vehicle, the horses, or the travellers themselves.

4-5. I ascribe the want of the necessary Roads to the want of the funds required to pay the cost of opening them, and the bad condition of these which we have, to the defects of the present Road system and law—with which we shall never succeed, not only in making the necessary Roads, but, even if made, in keeping them in repair.

6. The Roads which are most requisite to be completed, repaired, or opened out, are:—

1st. To be completed.—The Lambton Road, the Megantic, and the Gould and Weedon Roads, which are in the hands of the Land Company. I do not mention that of Gentilly *Savanne*, because, according to the evidence of many persons, it could not be kept in passable condition, even with an outlay of £5000. Moreover, it passes through sterile, unproductive lands, on which a settler would never make his pitch; therefore, it would fall to decay for want of inhabitants to keep it up. For the interest of the inhabitants of the hardwood lands, from Nelson to Wolfstown, north and south, and from Bulstrode to Leeds or Broughton, east and west, it would be more advisable to open Roads fifteen or eighteen miles apart, which might meet at right angles on the Melbourne Railroad—that is to say, one from Leeds to Nelson; one from Halifax to Stanfold, crossing part of Somerset; and one from Garthly to Bulstrode, crossing the eleventh range in Wolfstown. From either of these Roads, the inhabitants of the Townships might, in two or three hours, arrive at Quebec or Montreal, and, in the course of the ensuing night, any of the intermediate ports. In the winter, the *Savanne* Roads are, like all other Roads, good as soon as the frost sets in. I trust, then, that the inhabitants of Quebec and its vicinity, will make a common effort, and stir up a spirit of enterprise in their district. Unhappily for the settlement of this question, "*Iliacis intra muros peccatur et extra.*" Shall we suffer from a division equally fatal?

2d. To be repaired.—The Roads which ought to be repaired, are, emphatically, all throughout the Townships.

But I would invite the attention of the Committee more particularly to the Gosford and the Craig; that from Inverness to Somerset; that from Arthabaska to Warwick; and that, too, shall I say, from Sherbrooke to Shefford, on which, within the last fortnight, I was twenty times within an ace of breaking my neck on that road. I saw a waggon, with a load of eight hundred only, so sunk in the mire, that four spans of horses were unable to draw it out without unloading. On that Road, as on the whole length of the Gosford Road, are found the remains of horses and carts. These Roads, are, nevertheless, the only channels of communication with the cities, possessed by thirty or forty Townships, with a population of thirty or forty thousand souls.

3d. To be opened.—The Roads which require to be opened are, in my opinion, those which I have before particularized, "for the interest of the inhabitants of the hardwood lands;" another from Gould, in Lingwick, to Lake St. Francis; and another from Victoria, also to Lake St. Francis, as traced out by Mr. A. Wells, Surveyor, in 1849, by order of Government. For a better enumeration of the Roads required, I beg to refer the Committee to the recommendations made by the Missionaries in the Eastern Townships to this effect; for being dispersed over the whole extent of the country, which they travel over in every direction, they are better acquainted with its wants in every respect than I can be.

7. In order to succeed in obtaining the necessary Roads to facilitate the communications with these Townships readily and effectively, the Government must, in any case, lend a hand to the work.

1st. Either by executing the whole work at its own cost, which would be the most expeditious mode, but is, perhaps, beyond the reach of Government.

2d. Or by contributing its aid to a Road system, suited to the Townships, and by subscribing in proportion to the surveyed lands in this part of the Province, to any fund to be raised for the formation of Roads, or for the maintenance of those which already exist.

8. Many causes have contributed to retard the settlement of the Eastern Townships. The first is the system of favoritism, under which the English Government has, from the commencement of its rule in Canada, granted public lands to monopolists, without compelling them to settle them under the penalty of forfeiture. From 1793 to 1811, more than three millions of acres of public lands were thus thrown into the hands of about two hundred favorites, some of whom had from 60,000 to 80,000 acres each; and even the Governor, R. Shore Milnes, took nearly 70,000 as his share. Had he any serious intention of settling on them on retiring from his administration of the Government? At any rate he did not; and his conduct must have given the monopolists clearly to understand, that they had no disturbance to fear, as long as they had a Governor for an accomplice. From that time these gentlemen patiently trusted to time to increase the value of their lands; sedulously watching, however, for the chance of a good market; so long the colonists have been shut out from them, and these lands kept in a state of nature, have shut out the settlers from penetrating to the lands in rear. A shadow of policy veiled these transactions. The frontier was to be settled, it was said, by a belt of loyalists (the U. E. Loyalists of 1775), in order to prevent the Canadians from fraternising with the New England Rebels. "Blind and foolish policy," was the expression of Mr. Andrew Stuart, in 1823; "the junction of two races was a subject of apprehension, who had no common medium of communication by language; and to prevent such junction, men of the blood, language, manners and religion of the enemy were interposed. I predict that the first cry for separation from the Mother Country, which will be heard in Lower Canada, will rise there!" The election for the County of Sherbrooke, in 1850, has verified the prophecy of that great orator.

The second cause, which has retarded the settlement of the Township, is one which is still most seriously felt—it

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is the absence of the necessary Roads, and the bad condition of those which already exist. "Make good Roads" was also the expression of the great man above quoted; "make good Roads, and your wild lands will not long want industrious and contented settlers." "We should have been as well off fifty years ago," said an honest inhabitant of Shipton, "if we had had Roads, and the Townships of Lower Canada would have been in nothing behind those of Upper Canada."

9. I consider that a general tax, levied on Surveyed Lands belonging to Government, to the Clergy, and to private proprietors, in proportion to their extent (superficies), and applied exclusively to the opening and maintenance of Roads, is the only means of furnishing the Eastern Townships with those main lines of communication which the present Road-laws cannot give them. Where, indeed, could the funds be otherwise found for this purpose? I say a general tax, in order that none may have a right to complain—in order that, in the assessment of such a tax, there may not be the least appearance of partiality or preference towards any party.—I say "in proportion to their extent (or superficies)," because, were it based on the *value* of the lands, those who have sacrificed their strength and their means to settle the Townships would mainly bear the burden of the road tax, and be assessed according to their courage and their industry, while the indolent drone would come off cheaply. But being in proportion to the superficial extent, the Government, the Clergy, and the monopolists will bear at least three-fourths of the burden.

10. As to the levying of the tax, it should be a function of the Municipalities, and in the event of their neglecting it beyond a limited time, an officer should be appointed to direct, either personally or by his subalterns, the assessment proposed. Two or three *sols* per acre might be sufficient, as, supposing 5,000,000 acres to be the entire superficies of the Eastern Townships, three *sols* per acre would produce an annual revenue of £31,250. This sum might not, perhaps, meet all exigencies at first; but in ten years we should have good Roads throughout all the Townships.

11, 12, 13. I have not in my possession, and have never seen, any deeds of sale, granted by the large proprietors, or by the agents of the Clergy Reserves in the Eastern Townships; but I have heard many complaints on the subject.

14. Several farmers of the Townships of Warwick, Stanfold, Halifax, &c., have, within my knowledge, been compelled to quit their farms, because the proprietors refused to sell, or because they required an exorbitant price for their lands. Jean Jalbert, Hubert Normand, Narcisse Pepin, Louis Bourassa, Alexis Chardonnais, Joseph Charland, &c., are of the number, and these persons have taken lands within the limits of my agency.

The outline of a Road-law, applicable to the Eastern Townships, drawn up by Dr. Bouthillier, Member for St. Hyacinthe, and a considerable proprietor of lands in the Townships, has been put into my hands, and I approve of his plan. This is, to have a Grand-Voyer, appointed and paid by Government, and empowered to appoint one or several deputies in each county; for, in order to redeem the Eastern Townships from their present inferiority in road matters, to which they have been reduced by the apathy of the Municipal bodies, and the neglect and, too often, the perverseness of the inhabitants, a power is called for, which may combine an independent position with perfect unity of action. This it is impossible to attain, under the present Road system, of which we have a proof in the state of the Roads in that part of the Province, gradually falling from bad to worse for the last ten years.

As to the means of defraying the expense of the Roads, that is to say, both of original construction and of repairs, the tax suggested by him perfectly coincides with my proposition, in the answers above given to the Committee.

Finally, if it is desired that each county should be permitted to choose whether to be governed in Road matters, as now, by a Municipal body, or by a Grand-Voyer, as here proposed, I consider that it would be right to give such Grand-Voyer the power of detaching that part of the county deciding for his jurisdiction from the rest; but not less than three Townships to be a Road District, independent of the Municipality.

The Committee will, perhaps, allow me to add a few more suggestions on the subject submitted to them. The first has reference to the roads which, in their present state, are the greatest obstacle to the settlement of the Eastern Townships, either because now ones are not opened where they are necessary, or because those already opened are not kept in repair. In case, then, the Committee should present a Bill, founded on the result of their inquiry, I would suggest the insertion of a clause enacting that all roads in the Eastern Townships, whether opened by Government or otherwise, as a general outlet for several Townships, and which have not yet been established by law, shall, from and after the passing of the Act, and without the necessity of a *procès-verbal* or a bye-law for that purpose, be repaired, closed or kept up by all the proprietors or occupiers of lands crossed by such roads, either on their front or otherwise, if such roads have not yet been so repaired, closed, or kept up; and if the said roads are considered as bye-roads from one range to another, that they shall be repaired, closed or kept up by all the proprietors or occupiers of land on each side of such roads for the distance of one mile, and the bridges, &c.

But any effort which the Committee may make, however praiseworthy, will be of no avail towards advancing the progress of the settlement of the Townships of Eastern Canada, if some radical reform does not take place in the Crown Lands Department; at all events, in so far as regards that part of the Province. Far from improving that office, by abolishing the office of Assistant Commissioner, its difficulties have been multiplied. The chief clerk in the office at Montreal can do nothing without the authority of the Chief Commissioner, who resides at Toronto, and yet the general complaint is that he returns the same stereotyped answer to every letter addressed to him, viz: "that he acknowledges the receipt thereof, and promises to give the subject due attention." From the length of time which elapses before he gets an answer from Toronto, great delay must necessarily occur before he can give the subject that attention. If the Chief of the Department in Eastern Canada had the power to act independently in his section, business would be transacted with greater correctness and expedition; for it is absurd that one should be obliged to consult an officer (however meritorious he may be) who is only acquainted with Upper Canada, touching matters which regard the lands of Lower Canada. It is tantamount to expressing a desire that justice be done to Upper Canada, and I speak from the experience acquired by me in my capacity of "Government Agent for the settlement of the Crown Lands in the Eastern Townships."

COMMITTEE ROOM,
22nd July, 1851.

THOMAS FORTIER, Esquire, in the Chair.

Mr. John Hume, was called in and examined:—

(The same questions as submitted to T. A. Lambert.)

John Hume; I reside in the Township of Leeds, in the County of Megantic; I am a farmer, and also, although by a very recent appointment, agent for the sale of Crown Lands and Clergy Reserves, for the Western Townships in that County.

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2. Having resided for upwards of twenty-five years in the County of Megantic, I have had frequent occasion to travel in and over most of the Townships of that County, and being employed some years ago, as one of the Inspectors of Clergy Reserves, for the Townships of Leeds, Nelson, Inverness, Halifax, Ireland, Thetford, Broughton, Tring, Shenly, and Dorset, (all of which Townships are situated in Megantic); I had occasion to pass over the unsettled as well as the settled parts of these Townships, and to remark particularly the actual state of the settlements therein.

3. The roads in these Townships are universally in a most deplorable condition. On many of the streams which cross them, there are either no bridges at all, or they are in such a state as renders it extremely dangerous to cross them, and from these causes, the means of communication, by which the inhabitants convey their produce to market, are difficult, tedious, and dangerous.

4. The causes to which I ascribe both the want of the necessary roads, and the bad state of those which do exist, to the want of Government aid, and to the apathy with which every successive administration have regarded the settlement and prosperity of the Eastern Townships: to the utter inefficiency of the present and previous Municipal Acts and Road Law; and to the utter inability of the inhabitants either to open new roads, or to put in a proper state of repair those which already exist, as they have suffered much from frequent failure, within the last few years, of both their wheat and potatoe crops, and have, moreover, to contend with all the difficulties incidental to the settlement of a new country.

5. I do not think that the inhabitants, under the present Road Law, can ever succeed in forming the necessary roads.

6. The roads which are most necessary to be made and repaired, in the Townships I have already mentioned, are:—

1st. The Craig Road.—This road runs through the Townships of Leeds, Inverness, Ireland and Halifax, in the County of Megantic, and is in a very bad state of repair, and in some places almost impassable. The bridges on the streams which cross the road are nearly all either broken down or extremely dangerous to cross; in addition to this, the road has originally in many instances been run over the summits of steep hills, which would require to be avoided in order to render the communication easy thereon. These alterations, and the repairing of the road, and building the necessary bridges thereon, would require an outlay which, from the causes I have mentioned, would be far beyond the means of the inhabitants.

2dly. The Lambton Road.—This road leads through the Townships of Tring, Forsyth, and Lambton, and some other Townships are in its immediate vicinity. This road is also in a very bad state; and the inhabitants thereon, especially those in Forsyth and Lambton, have suffered much hardship and experienced great inconvenience from its almost impassable state.

3dly. The Gosford Road.—This road runs through the Townships of Nelson, Inverness, Halifax, and Wolfstown, and some parts of it are also in a very bad state of repair; but the outlay required to make it a good road would be small when compared with what would be required for either the Craig or Lambton Roads.

The road that would require to be opened, to increase the facilities of communication between the different Townships I have spoken of, would be a road leading from the Craig Road, in the Township of Leeds, to the Lambton Road, in the Township of Tring. If this road were opened, it would not only increase the facilities of communication, but would give access to an immense extent of wild lands, of excellent quality, in the rear of the Township of Leeds, and in the Townships of Thet-

ford, Broughton, and Tring, which the want of such a road prevents from being occupied.

7. The plan that I should recommend, to obtain in the readiest and most effective manner, the roads that I have spoken of, and others equally wanted in other localities, would be:—

1st. That the Government should grant a certain sum yearly to open new roads, and to repair those leading ones which are in an impassable state, and where the putting of them into a proper state of repair would be excessively burthensome to the inhabitants; and that this sum should be expended in the different localities in proportion to the length of the road to be repaired therein, or of the outlay required; by this means a part of each road would be made each year. The young men in the different localities or adjoining parishes, who now leave the Province to earn money, would each year be employed at home in the construction of these roads, and be also induced and furnished with the means to purchase lands in those Townships to which those roads so made or repaired would give such increased facilities of communication; and

2dly. Should the Government not be disposed to grant any or a sufficient sum for these purposes, I would recommend that the necessary amount required should be raised by taxation by Township Municipalities, and that these Municipalities should impose these taxes, not by a rate levied upon the value of real estate, but upon its superficial extent,—provision being made in any Act creating such Municipalities for the just assessments of *emplacemens*, Mills, or other real property, where the value of such property was not duly proportioned to the extent of land attached.

8. I am of opinion that the causes which have operated to retard or hinder the settlement of the Townships are, first and chiefly, the want of good roads—the bad state of the roads which already exist retards the settlement of the lands in their vicinity—and the want of roads of any kind through the unsettled portion of the Townships, absolutely prevents the settlement thereof. Another cause is the great blocks of land held by absentee proprietors; the price demanded by the proprietors of these lands is generally much higher than the Government price. It is more than the land is worth, and much more than the settler can ever expect to be able to pay. In some of the Townships, wild lands have been sold as high as 20s. per acre; in others, 10s.; and it is very seldom that the price demanded is less than 7s. 6d. per acre. As these proprietors, generally speaking, have never contributed any thing towards the amelioration of the roads, in the vicinity of their lands; their value has been augmented, at the expense of the industry of the actual settler, who, should he be desirous of purchasing any of these lands for his rising family, will be obliged to pay an exorbitant price for the land that has been rendered valuable solely by his own exertions. In many cases also, the proprietors of these lands are unknown, and the intending settler, even if he should be willing to pay an extravagant price for land he may be desirous of settling upon, does not know where to find the owner.

Scattered throughout these Townships, there are also many Militia and Pensioners' grants, and lots granted on quit-rent, which have either been abandoned, or have never been settled upon; and as the original locatees are generally either dead or absent from the Province, and as the Government has taken no steps to resume possession of these lands, of course no title of any kind can be procured by persons who would be desirous of purchasing them; these causes have greatly increased the practice of what is termed squatting, or the unauthorized occupation of lands, and in some Townships, the number of persons who are settled upon land without any title whatever, bears a large proportion to those who have titles. It is impossible to speak too strongly of the evils which arise from the system of unauthorized occupation of lands. The squatters, as they are termed, are generally of the poorest class, and as many of them have no prospect, and all of them no

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certainty of becoming proprietors of the soil they occupy, they take no pains or interest either in the making or maintaining of roads, the proper cultivation of the soil, or the erection of the necessary buildings and fences; their only care being to get as much for the present, as the land will produce, without any reference to the future. The clearances made by squatters, therefore, are generally from over-cropping when first cleared, run out, and exhausted, they are not sufficiently fenced, and their buildings are neither commodious nor comfortable. As claims to the same lot are often made by different parties, disputes frequently occur, which become a fruitful source of discord and litigation.

Another cause which, in my opinion, has operated to retard the settlement of the Townships, is the want of good Municipal institutions, and road-laws. In the County of Megantic, the present, as well as the previous Municipal Acts have been entirely in-operative, and within the whole extent of the County, there are not at present any road officers, nor any means by which the inhabitants can get new roads legally opened, or be compelled to keep those which already exist, in a proper state of repair. Indeed the roads generally, have been much more neglected since the first establishment of Municipal institutions, than they were previously. In my opinion, formed from what I know of the views and wishes of the inhabitants of the Townships, no Municipal institutions will give general satisfaction, or be likely to be put into operation, unless the act establishing them is first as simple and as little complicated as possible, in order that it may be easily understood, and readily put into operation, by a class of people, many of whom are but little accustomed to the transaction of public business.

2dly. That the Act should establish Township instead of County Municipalities.

That it should give to each Council the power of taxing, not by the real value, but by the superficial extent of the whole of the lands within each Municipality. That it should give to each Council, the power of selling, without judgment being first obtained from any Court, part of any lot of land, when the taxes had not been paid, say for three years; in those cases where the proprietor was unknown, or where he resided beyond the jurisdiction of the Circuit Court within the limits of which, the Municipality might be situated.

9. I am decidedly of opinion that a general land tax, the proceeds of which, should be applied to the opening and maintenance of roads, is the only method by which good roads can be either made or maintained; and I would be in favor of imposing such a tax for the above purpose, even should the Government be disposed to grant a sum or sums of money, in aid of the principal roads throughout the County.

10. I would levy such a tax as I have spoken of in my answers to the preceding questions, through and by means of a Township Municipal Council; and I would levy it in the manner I have already twice spoken of, that is, on the superficial extent. And I am of opinion that it ought to be levied on Crown Lands, and on Clergy Reserves, as well as on the lands held by private individuals; and more particularly should it be levied on Crown and Clergy lands. Should it be the determination of the Legislature not to make any grants for the amelioration of the roads in the Eastern Townships, the amount of such a tax ought, in my opinion, to be about a penny per acre; such a tax would not bear heavy on the settler, and as a Township contains about 60,000 acres of land, it would produce, if all the lands were taxed, the sum of two hundred and fifty pounds annually for each Township, a sum which, if judiciously expended, would in a short time make considerable improvements on the roads. This sum might not however be sufficient, if new roads required to be opened, Each Municipal Council might therefore have the power to levy a tax of one penny halfpenny per acre, which would produce the sum of three hundred and seventy-five pounds annually, for each Township.

11. I cannot give the Committee a sight of any copy of a Deed of Sale and Conveyance, by any proprietor of lands in the Township to a purchaser, but I have seen and read a number of such deeds.

12. The local agent for the sale of Clergy Reserves, does not give the purchaser of these Reserves, any Deed of Sale at the time of his purchase, but receipts for the payment of the first, and subsequent instalments; when the instalments are all paid, the purchaser gets a Patent for the lands he has purchased. The conditions of the sale are set forth in the regulations for the sale of these Reserves.

13. With reference to the Deeds of Sale by any proprietors of lands in the Townships to purchasers, none of the deeds that I have seen, contained any unusual conditions that might be considered an obstacle to the settlement of the Townships, further than that the price for which the land was sold, might in many instances, be higher than it was really worth. As to the sale of Clergy Reserves, I may state, that in 1843 and 1844, most of these Reserves were valued by Inspectors, appointed by the Government for that purpose. In the instructions given to these Inspectors, they were directed to value these lands, reference being had to the price of Crown Lands, which in Lower Canada, was at that time, six shillings per acre. When the lands were of an inferior quality, they were directed to value them at any price whatever, that they might consider them worth. The valuation of these lands in many cases, both in Lower and Upper Canada, having been considered too low, their sale was for some time suspended, and afterwards, when they were open for sale, the local agents were instructed not to sell any of these lands at less than six shillings per acre. When the price of Crown Lands in Lower Canada, was reduced to four shillings per acre, the agents were instructed to sell the Clergy Reserves at that price, provided they had not been valued higher by the Inspectors, but in those cases where they had been valued higher than four shillings per acre, then they were to be sold at the valuation of the Inspectors.

The conditions upon which the Clergy Reserves are sold, are as follows:—

One-tenth of the price per acre, at which the land is sold, is to be paid at the time of the sale, and the remainder in nine equal and annual instalments, with interest upon each instalment as it becomes due. In addition to the amount of the price per acre, the purchaser has to pay, at the time he pays his first instalment, twenty-five shillings for inspection, if it be a lot of 200 acres, and if he has previously occupied it, he has also to pay a rent for the time he has occupied it, which rent is as follows:—

For the first term of seven years, twenty-five shillings per year.

For the second term of seven years, fifty shillings per year.

For the third term of seven years, seventy-five shillings per year.

In many cases, in the County of Megantic, these lands have been occupied for the last sixteen years. If then, an individual who has occupied for that time, a lot of 200 acres, which has been valued by the Inspectors at six shillings per acre, purchases it, he will to have pay at the time of the sale,

To repay the cost of Inspection,.....	£1 5 0
For the first seven years, 25s. per year,	8 15 0
For the second seven years, 50s. per year,.....	17 10 0
For the two last years, 75s. per year,...	7 10 0
1st Instalment,.....	6 0 0
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And nine annual instalments of six pounds each, with interest, until paid, making altogether, the sum of ninety-five pounds, exclusive of Interest, which he has to pay for 200 acres of land; in cases where the rent amounts to a large sum, the agent may add it to the principal, to be paid by Instalments; but in that case, the purchaser has to pay two instalments instead of one, at the time of the sale. There can be no doubt but that these conditions are extremely hard for the individual who may have been in the unauthorized occupation of a Clergy Reserve, for any length of time.

14. I have known several persons, in the Townships of Inverness and Leeds, who have sold their farms, and left the Townships; but I cannot pretend to assign a general cause for their leaving, further than that they expected to better their condition by doing so.

• Having taken communication of a project put into my hands by Dr. Boutillier, I am of opinion that any Act based upon that project, would not succeed in the Townships, neither would it give general satisfaction, for which opinion, I assign the following reasons:—

1st. Because it would establish two separate systems for the opening and maintenance of roads in the Townships, viz.: that of the Grand-Voyer, and his deputies; and that of the Municipalities. The expense of which, saving the salary of the Grand-Voyer, would have to be defrayed by the people.

2d. Because it would take the direction of opening new roads, from the Municipalities, and vest it in the Grand-Voyer, who, being completely irresponsible to the inhabitants, might exercise that power in an arbitrary, or partial manner.

3d. Because it would not answer the end proposed, viz.: that of compelling the inhabitants to open roads when there might be an unwillingness on their part to do so, as the Grand-Voyer can only take action upon a petition from the inhabitants, because the soundest policy would be, not to force a law upon the inhabitants, but to endeavour to frame one that would be acceptable to them.

4th. Because it would be extremely difficult to make the distinction of Provincial, Municipal, and Township Roads; as a road might be considered to be at the same time, all the three.

5th. Because the proposed tax of so much per superficial acre, not being levied by the inhabitants themselves, through their Municipal Council, would be distasteful to them.

6th. Because the amount of the tax would be entirely at the disposal of the Grand-Voyer.

7th. Because it seeks to impose two different taxes: one on the superficial extent, and another on the value of real estate.

COMMITTEE ROOM,

Friday, 1st August, 1851.

THOMAS FORTIER, Esquire, in the Chair.

Mr. Charles Héon, was called in and examined;—

(Questions from 1 to 14, inclusive, are the same as were submitted to Mr. Lambert.)

1. My name is Charles Héon; and I have been a farmer in the Township of Blandford for twenty-six years. I am a Justice of the Peace at that place.

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2. I have frequently had opportunities of visiting the Townships of Stanfold, Bulstrode, Arthabaska, Warwick, Chester, Somerset, Blandford, and Maddington, and I am thoroughly acquainted with every one of those Townships.

3. The old roads are almost impassable, and thus become the very means of rendering communication with the markets of the Towns of Three Rivers, Quebec and Montreal almost impracticable; and there is no doubt that if something is not done to repair and improve the roads, all communication will be entirely put a stop to. The road through Blandford, which is the only outlet from the Townships I have just mentioned, is in a bad condition; and it would be desirable to take steps for the renovation of this road, which is at present altogether abandoned. If this road were repaired, it would be the most convenient means of communication for the inhabitants of these Townships.

4. I think it is owing to the want of the means of keeping them in a good state of repair. The Government for a long time past, has done nothing towards the improvement of these roads, and the inhabitants of these localities are too poor to support the expense which would have to be incurred, to preserve them in good order. It is moreover certain, that under the existing road-laws, it will be impossible to carry out any thing: these laws work badly, and will always work badly, until they are altered or amended. I also attribute the present bad condition of the roads to the want of draining, for by means of good drains and ditches, on each side of these roads, the centre part of them would be kept more dry, and as a matter of course, more firm.

5. I have replied to this question, in my fourth answer

6. I can only speak as to the Townships above mentioned; and as I have just stated, the Blandford Road would undoubtedly be the most convenient and direct means of communication, if it were put in a complete state of repair. Since the formation of this road, it has not been either repaired or improved. I have, on many occasions, travelled on it, for a great number of years, and I can assert with confidence that only 35 arpents of this road are really bad, and that it would be an easy matter to repair and improve that part: moreover, I may state that it is only within about the last four years that it has been in an impassable condition; before that time, no inundation ever took place so long as the ditches were sufficient to permit the water to run off. I live at about an equal distance from the two roads from Blandford and Maddington, so that it is a matter of small moment to me, which of the two roads is repaired or improved; but such is not the case with the population of the hard-wood lands, to whom the Blandford Road would be the most convenient, for the Maddington Road would increase the distance they would have to travel by about six leagues.

7. I think it would be advantageous to impose a tax of two or three halfpence for each superficial acre, on all wild lands; but I am not prepared to advise as to who should have the disposal of the income to be derived from that tax.

8. Most undoubtedly to the miserable condition of the roads at present existing, and the want of easy means of communication with the banks of the river; and it is not needful to look further for the main cause of the emigration which is taking place continually every year from this country to the United States; if there were good roads in the Townships, they would be very speedily settled, and numbers of farmers would emigrate to these localities, where abundance of good land can be had.

9-10. I can give no fuller answer than the one I have given to the 7th question, submitted to me by your Committee, but I may add that the system of taxation, would be of great advantage to these Townships, which would possess, by this means, a fund for the repair, maintenance,

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and opening up of roads in that part of the Province. I am moreover of opinion, that it would be necessary to establish turnpikes, for otherwise it would be always difficult to maintain the roads in good repair.

11. Yes, it is in my power to lay before the Committee, the copy of a deed of sale, made by the late Mr. Turgeon in favor of Jacques Dion.

12. I am not aware of any, nor do I possess any.

13. I can assert positively, that the vexatious conditions imposed in these deeds, are really one of the serious impediments to the establishment and settlement of the Eastern Townships.

14. I know that many persons have left the Townships, owing to the want of communications, and the hard and vexatious terms imposed by the large proprietors, upon the purchasers of lands. I can point out, in Maddington, François Mathieu, Louis Vézina, Henri Brisard, Joseph Légaré, who have abandoned their lands on these accounts; in the other Townships there are others, but I cannot at this moment call their names to mind.

15. How many turnpikes would you advise to be erected on the Blandford Road? what toll would you advise to levy? and what annual revenue do you think these turnpikes would produce?

I think that one turnpike would suffice upon this road, which should be erected on that part of the road, which lies near the river Bécancour, or the St. Louis Chapel, so that no person could travel upon the road, without being obliged to pay; and I am of opinion, that a toll of 3d. would not be too much to be levied; and from what I know of the number of vehicles travelling on this road, we should possess an income of about £130, supposing that on the average, thirty vehicles passes the gate every day, and I am convinced that a much greater number of carriages actually pass every day. If the road were in good order, it is certain that double the present number of vehicles would travel on it, because its present bad condition prevents a great many from making use of it. If the road were repaired and improved, there would be more traffic, a greater number of travellers, and consequently the income from the turnpikes would be increased. I can assert positively, that all the inhabitants of our Townships are anxious for the erection of a turnpike upon this road, and that the revenue arising therefrom, should be expended in its maintenance and improvement.

16. What is the distance between the two places, on which roads might be made in Blandford and Maddington?

The distance between the Blandford and Maddington Roads, is about two leagues and a half; but the cross roads which join the one to the other, are about three leagues in length, owing to the winding course they take.

17. When the river Gentilly is swelled by the rains, and the melting of the snow, do its waters inundate the savanne over which the Blandford Road now passes?

The waters of the river Gentilly, at the breaking up of the ice in the spring, spread to the distance of about half an arpent at most, at the south extremity of the Blandford Road; but it is certain that this is owing to the bad state of the drains, for as long as these latter remained in good order, I do not remember that the waters of the Gentilly river ever inundated this road; as long as the road and its drains continued in good condition, peopled travelled on it conveniently; I have done so myself during the spring, at the period of the overflow of the river Gentilly, and in no place did it extend so far as the road.

18. Has not the Government disposed of nearly all the lots in its possession in the Township of Blandford, and if not, how many still remain unsold?

I think the Government has fourteen lots more; the remainder were granted to favorites of the former administration.

19. Does not the Government still hold a large extent of land in the Townships of Maddington and Bulstrode?

I think the Government possesses the greater part of the Township of Maddington, and almost one half of the Township of Bulstrode.

20. Are there any lands under cultivation, or fit for cultivation along the road, in the Township of Blandford, and as they now lie, at the present time, can they be cultivated?

At present there is very little land under cultivation, along this road; but the greater part of these lands are of good quality, and, if the road were properly kept, repaired, and improved, it is certain that nearly all these lands would be taken up and cultivated. I, myself, intend to go down to Quebec, in a short time, to buy some of it from the heirs of the late P. Patterson.

21. Are you aware that the Honorable Mr. Robinson, formerly Commissioner of Public Works, inspected the Blandford Road, with one or more assistants in 1846 and 1847?

Yes, I am personally aware that that gentleman came for the purpose of inspecting the Blandford Road, in one of those years, with an assistant. I was at Blandford when that gentleman set out from that place, to survey the road; I even remember that it was a person named Zéphirin Marchand, who drove him.

22. Do you consider these two roads as being necessary for the encouragement of the settlement of the Eastern Townships?

Undoubtedly; I consider them both necessary to encourage the settlement of the Townships, in that part of the Province.

23. What is your opinion with regard to the evidence of M. Arcand, in so far as it relates to the Blandford Road?

I should think, from what he says, that he had never travelled over that road, for his description is exaggerated, and I am convinced that he has overrated the sum necessary for the repair of this road.

24. Do you consider the evidence of Mr. Lambert, very correct?

I think that Mr. Lambert, could never have considered the immense advantages which the inhabitants of the Blandford Road, if it were in good condition. The Maddington Road, would be advantageous only to the Townships of Maddington and Bulstrode.

BEFORE the undersigned, Notaries Public, residing at Gentilly, in the Province of Lower Canada:—

Appeared Charles Targeon, Esquire, Merchant, residing in the City of Quebec, proprietor of certain lands situate in the Township of Maddington, who hath by these presents, sold, assigned, transferred, conveyed, and made over, subject to the charges, conditions, reservations, and restrictions hereinafter mentioned, and with guarantee against all troubles and hindrances whatsoever, to Sieur Jacques Dion, farmer, in the Township of Maddington, hereto present and accepting, purchaser and acquirer for himself, his heirs, and assigns, from henceforth, that is to

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say: a lot of land situate in the said Township of Maddington, in the District of Three Rivers, being the north-east half of the second lot, in the eleventh range of the said Township, containing four arpents and a half in front, by such an extent in depth as to comprise one hundred acres in superficies, without including therein the allowance of the said land set apart for roads; bounded, toward the south by the river Bécancour; in depth, by lands belonging to the Crown; joining, on the north-east, to the Township of Blandford; and on the south-west, to the other half of the second lot in the eleventh range.

It being however clearly understood that the extent of the front, as well as that of the depth of the said land, shall not exceed the outside lines of the said lot, and the extent of the front shall not, in any case, comprise more than the exact half of the front thereof, and as the whole stands and appears, and with which the said purchaser declares himself content and satisfied, having been in possession thereof for the last two years; to have and to hold to the said purchaser, his heirs and assigns, and enjoy, make use, and dispose of the same, as his own property for ever, for the price, and under the conditions and stipulations described in these presents, to which the said parties, both the vendor and the purchaser, for themselves, their heirs and assigns, for ever, have expressly agreed, and to which the said purchaser, for himself, his heirs and assigns, and possessors of the said lot of land, doth oblige himself in perpetuity. The said lot of land, belonging to the said vendor, as forming part of a larger extent of land, acquired by him under divers titles, in the said Township, with all which the said purchaser declares himself satisfied.

The said sale being so made, for and in consideration of an annual, perpetual, and irredeemable ground-rent, *rente foncière, non rachetable*, of one shilling currency, payable only after the redemption of the constituted rent, hereinafter mentioned, and further, for and in consideration of the price and sum of one hundred and twelve pounds, ten shillings currency, which the said purchaser doth oblige himself, his heirs and assigns hereafter, to pay to the said vendor, his heirs and assigns; which sum however, the said purchaser may retain in his hands, so long and for such period, as he shall think proper so to do, subject to the following conditions, that is to say: that the said purchaser shall oblige himself, his heirs and assigns, to pay to the said vendor, accepting thereof, the sum of twenty shillings currency, as an annual and perpetual ground-rent, during the personal occupation of the whole of the said land by the said purchaser; the first payment whereof, to be made on the twenty-ninth of September next: and it is moreover expressly agreed, by and between the said parties, for themselves, their heirs and assigns hereafter, that in case of a transfer of property, or mutation of the said land, or of any part thereof, in the form of sale, cession, conveyance, exchange, inheritance, donation *inter vivos*, or testamentary donation, or under any other form whatsoever, the ground-rent aforesaid shall be increased by the said change of title, until it be equivalent to the legal interest upon the said capital sum of one hundred and twelve pounds currency, in the following proportions, that is to say:—

1st. On the first mutation as aforesaid, to the sum of thirty-five shillings currency, annual and perpetual rent, to commence from the expiration of the last term of payment of the said rent, which shall have preceded the said mutation, and so from year to year, until a new mutation.

2d. On the second mutation as aforesaid, to the sum of fifty shillings currency, annual and perpetual rent, to commence from the expiration of the last term of payment of the said rent, which shall have preceded the said new mutation.

3d. On the third mutation as aforesaid, to the sum of sixty-five shillings currency, annual and perpetual rent, to commence from the expiration of the last term of payment of the said rent, which shall have preceded the said

mutation, and so on from year to year, until a new mutation: and,

4th and lastly. On the fourth mutation, to the sum of one hundred and thirty-five shillings currency, annual and perpetual rent, to commence from the expiration of the last term of the said rent, which shall have preceded the said mutation, and so on from year to year, until the reimbursement and perfect payment of the said capital sum of one hundred and twelve pounds, ten shillings currency.

In consideration of which said sum, the said purchaser, by those presents, hath created and constituted, and doth hereby promise to provide for, and make good to the said vendor, accepting hereof for himself, his heirs and assigns, the sum of one hundred and thirty-five shillings currency, annual and perpetual ground-rent, which he doth bind himself to pay, in conformity with the conditions aforesaid, until the reimbursement of the said capital sum of one hundred and twelve pounds ten shillings currency. And in case the said land, or any part thereof, shall hereafter be sold to any community, or other bodies holding in mortmain, then and in such case, the aforesaid constituted rent shall, under the said title, be payable in full, to the said vendor, his heirs and assigns, without regard to the restrictions above mentioned, and from year to year, until redemption thereof.

And in order to the fulfilment of the stipulations contained in the present *acte* or deed, it is expressly agreed, by and between the said parties, that on every mutation as aforesaid, the new purchaser or purchasers of the said land, or of any part thereof, shall be bound within forty days after the date of each said mutation or alienation, to show, exhibit, and furnish to the said vendor, his heirs and assigns, an authentic copy of the title or deed of purchase, in virtue whereof, they claim or shall have claimed to hold the said land, or any part thereof, under the penalty of paying to the said vendor, his heirs and assigns, in the form of damage and interest, the sum of twelve pounds ten shillings currency, for every such neglect to show, exhibit, and furnish a copy of their titles or deed of purchase as aforesaid; and it is moreover agreed that after such neglect and default to show, exhibit, and furnish a copy as aforesaid, within the period aforesaid, the said vendor, his heirs and assigns shall, at the expiration thereof, have power to demand the entire amount of the said constituted rent, without regard to the restrictions before mentioned.

It is moreover expressly agreed, that the division of the aforesaid land, shall in no way whatsoever affect the rights of the said vendor, his heirs and assigns; and that the said vendor, his heirs and assigns for ever, shall have the privilege and right of pre-emption of the whole, or of any part of the land hereby sold, and of the improvements thereupon, from all and such purchasers whatsoever, or from those holding by deed of sale, or deed equivalent to sale, even from relatives by blood, *parents lignagers*—the said vendor, his heirs and assigns, restoring to the said purchaser, the purchase money, costs, and due charges—which privilege and right of pre-emption may only be exercised by the said vendor, for and during the period of the six months next following the exhibiting as aforesaid, of the title or deed of purchase, of such purchaser: and it is moreover expressly agreed, by and between the said parties, that neither the said purchaser, his heirs, nor any of their successors whomsoever, being in possession of, or occupying the said land, or any part thereof, shall ever in any case construct any grist or saw-mill upon the said land, and shall be held and obliged to cause all grain grown and harvested on the land hereby sold, which they may desire to convert into flour, at some mill or mills belonging to the said vendor, his heirs and assigns, situate in the said Township of Maddington, or in the neighbouring parishes, under the penalty of paying to the said vendor, his heirs and assigns, the toll of such grain as shall have been ground elsewhere; which said right of toll of one fourteenth part as at present constituted by law for banal mills, shall be in force for ever. It is moreover expressly agreed, that the said vendor, for himself, his heirs and assigns, doth reserve for

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ever, upon the land hereby sold, the rivers and brooks; every description of mines, mineral lands, minerals, quarries of stone or slate, and lime stone; as also the proprietorship of a land of six arpents in superficies, fit and proper for the construction and erection of one or more grist or saw mills, or any other mills or manufactories whatsoever; as also for a road, as a means of communication therewith, the whole without rendering the said vendor, his heirs and assigns, liable for any other damage, than to pay to the then proprietor, the value of the clearing or improvement made upon the said six arpents of land, the amount thereof to be decided by *experts* appointed by the parties; and the said vendor, his heirs and assigns, for ever, shall have the right of altering the course of such brooks, or water-courses, as shall be found upon the land hereby sold; and to establish, open up, and maintain, over the whole extent thereof, all descriptions of dams, dam-heads, dykes, canals, or water-courses generally whatsoever, and to enlarge the channel of all such brooks, rivers, or streams of water, upon which the said vendor, his heirs and assigns, shall build such mills or factories, without paying any indemnity therefor. The above mentioned servitudes, being so constituted and created in favor of the said purchaser, his heirs and assigns, for ever, in consideration that the said vendor shall bind himself to build and maintain in good order, one or more grist mills, so soon as there shall be in the said Townships, cultivated lands sufficient for the production of an amount of grain, adequate to maintain and provide for one or more mills. It being expressly agreed and understood between the said parties, that nothing contained in the present *acte* shall be understood to extend to grant, and shall not grant to the said purchaser, the right of property, or occupation individually, or in common of or in any of the islands situate in the River Bécancour, opposite to the said Township, or of or in the rivers lying within the limits thereof, which islands the said vendor, with the express consent of the purchaser, doth reserve to himself, his heirs and assigns, for his proper use, as also the right of the said vendor, his heirs and assigns, to go to and fro, on the said lands situate on the banks of the said rivers, for the purpose of cultivating the said islands.

The said purchaser, his heirs and assigns, are bound hereafter, to furnish, construct, and maintain, according to law and custom, the bridges and public highways, front roads and outlets, which may be necessary on the whole or on part of the land hereby sold; the said purchaser moreover, doth bind himself, his heirs and assigns, as proprietors of the said land, towards the said vendor, his heirs and assigns, to afford light and air (*donner du découvert*) to his neighbors, to such an extent as they shall require; and to construct and maintain, in common with them, the fences and drains requisite and necessary, on pain of all costs, damages, and interests, without the said vendor being bound on his part in the obligations aforesaid, towards the said purchaser, his heirs and assigns, proprietors of the said land.

The said vendor, for himself, his heirs and assigns for ever, doth reserve the right and privilege of cutting, taking, and removing from the said land, all timber suitable for the construction of churches, mills, factories, and buildings destined for public use in the said Township; and the said purchaser doth moreover bind himself, his heirs and assigns, to the performance of all the clauses, charges, conditions, and reservations detailed in His Majesty's letters patent, granting the lands of the said Township of Maddington, of all which the said purchaser doth declare that he hath a perfect knowledge.

Lastly, the said vendor doth reserve for himself, all the reservations made by His Majesty, and detailed in the said letters patent.

The said purchaser, shall also cause the said land to be measured, surveyed, and defined, on its length and breadth, at his own expense, by a sworn land surveyor; and within six months to furnish to the said vendor, a copy of the *procès verbal* thereof, as also a copy of these presents forthwith, both such copies to be in due form.

And the said parties, under and by virtue of the present deed, for themselves, their heirs and assigns, do annul all promises of sale, or other engagements whatsoever, which might have existed between them, up to the date of the present deed, which they hereby assert to be the execution in accordance with their wish, of the said promises and engagements.

And as security for the purchase money, both capital, interest, ground-rent, and other several rights set forth and detailed in the present deed, and for the complete and faithful accomplishment of all and every the clauses, obligations, servitudes, charges, and conditions hereinbefore set forth, and also for payment, on demand, of the sum of twenty shillings currency, which the said purchaser doth acknowledge to owe, and promise to pay to the said vendor, being for arrears of one year's rent, the said purchaser hath hypothecated all his property, present and future, and specially and by special privilege, the land hereinabove sold, without one mortgage derogating from the other.

And for the execution of these presents, the parties hereto have elected their unchangeable domiciles, that is to say: the said purchaser on the fifth lot of the eleventh range of the said Township, or in any other place which he shall be at liberty to select, within the limits of the said Township of Maddington, and of which he shall cause public notice to be given, and the said purchaser specially and irrevocably on the land hereby sold. Where, &c., notwithstanding, &c., for thus, &c., promising, &c., obliging, &c., renouncing, &c.

Thus done and executed at Gentilly, in the office of Maître Laurent Genest, one of the undersigned Notaries, this thirtieth January, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six; the said vendor on being requested, hath signed; the said purchaser declares that he cannot sign (the said deed having been read); Signed on the minute remaining of record in the office aforesaid, thus:

(Signed,)

CHARLES TURGEON,

his
JACQUES X DION,
mark.

P. PEPIN, N.P.

L. GENEST, N.P.

TOWNSHIP OF LEEDS,

MEGANTIC, 16th July, 1851.

THOMAS FORTIER, Esq., M.P.P.,

SIR.

Having been informed that an inquiry into the causes which retard the settlement of the country, was being instituted, I take the liberty of most respectfully submitting, for your consideration, the following causes which have come under my observation, during a residence of twenty-five years in this County:—

1st. The original surveys of Townships have been very imperfectly performed; in some instances partially, and in others no Concession or Range lines can be found.

2d. The lines of those Townships which have been surveyed, have become so obscure, that no person but a practised hand can follow or discover them.

3d. The most of the Posts which may have been placed, have disappeared from decay.

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4th. The roads which have been lately made, cannot be reached but at the risk of life and limb, and destruction of the vehicle; as for instance, to reach the Arthabaska and Woiton Roads by the Gosford or Craig Roads.

5th. The Townships in this County are not connected by good and sufficient roads.

6th. Inefficiency of the Road Act—the Municipal Act.

7th. Absence of schools.

8th. Rural Counties—their interests not properly represented in Provincial Parliament.

Trusting that the above may be found useful,
I have the honor to be, Sir,
With the most profound respect,
Your Obedt. and Humble Servt.,

H. G. HALL,
Prov. Land Surveyor.

Thursday 7th August, 1851.

THOMAS FORTIER, Esquire, in the Chair.

The Honorable William Robinson called in and examined:—

Have you ever visited the road called the "Gentilly Road?"

I have. In September, 1847, I visited and examined the various roads then in progress of construction in the Townships of Lower Canada; and on reference to my Journal, kept at the time, I find the following entry:—

"Sept. 24th.—Left Stanfold, 6½ P.M., for Bécancour River; got there—9 miles—at 8½ P.M. Bridge much required here; river four feet deep, 286 feet wide; banks not high; good bottom. Cost of bridge about £500. These nine miles road well made and in good order; other bridges well built.

"25th.—Left at 6 A.M. for Gentilly; eight miles; want improving very much; greater part favorable for improvement; whole could be done, and tap drains for £1,000; and the road would pay if gates were put on; no work so much needed in the vicinity as this road. Two bridges are built on north side of the river.

"Road from Talbot's to Bécancour, twenty miles, very good except two first miles, and these easily made good; £300 would put these twenty miles in order for another gate, and it would pay well."

Alfred W. Rich, Esq., called in and examined.

(Same questions as were submitted to T. A. Lambert.)

To the 1st.—My name is Alfred William Rich, residence the City of Quebec, my profession that of Advocate—in addition to the duties of which, I have, for the past two years, added those of a Land and General Agency, in connexion with one William Newton, Esq., now at Cobourg.

To the 2d.—I have on several occasions visited the Townships, travelling over and passing through those named In-

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verness, Leeds, Stanfold, Maddington, Somerset, Arthabaska, Warwick, Kingsey, Slipton, Melbourne, Durham, Drummondville, Wendover, Abbottsford, Granby and Shefford. My information as to the causes preventing the settlement of these Townships is, however, mainly derived from information conveyed to me, and acquired during the period of my management of a Land Agency office in the City of Quebec, established with the special view of inducing emigrants and others to locate themselves and settle on lands in the Eastern Townships, or rather such of them as were within the limits of the District of Quebec.

To the 3rd.—The roads are, for the most part, in a very indifferent state; indeed I may say that with the exception of the main roads—Craig's, Granby, and the road from Nicolet to Melbourne, *via* LaBaie—they are almost impassable, and withal so indirect in their course as to render the distance to be travelled in gaining a market-town, from any one given point in the Townships, nearly one-third more than necessary to gain the same town if the roads had been originally laid in a direct, or in as nearly a direct line as possible, and the nature of the country does admit, the consequence of which is, that the main roads are insufficiently kept in repair, and many bye and field roads take off the travel that otherwise must of necessity have existed on the main or trunk lines.

To the 4th.—Answered in part by my answer to the third question; in addition to which I would add, the absence of unity of action on the part of the inhabitants themselves, and the paucity in number of actual residents, as also, the unequal distribution of labor on existing public roads, among the settlers in the several Townships respectively.

To the 5th.—I am not prepared to venture any positive opinion as to the sufficiency or non-sufficiency of the present Road Law. I do not, however, believe that under its provisions the inhabitants can ever succeed in forming the necessary roads; because no permanent or sufficient interest is vested in or given to the several officers to be named under it, to see that its provisions be duly carried out, to counteract the effects of "fear, favor and affection," which must, in the present state of society, govern officers resident in the locality where they may be called on to exercise their powers, and especially so where, in the absence of a remuneration proportioned to the responsibilities attaching to the office, as in the present case, the duties are to be considered rather undertaken voluntarily than compulsorily.

To the 6th.—As a line of primary importance, my own experience leads me to mention the opening of a grand trunk road from Point Levy, immediately opposite the City of Quebec, (where all vessels arriving with emigrants, anchor,) running in as direct a line as possible through the County of Dorchester, crossing the Chaudière river by bridge, striking the line of division between the Townships of Nelson and Inverness, thence in a direct line to Melbourne, having Somerset, Arthabaska, Warwick, and Kingsey on one side; and Halifax, Chester, Tingwick and Slipton on the other side; and I am led to this conclusion, because of the oft repeated objection, which has been made to myself personally on board vessels in the harbor of Quebec by emigrants, to the cost and inconvenience of more than one transshipment attending a settlement in these Townships, proceeding either *via* St. Nicholas, Three Rivers or Port St. Francis. I would also suggest the opening of a road from Blandford, in continuation of the present road leading from the river St. Lawrence to Blandford, thence direct through Bulstrode or Stanfold, Warwick, and part of Kingsey, meeting the grand Trunk Road above referred to, at a point near Melbourne. The Gosford Road is susceptible of good repair at a trifling outlay, and the route is advantageous. From Melbourne, good roads, in an almost direct line, stretch onwards to Frelighsburg, and thence to Lake Champlain; these yet require, however, some considerable outlay for macadamizing, to render them sufficiently attractive to induce Americans, and discontented British immigrants who may have reached Ver-

mont, to cross the borders and settle in these Townships. The road from Sherbrooke to some point on the frontier, in Hereford, is also worthy of mention; and I would earnestly suggest the putting of this in most efficient repair, as forming part of a good high road to Boston, and affording great inducement to Americans, either to travel hither *viâ* that route on pleasure, or to effect purchases of wool, grain and lumber, to be had in such abundance, and for which the Townships have little or no present available market. The communication opened up between Montreal and Sherbrooke, by means of the railroad in progress, renders it unnecessary to advert to roads in that section; especially so, since there are good roads *viâ* Longueuil, Chambly, and Granby, to Sherbrooke, and to the frontier *viâ* Laprairie and St. Johns to Rouse's Point, on one side of Lake Champlain, and to Philipsburg, Frelighsburg and Potton on the other; with these main roads, the settlement of the Townships would materially progress, and the interchange of communication between them increase; other roads being of secondary consideration until this increase has resulted in a large augmentation of the population of the entire section of country to which your inquiries and my responses are limited on the present occasion. Before concluding, however, I would add that no greater benefit could accrue upon a small outlay than that which would attend the immediate foundation of good macadamized roads as branches of the Great Trunk Line firstly herein mentioned, connecting with Inverness, Leeds, Halifax and Ireland, and thence to Tring—a most fertile country, and populated by a most hardy, industrious and affectionately loyal race; these suggestions are all, however, made with the utmost deference.

To the 7th.—I cannot conceive a more feasible plan than the imposition of a moderate tax on lands in the Townships, proportioned to the benefits to be derived by the residents on the line and several lines of road, adding thereto one-third more tax on all lands belonging to non-residents and unoccupied, as also on all lots on which the proprietors, although residents, may not have effected any improvements.

To the 8th.—I am of opinion that among the causes to which may be attributed the non-settlement of the larger portion of these Townships, may be enumerated the following:—the absence of good roads; the want of direct routes to their centre from the ports of Quebec, Port St. Francis, and Sorel; the necessity of frequent shipments in proceeding thither; the expense of transport thither, vast and inconvenient in proportion to that of proceeding by water to the Upper Province; the untimely hour at which boats and steamers arrive at Port St. Francis; the absence of any direct, good and speedy means of communication to or with any one of them, having a terminus at Point Levi, immediately opposite Quebec; the unceasing and untiring activity of steamboat employees engaged and interested in securing their transport westward; the ignorance of the people at large, of the capabilities and climate of this country; and lastly, the non-employment of any agent, either on behalf of the Government, the British American Land Company, or

even of individuals in promoting emigration thither, to which I may add, the oft repeated assertions of interested persons, in representing the Townships as a barren, unproductive and unhealthy tract of country, wholly unsuited to agriculturists.

To the 9th.—Answered by my answer to the seventh question.

To the 10th.—I would suggest the naming of an officer or officers in the several sections of the Townships, with power to levy such tax by the sale of portions of the several lots on which taxes might remain unpaid for a longer period than one year; that the tax should not exceed two pence per acre on wild lands, and the lands of non-residents, as also on the lands of resident proprietors holding more than one lot, (200 acres,) and on which they had effected no improvement; and that the tax on the lands held by residents, and even non-residents, who had effected clearances and were improving the soil, should not exceed one penny per acre; such officer and officers accounting to the Government for all monies collected in virtue of their office.

To the 11th.—I cannot, having none under my control.

To the 12th.—I cannot, having none at command.

To the 13th.—I am not possessed of the requisite information to enable me to answer this question.

To the 14th.—It is to my knowledge that two farmers abandoned their farms, situate in the Township of Warwick, one in the Township of Ireland, three in Stanfold, and one in Maddington. Others have left the Eastern Townships, as far as I can learn, but I have no personal knowledge of the fact; the causes assigned were in all instances the difficulty of getting produce to market, bad roads, and the length of time necessary to spend on the route, causing great loss to them as agriculturists. I would add, that a great number of proprietors of lands, wild and cleared, in the several Townships of Leeds, Inverness, Ireland, Stanfold, Maddington, Warwick, Blandford, and Somerset, and one in Shipton, gave instructions to me during the past two seasons, in my capacity of Land Agent, to effect sales of their properties; the causes assigned for selling were in all cases as above; and I was informed by many, that although they had abundance of produce and stock, yet they had invariably to incur losses by taking the same to the market towns of Quebec and Montreal, consequent on the delay occasioned by bad roads, and the distance to be travelled ere they reached the cities; that, moreover, they annually burnt large quantities of firewood, having no sale for it. The farmers I allude to above, as having abandoned their farms, all proceeded westward, and are now located in this part of the Province.

All which is most respectfully submitted.

A. W. RICH.

PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY.**ANNUAL ACCOUNTS FOR 1850.**Laid before the **LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, 23rd June, 1851.**

- No. 1. The Inspectors' Report.**
No. 2. The Surgeon's Report.
No. 3. The Chaplain's Report.
No. 4. Estimate of the Sum required for 1851.
No. 5. The Warden's Report, with documents
marked A. B (1). B (2). C. D. E. F. G. and H.

No. 1.**THE INSPECTORS' REPORT.**

To His Excellency the Right Honorable 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, have the honor to submit herewith, the Annual Returns and Accounts of that Institution, for the year ended 30th September, 1850, together with the Reports of the Warden, Protestant Chaplain, and Physician.

When we made our last Report to Your Excellency, our suggestions as Commissioners of Enquiry into the management of the Penitentiary, were still under Your Excellency's consideration, and we expected that the enactment of a new Statute for the Administration of the Penitentiary, would speedily enable us to transfer our trust to successors appointed under its provisions.

The Bill which was laid before Parliament by a Member of the Government during the late Session, not having been proceeded with, however, we still continue to act as Inspectors.

Your Excellency's approbation of our proceedings as Commissioners, conveyed to us by Letter of the Provincial Secretary, of the 13th April, 1850, was most gratifying to us; and we rejoice that our suggestions for the improvement of the discipline and management of the Institution, were found worthy of adoption by Your Excellency's Government, and recommended to Parliament, in Your Excellency's Speech from the Throne at the opening of the Session.

We are happy to have it in our power to assure Your Excellency, that although the Institution has not yet been brought to that point of moral discipline which might be desired, there has been continued improvement during the past year. Towards the close of the year, Your Excellency was pleased to accept the resignation of the Rev. R. V. Rogers, as Protestant Chaplain, and to appoint in his room the Rev. H. Mulkins. Mr. Rogers' long-continued indisposition, prevented him from devoting, as much time to the spiritual care of the convicts under his charge, as was felt to be necessary; and in rendering his resignation, the Chaplain has only exhibited the same conscientious spirit which actuated him in the discharge of his arduous duties during the long period of his incumbency. Mr. Mulkins has entered

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on his Office with a zeal, and in a spirit which warrant us in anticipating good fruit from his labors. His whole time is devoted to his Penitentiary duties, and several improvements have been already introduced in his department. Two services on Sunday, are regularly established, and Mr. Mulkins' attention is now turned to the commencement of a Sabbath School and daily prayers.

It is our duty to state to Your Excellency, that our endeavors to induce a more efficient discharge of his Office on the part of the Roman Catholic Chaplain, have been unavailing; and that we have the same regret to express now on that score, as in our last year's Report.

The same mild system of punishment for prison offences, which operated so well in 1849-50, has been pursued during the past year. The punishments have been chiefly solitary confinement, and substitution of bread and water for the ordinary rations; and of these there has been a gratifying reduction. In 1847, the total number of punishments of all kinds was 6063; in 1848, 5799; in 1849, when the present Board came into office, 3825; during the past year, as will be seen by the following table, the number was but 2782:—

Bread and water, one meal.....	195
do two meals.....	887
do three do	1138
do four do	285
do five do	50
do six do	19
do seven do	5
Confinement in ordinary cell.....	1
do in solitary do	197
Flogging with Cats	5
	2782

The system of hiring out the Convict labor to Manufacturers by Contract, we have found to produce its never-failing attendant under similar circumstances in other prisons, the clandestine introduction of tobacco and other articles, as bribes to the Convicts for extra industry, in violation of the prison rules. The Warden, and his subordinate Officers, have used every exertion to put a stop to this improper and injurious practice; but not, we fear, with success. We suggest the propriety of introducing into the new Penitentiary Act a clause, making it penal to bring such articles into the Penitentiary for purposes forbidden by the rules of the Prison.

The health of the Institution during the year, has been unprecedentedly good, and every attention has been shown by the Physician to the physical conditions of the Convicts. It will be seen from the Physician's Report that there were only two deaths during the year. The absence of all accommodation for the treatment of insane patients continues a serious evil, and we beg to repeat on this head our remarks of last year. The continued confinement of Convicts so afflicted, under the ordinary discipline, is in the vast proportion of cases almost certain to strengthen the disease. There are at present seven persons in the prison labouring under mental derangement in one or other of its forms.

The financial affairs of the Institution continue to present a most satisfactory aspect. The appropriation asked for 1850 was adequate to the expenditure; on the 31st December the Institution was entirely out of debt, while there was £9. 7s. Od. on hand, and available debts receivable to the extent of

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£310 1s. 5d. The average annual charge of the Penitentiary on the public exchequer for the years 1846, 1847 and 1848 was £16,314. In 1849 (the first year of our administration) the charge was reduced to £11,250; in the past year it was further reduced to £7,500, and for the present year we ask only £4,977 10s. These great reductions have not been effected by the curtailment of salaries, or by weakening the Establishment, but by economy in the general expenditure, and the more profitable application of the Convict labor.

The extension of the Prison Buildings has been prosecuted with great vigor during the whole time; and a large portion of the cash expenditures and Prison Labor has been invested in this manner. During the past year, nearly three thousand pounds in cash, was spent for building materials and wages of Officers, employed in building operations; and nearly one-half of the prisoners were employed in the same manner.

A very fine cut stone building, 160 feet by 65, two stories high, with basement, has been carried up to the floor of the upper story. This erection forms the West Wing of the Main Buildings, and is a very substantial and costly structure. It is to contain, the Chapels, School House, Dining Hall, Kitchen, Wash House, Cellars, &c. The Stone, Wood, and Iron Work for its completion, is in a state of forwardness; and it will now be carried on with all despatch. In addition to this heavy undertaking, there has been erected during the past year, a costly Iron Foundry, built of coursed and rubble masonry, 65 feet by 45 and 20 feet high, the roof covered with sheet-iron, and lighted and ventilated by vertical and inclined windows. There has also been erected a substantial Fire-proof Drying Kiln, for timber and veneers, 30 feet by 24, and 18 feet high, including the basement. It is built of mallet and point-work, to correspond with the Main Buildings, and lined inside with brick. The entire erection is arched over, and the roof covered with sheet-iron. Besides these, various other minor works have been carried on in the Buildings and Yard.

We have the honor to lay before your Excellency, Estimates in detail for the year 1851; shewing an anticipated charge on the Public Exchequer of £4977 7s. 10d., and we doubt not that, as in the past years, the expenditures will be kept within the estimate. It will be seen that nearly £2000 of this sum is to be expended on building materials and wages of master-builders; and as a large number of Convicts will be employed in building operations during the year, it will appear that the Prison is rapidly approaching the point when it will be self-sustaining.

We, last year reported to Your Excellency, that we had hired out 50 Convicts, with the right to 50 additional, to Mr. E. P. Ross, to be employed as Shoemakers, for five years, from 16th July, 1849; also, that we had hired out the labor of 50 Cabinet makers, to the Messrs. Stevenson of Napinee, for five years, from 1st July, 1850; also, that we had hired out the labor of 50 Tailors, to Mr. George Brown of Kingston, for five years, from 1st April, 1850. All these contracts have been proceeding satisfactorily; and we have since concluded a contract with Mr. John Stevenson, and Mr. E. P. Ross, for 50 Blacksmiths, with the liberty of 50 additional, to be employed in Hames-making, Edge-tool making and general Iron-work, for five years, from 1st April, 1850. The labor in all our contracts is paid for at the rate of 1s. 6d. Currency, for each day's labor.

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From the time of our assumption of office, we have been impressed with a sense of the injurious and debasing influence which the association of Military Convicts, sentenced for mere infractions of discipline, with Felons convicted of the greatest offences, is calculated to produce on the minds of the former; and we, with much satisfaction entered into negotiation with the Military authorities, for the remedy of the abuse. After several interviews with Captain Knight, Superintendent of Military Prisons in Canada; and with Lieutenant Colonel Young, Lieutenant Colonel Lawrence, and Dr. Melville, a Military Board, specially appointed by the Commander of the Forces; terms were arranged by which a portion of the Prison was to be exclusively set apart for the Military Convicts who were there to undergo their sentence, subject to the ordinary Military Prison discipline, and under Military control.

The arrangements are of such a character as not to interfere in any way with the ordinary discipline of the Prison; the Inspectors and Warden, retaining

their power of superintendence over this, as over every other portion of the Prison; but not interfering with the ordinary routine of discipline. In a pecuniary point of view, the Institution will profit by this change; the moral advantages are so obvious as not to require to be particularized. The details having been approved by the Secretary at War, and sanctioned by Your Excellency, this new system is now being carried into operation. It only remains for us to repeat our desire to be relieved from our Office as Inspectors, as soon as possible, consistent with the convenience of the Government.

All which is respectfully submitted.

WM. BRISTOW.
GEO. BROWN.

Inspectors.

INSPECTORS' ROOM,
PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY,
24th April, 1851.

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No. 2.

THE SURGEON'S REPORT.

PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY,

October 1st, 1850.

GENTLEMEN,

In submitting my Report of the Sanatory condition of the Penitentiary for the past year, I am happy to be able to state, that during no former annual period, have the Convicts enjoyed more freedom from Disease, than in that just ended.

No Epidemic has appeared in the Prison since my Report of last year; the few cases of Erysipelas which appear in the Hospital Return, not having been of that character.

The number of Deaths during the year, was two. One occurring in the person of a man who had long laboured under a Chronic Affection of the Lungs; and the other, in that of a young Convict, who, from his first entrance into the prison, exhibited symptoms of deranged intellect, (*Dementia*), and his friends declare that he was of unsound mind for some time before he committed the crime of which he was convicted. His brain on examination, exhibited extensive organic lesion. Had he lived but a few days longer, he would have finished the prescribed term of his imprisonment. The proportion of deaths therefore, to the average number of Convicts for the year, is about one-half per centum.

The Prison has been daily visited by me during the year, with the exception of a few days absence; when my place was supplied by another Medical person.

I have paid particular attention to the food of the Convicts, and have observed that much care was taken, both in receiving from the Contractors, and preparing for use, the provisions furnished for the Prison.

I transmit two Returns of Sick; one of those treated in Hospital, and another of such as were not admitted thereto. The proportion of the latter is as usual, large; which as I formerly stated must ever be the case, while occupying the present temporary apartment as an Hospital.

I have the honor to be,

Gentlemen,

Your most obedient Servant,

JAS. SAMPSON, M. D.,
Surgeon, Provincial Penitentiary.

To the BOARD of INSPECTORS,
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RETURN of Cases treated in Hospital, Provincial Penitentiary, from October 1st, 1849, to September 30th, 1850.

DISEASES.	Remaining 30th Septem- ber, 1849.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining 30th Septem- ber, 1850.
Abscess		1	1		
Asthma		1	1		
Contusions.....		3	3		
Catarrh		4	3		1
Cholera Morbus		1	1		
Cynanthe Parotidæa (Mumps).....		1	1		
Dyspnœa		1	1		
Dementia	1	2		1	2
Dysentery	3	3	6		
Diarrhœa		3	2		1
Erysipelas		4	4		
Epilepsy.....		1	1		
Fracture, compound of Tibia		1	1		
Fracture, Radius and Ulna.....		1			1
Febrile Symptoms.....		3	3		
Festula in Ano		1	1		
Gastritis		1			1
Indigestion		1	1		
Injured Eyes		2	2		
Inflamed Eyes		2	2		
Inflamed Knee.....		1	1		
Necrosis.....		3	3		
Pleurisy		4	4		
Pneumonia.....		2	1	1	
Parturition.....		1	1		
Phrenitis		2	2		
Peritonitis		1	1		
Pain in Side		1	1		
Rheumatism	1	2	3		
Syphilis		1	1		
Spermatorrhœa.....		1	1		
Vertigo		1	1		
Wounds.....		2	2		
Total	5	59	56	2	6

Number of distinct Individuals comprising the above Total of Cases..... 56.

DEATHS, from October 1st, 1849, to 30th September, 1850.

NAMES.	Age.	DISEASE.	Admitted.	Died.	No. of days in Hospital.
Daniel Anderson	35	Pneumonia (Chronic).....	December 14th, 1849...	December 22nd, 1849...	9
James Campbell.....	19	Dementia	August 30th, 1850...	September 8th, 1850...	10

RETURN of Cases treated out of Hospital, Provincial Penitentiary, from October 1st, 1849, to September 30th, 1850.

DISEASE.	No.	DISEASE.	No.
Abscess	12	<i>Brought up.....</i>	109
Anasarca	2	Cough	5
Boils.....	16	Colic	2
Burns	2	Constipation	1
Contusions	12	Diarrhœa	68
Cynanche Parotidæa (Mumps)	30	Dysentery	4
Catarrh	35	Dyspnœa.....	2
<i>Carried up.....</i>	109	<i>Carried forward.....</i>	191

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(W.)
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23rd June.

RETURN of Cases treated out of Hospital, Provincial Penitentiary, &c.—(Continued.)

DISEASE.	No.	DISEASE.	No.
<i>Brought forward</i>		<i>Brought up</i>	
Diseased Submax. Glands	192	Neuralgia	310
Eruption (chronic).....	1	Otorrhœa.....	3
Febrile Symptoms	1	Palpitation	1
Fever, Intermittent.....	8	Prolapses Ani	2
Flatulence	2	Pyrosis.....	1
Fracture of great toe.....	1	Paraphymosis	2
Gastralgia	1	Pains in Chest.....	5
Gonorrhœa	3	Pains in Side	6
Griping	4	Rheumatism	52
Hernia Humoralis	3	Spermatorrhœa	2
Headache.....	39	Sycosis Menti	1
Hæmorrhoids	4	Sore Throat.....	4
Inflamed Eyes.....	8	Sore Mouth.....	1
do Hand	3	Tinnitus Aurium.....	2
do Finger	1	Ulcerated Leg.....	5
do Foot.....	1	Ulcerated Ankle.....	1
Injuries (slight)	16	Unsound Mind	1
Indigestion	7	Vertigo	6
Jaundice	1	Wounds	7
Lumbago.....	3	Whitlow	2
Mania	1	Worms.....	3
Nausea.....	9	Syphilis	4
<i>Carried up</i>	310	<i>Total</i>	419

Number of distinct Individuals comprising the above total of cases249

No. 3.

THE CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

CHAPLAIN'S ROOM,
PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY.

TO THE BOARD OF INSPECTORS.

GENTLEMEN,

In presenting my Annual Report I have nothing new to mention.

The duties of prayer and preaching, of visiting the hospitals, of conversing with such of the convicts as desire it; or, who seemed, to the judgment of the visiting Clergyman or Chaplain, as needing it, have been regularly attended to.

Nothing specially interesting has occurred as arising from those labours, though we dare not suppose that they have been in vain.

So soon to leave the office, which I have occupied for nearly nine years, I must be supposed as having a duty to discharge to my successor and the institution at large, whose interests it will be my pleasure ever to serve in every way in my power.

The Board will, I trust, allow me to suggest my conviction that the moral well-being of the prisoners

is seriously interfered with by the present arrangement with the Contractors. His time has been curtailed in order to give more to labour. His mind, it is to be feared, is occupied rather with the desire of pleasing his employer than the more important duties of self-amendment. In a word, an interest has been created, separate and distinct from the duties of the Penitentiary, which, if it do not militate with, yet does in no way subserve the great ends of the institution—the reformation of the unhappy inmates. I feel persuaded, that if my surmise be well founded, the zeal of the Board will at once remedy what must be admitted as an evil.

The School Report for the past year, is appended. In taking leave of the Provincial Penitentiary I beg to return thanks to the Board for the courtesy with which I have been treated by them, the Warden and the officers in general; and to assure you that

I am,
Gentlemen,
Your obed't humble Servant,

R. V. ROGERS,
Acting Chaplain.

November 20th, 1850.

ESTIMATE of the Sum required for the Support of the Provincial Penitentiary, for 1851.

SALARIES, &c.			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
The Warden	500	0	0					
Clerk	150	0	0					
Surgeon	200	0	0					
Chaplain	125	0	0					
Roman Catholic Priest	125	0	0					
Head Keeper, and House Rent	175	0	0					
Master Builder	200	0	0					
9 Keepers, at £112 10s.	1012	10	0					
26 Guards, at £64 1s. 0d.	1665	6	0					
Matron	75	0	0					
Assistant Matron	50	0	0			4277	16	0
PROVISIONS, FUEL, &c.								
150,000 Rations, at 4 ³ / ₄ d.	2687	10	0					
1000 Cords Hardwood, at 9s. 1d.	454	3	4					
500 Bushels Charcoal, at 3s.	8	15	0			3150	8	4
KITCHEN FURNITURE.								
12 Dozen Tin Dishes, at 10s.	6	0	0					
16 do do Plates, at 7s. 6d.	6	0	0					
12 do do Cups, at 5s.	3	0	0					
12 do Knives and Forks, at 7s. 6d.	4	10	0					
12 do Spoons, at 1s. 3d.	0	15	0					
6 do Salt Stands, at 2s.	0	12	0					
18 Oil Lamps, at 1s. 6d.	1	5	0					
6 Dippers, at 1s. 6d.	0	9	0					
2 do large, at 5s.	0	10	0					
2 Oil Cans, at 7s. 6d.	0	15	0					
2 Dozen Razors, at 24s.	2	8	0					
12 Whitewash Brushes, at 6s. 3d.	8	15	0			29	19	0
HOSPITAL STORES.								
Medicines, Provisions, &c.						100	0	0
PRISON FURNITURE.								
100 Bed Ticks, at 4s.	20	0	0					
2000 Bundles Straw, at 1 ¹ / ₂ d.	12	10	0					
100 Pairs Blankets, at 11s.	55	0	0					
60 Rugs, at 3s.	9	0	0					
500 Towels, at 1 ¹ / ₂ d.	9	7	6					
100 Combs, at 5d.	2	1	8			107	19	2
OIL, CANDLES, &c.								
1200 lbs. Candles, at 6 ³ / ₄ d.	38	15	0					
4000 do Soap, at 3d.	50	0	0					
30 Gallons Olive Oil, at 5s. 6d.	8	5	0					
500 do Seal do, at 4s.	100	0	0			192	0	0
TOOLS, &c.						50	0	0
OFFICE BOOKS and STATIONERY						50	0	0
ALLOWANCE TO DISCHARGED CONVICTS.								
Travelling Expenses	80	0	0					
Clothing	150	0	0			230	0	0
CLOTHING.								
325 Suits Winter Clothing, at 26s. 4d.	484	12	6					
400 do Summer do at 15s.	300	0	0					
200 Flannel Shirts, at 7s. 6d.	75	0	0					
300 Pairs Drawers, at 6s.	90	0	0					
850 do Shoes, at 6s. 3d.	265	12	6					
150 Dozen Pairs of Socks, at 15s.	112	10	0					
400 Pocket Handkerchiefs, at 3d.	5	0	0					
400 Braces, at 4d.	6	13	4					
300 Caps and Stocks, at 1s. 8d.	25	0	0					
1600 Yards Cotton, at 6d.	40	0	0			1950	8	4
STABLE.								
400 Bushels Oats, 1s. 3d.	50	0	0					
12 Tons Hay, at 40s.	24	0	0					
Carried forward	£ 74	0	0			9538	10	10

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23rd June.

No. 4.—ESTIMATE of the Sum required for the Support of the Provincial Penitentiary, &c.—(Continued.)

STABLE.—(Continued.)		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
<i>Brought forward</i>		74	0	0	9538	10	10
320 Bundles Straw, at 1½d.		2	0	0			
60 Bushels Potatoes, at 1s. 6d.		4	10	0	80	10	0
BUILDING MATERIALS, &c.							
Timber, Iron, Stone, Tin Plates, Locks, Hinges, Nails, Gratings for Doors and Windows, Window Glass, and various other articles required for completion of the Buildings, as per Architect's Estimate					1508	7	0
LESS.—ESTIMATED ACCOUNTS TO BE RECEIVED.					£	11127	7 10
Labour of Convicts		5500	0	0			
From the Military Authorities.....		250	0	0			
For Stone and Sundries		400	0	0	6150	0	0
					£	4977	7 10

PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY,
10th December, 1850.

No. 5.

THE WARDEN'S REPORT.

To the Inspectors of the Provincial Penitentiary of the Province of Canada.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honor to furnish, for your information, the following Report of the General Transactions in connection with the Provincial Penitentiary, for the year ending the 30th of September, 1850.

D. Æ. MACDONELL,
Warden,
Provincial Penitentiary.

Provincial Penitentiary,
October 26th, 1850.

General Statement of Military Prisoners and Convicts remaining in the Provincial Penitentiary on the 30th day of September, 1849; and of Prisoners and Convicts received from the said period to the 30th of September, 1850, inclusive: together with the numbers who have been discharged by expiration of sentence, pardon, and death, during the same period:—

Military Prisoners and Male Convicts remaining in the Penitentiary on the 30th day of September, 1849,.....	386
Female Convicts,	24
Total on the 30th of September, 1849,	410
Male Convicts received during the year,	92
Female do do do	16
Military Prisoners, do do	115
	632

Convicts discharged by expiration of sentence during the year, from the 1st of October, 1849, to 30th of September, 1850, inclusive,	88
Convicts pardoned, do	22
Died,	1
Military Prisoners discharged and removed,	124
	235
Total remaining in Penitentiary, 30th of September, 1850,	397
The aforesaid Military Prisoners and Male Convicts remaining in Penitentiary, 30th of September, 1850, are.....	363
Female Convicts,	34
	397

The Convicts received within the period from the 1st day of October, to 30th September, 1850 inclusive, are natives of the following Countries, viz:—

Ireland,	40
England,	14
Scotland,	10
Canada East,	21
Canada West,	12
United States of America,	5
Germany,	3
Nova Scotia,	1
West Indies,	1
	107

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(W.)

23rd June.

Religious denominations of Convicts received within the year:—

Church of England,	50
Roman Catholics,	39
Presbyterians,	11
Baptists,	1
Methodists,	6
	—
	107
	—

Number of Convicts who have been received within the year, who have been in under previous sentences:—

One,	Fourth imprisonment.
Two,	Third do
Fourteen,	Second do

Crimes of which the Convicts, received in the Penitentiary within the year, from the 1st of October, 1849, to the 30th of September, 1850, inclusive, have been convicted:—

Murder, 5; Rape, 4; Arson, 2; Robbery, 3; Wounding with intent to murder, 1; Assault with intent to ravish, 1; Manslaughter, 2; Felony, 7; Stabbing with intent to do grievous bodily harm, 1; Perjury and Forgery, 1; intending to do grievous bodily harm, 2; Horse stealing, 6; Stealing in a shop, 1; Stealing in a dwelling house, 1; Stealing a cow, 1; Stealing in a warehouse, 1; Forgery, 7; Abduction, 1; Stealing from the Person, 1; Obtaining money under false pretences, 1; Forgery and horse stealing, 1; Burglary, 2; House breaking, 3; Uttering a forged note, 1; Obtaining goods falsely, 1; Larceny, 50.

In reporting upon the general conduct of the Convicts, I am happy to have it in my power to state that the majority of offences against the discipline of the Institution are of a trivial character; but in order to preserve the general silence and quiet which should prevail in the Penitentiary, both the offences of the greatest malignity and those of a trivial character must be watched with the utmost vigilance, and such action taken as the nature of the offence may require.

When on the subject of the order and quiet which should prevail in such an Institution, I am of opinion that solitary confinement may be resorted to with success, for the punishment of Convicts offending, or breaking the rules of the Institution. The Dark Cells, termed punishment cells, now made use of, are not in such positions as to be effectual for the purpose for which they were intended, being too contiguous to the ordinary sleeping cells of the prisoners.

The Convict, whom it is necessary to punish with solitary confinement, should be placed in such a remote position that it would be truly solitary. I am still of opinion, that the punishment of the Cats cannot be dispensed with; but the less it is resorted to the better, and should be confined to acts of marked insubordination, violence to Guards and Keepers, and attempts to escape.

I have great pleasure in reporting that the Institution, for the last twelve months, has been very healthy; there has not been more than one death during the period from the 1st of October, 1849, to the 30th of September, 1850, inclusive.

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(W.)

23rd June.

I regret to state that the Institution still continues burthened with deranged Convicts: these unfortunate beings are detrimental to the quiet which ought to prevail in such an Institution.

Since my last annual Report, the Road to the North of the Penitentiary Wall has been completed, and a large portion of the Yard joining the new Hospital has been excavated, levelled, and macadamized. The large building ordered by the Board of Inspectors to be proceeded with, has employed the labour of a large number of the Convicts, and extensive progress has been made in its erection, although great and unforeseen difficulties were encountered in reaching a secure foundation, which has very much retarded the progress of the work. A substantial building, to be used as a Foundry, as also a Dry Kiln, have been erected during the Summer, exclusive of the labour of a large number of Convicts being employed by Contractors, viz:— Shoemaking, Cabinetmaking, Tailoring, and Blacksmith work.

A due regard has been paid to the general economy that is necessary to be observed in such an Institution; but the number of buildings in progress has necessarily caused an extensive purchase of material for their construction.

I beg leave to forward the various Accounts of the Institution for the year, required by Law; as well as the Return of Property of the Institution, marked as follows:—

A. Return of Convicts received during the year ending the 30th September, 1850.

B. Convicts discharged, do do.

B. Military do do do.

C. Convicts do do remaining in Penitentiary, 30th September, 1850.

D. A Statement shewing the number of days' work performed by Convicts, &c. (Duplicate).

E. Return of Property on hand.

F. Shewing the manner the Convicts were employed on the 30th of September, 1850.

G. General Account of Disbursements during the year.

H. Receipts and Disbursements.

In Duplicate.

Duplicate.

I am,

Gentlemen,

Your obedient humble Servant,

D. Æ. MACDONELL,
Warden, Provincial Penitentiary.

PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY,

26th October, 1850.

A.

RETURN of CONVICTS received into the PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY, during the year ending 30th September, 1850.

No.	NAME.	DISTRICT.	CRIME.	WHEN SENTENCED.	TERM.
2641	William Doran	Midland	Military	September 29, 1849	Thirty days.
2642	William Murray	London	do	do 15, do	Twelve months.
2643	Robert Dore	Midland	do	October 3, do	Forty-two days.
2644	William Garlick	do	do	do do do	do do
2645	Samuel Clough	do	do	do 5, do	Twenty-eight do
2646	Robert Hastings	Johnstown	Horse Stealing	do 6, do	Three years.
2647	James Clarke	do	Perjury and Forgery	do do do	Seven do
2648	Peter Thornton	Midland	Military	do 9, do	Forty-one days.
2649	William Nelson	do	do	do 13, do	144 hours.
2650	Robert Johnson	Gore	Larceny	do 8, do	Three years.
2651	John Freeman	do	Stabbing	do do do	Four do
2652	Archibald Huber	do	Manslaughter	do do do	do do
2653	John McCawley	do	Obtaining Goods falsely	do do do	Three do
2654	Benjamin Babcock	Victoria	Felony	do 17, do	do do
2655	James McConkey	do	do	do do do	do do
2656	William Johnson	Midland	Military	do 16, do	112 days.
2657	Samuel Clarke	do	do	do do do	do do
2658	John Blair	do	do	do do do	168 do
2659	Charles Beckwith	Ottawa	Felony	do 17, do	Three years.
2660	James Dalton	Niagara	Rape	do do do	Life.
2661	Daniel Madden	Midland	Military	October 22, do	167 days.
2662	Zepher Galloux	Quebec	Stealing from the person	do 30, do	Five years.
2663	Simon Gagnon	do	Larceny	do do do	do do
2664	John Brown	Montreal	do	do do do	Six do
2665	Euphro, Dupesne	do	do	do 23, do	Three do
2666	George Dalcour	do	do	do 25, do	do do
2667	Jean B. Allard	do	do	do do do	do do
2668	James Humphry	do	do	do 29, do	do do
2669	Joseph Matthews	do	do	do do do	do do
2670	Cyrill St. Jean	do	do	do do do	do do
2671	Onem Johnson	do	do	do 25, do	do do
2672	George Rowantree	Home	Arson	do 31, do	do do
2673	Charles Stone	do	Uttering a forged Note	November 3, do	Four do
2674	Joseph Montgomery	do	Forgery	do do do	do do
2675	James Messett	do	House Breaking	do do do	Seven do
2676	John T. O'Neil	do	do do	do do do	do do
2677	William Britton	do	do do	do do do	Three do
2678	Robert Liddel	do	Burglary	do do do	Four do
2679	James Scott	do	do	do do do	Three do
2680	Patrick Henderson	do	Forgery	do do do	Seven do 2 indictments.
2681	Thomas Rooney	Midland	Military	do 7, do	112 days.
2682	John Parkinson	do	do	do 14, do	Forty-two do
2683	Edward Thomas	do	do	do 26, do	do do
2684	Ion Sanderson	do	do	do 21, do	112 do
2685	David McRoberts	do	do	do do do	168 do
2686	Leonard Lowder	do	do	do 23, do	Forty-two do
2687	John Taggett	do	do	do 26, do	Seven do
2688	John Montgomery	do	do	do do do	do do
2689	Matthew Stinson	do	Larceny	do 23, do	Three years.
2690	Archibald Stewart	Midland	Military	do 24, do	Forty-four days.
2691	Lewis Miles	Gore	Rape	do do do	Life.
2692	Robert Revels	Home	Murder	do do do	do
2693	Michael Carroll	Midland	Military	December 14, do	168 days.
2694	Humphry Guest	Hastings	Larceny	January 16, 1850	Three years.
2695	Susan Alason	Wentworth	do	do 7, do	Two do
2696	Henry Millman	do	do	do do do	Five do 4 convictions.
2697	Alexander Hyson	do	do	do do do	do do
2698	John P. Mason	Middlesex	do	do 17, do	Three do
2699	Richard Beach	do	Horse Stealing	do 10, do	do do
2700	James Moore	Frontenac	Military	do 30, do	Eighty-four days.
2701	James O'Harra	York	Horse Stealing	do 12, do	Five years.
2702	Charles Smith	do	Larceny	do 22, do	Three do
2703	Peter Stirrup	do	do	do do do	do do
2704	Henry Williams	do	do	do do do	do do
2705	Jos. Kerr	do	Forgery and Horse Stealing	do 7, do	Seven do
2706	Jacob Nell	do	Murder	do do do	Life.
2707	Tim. Cercory	Quebec	Intended to do grievous bodily harm	February 5, do	Three years.
2708	Am. Longuedoc				
2709	Thomas Thompson	Frontenac	Military	do 25, do	Sixty-eight days.
2710	John Hall	do	do	do 28, do	148 do
2711	Hugh Williams	do	do	March 1, do	Six Lunar Months.
2712	Patrick Furlong	do	do	do do do	do do do
2713	George Goff	do	do	do do do	do do do
2714	James Rowland	do	do	do 27, do	104 days.
2715	Henry Shinler	do	do	April 3, do	112 do

Appendix
(W.)
23rd June.

RETURN of CONVICTS received into the PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY, &c.—
(Continued.)

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23rd June.

No.	NAME.	COUNTY.	CRIME.	WHEN SENTENCED.	TERM.
2716	Sarah J. Perry	Frontenac	Larceny	April 9, 1850	Three years.
2717	Emilie Jones	do	do	do 9, do	do do
2718	Richard Taylor	do	Military	do 10, do	Forty-two days.
2719	Peter Shunton	do	do	do do do	365 do
2720	Edw. Jackson	Hastings	Larceny	do 3, do	Three years.
2721	Walter Bellville	Middlesex	Obtaining money falsely	do 10, do	Five do
2722	James McMahon	do	Larceny	do do do	do do
2723	Clara Henderson	do	do	do do do	Three do
2724	John Power	Frontenac	Military	do 16, do	Forty-two days.
2725	Michael McQueen	do	do	do do do	do do
2726	John Johnston	do	do	do 18, do	do do
2727	Bernc. McMahon	do	do	do 19, do	do po
2728	Joseph Dobbin	Leeds	Larceny	do 27, do	Three years.
2729	Ellen McCullen	do	do	do do do	do do
2730	Henry McCarthy	Frontenac	Military	do 29, do	Thirty days.
2731	Thomas Fitzpatrick	do	do	do do do	Forty-two do
2732	Thomas Kneeshaw	Montreal	Larceny	March 30, do	Three years.
2733	Fran. Kelly	do	do	do do do	do do
2734	James McNamara	do	Felony	do do do	do do
2735	James Hall	do	Stealing from the person	do do do	do do
2736	Laurent Gagner	do	do in shop	do do do	do do
2737	Michael Coleman	do	Abduction	do do do	do do
2738	Ambrose Brunelle	do	Larceny	do do do	do do
2739	Joseph Brunelle	do	do	do do do	do do
2740	Mehon St. Thomas	do	do	do do do	do do
2741	George Rice	do	do	do do do	do do
2742	James Spearman	do	do	do do do	do do
2743	John Robb	do	Stealing in a warehouse	do do do	do do
2744	Peter Morrison	do	Felony	do do do	Four do
2745	John Quigan	do	Larceny	April 12, do	Three do
2746	Edward Allen	Quebec	Robbery	do 30, do	Three years.
2747	Henry Pellett	do	Military	.....	Until July 10, 1850.
2748	Theo. Wallworth	do	do	.....	do do 14, do
2749	Thomas Gough	do	do	.....	do do 18, do
2750	James Smith	Frontenac	do	May 7, do	Forty-two days.
2751	Eliza Clarke	Montreal	Larceny	March 30, do	Three years.
2752	Charles Charpenteur	do	do	do do do	Seven do
2753	Mathel Risson	do	do	May 6, do	Three do
2754	John S. Jones	Lincoln	do	April 13, do	do do
2755	John Taggertt	Frontenac	Military	May 10, do	Seven days.
2756	Henry Christmas	Quebec	do	.....	Until May 23, 1850.
2757	William Berkley	do	do	.....	do June 10, do
2758	Tho. Neav	do	do	.....	do July 17, do
2759	William Young	do	do	.....	do September 12, do
2760	Henry Herbert	do	do	.....	do do 30, do
2761	Abow Littleboy	do	do	.....	do May 18, do
2762	Eliza Wilson	Frontenac	Felony	May 11, do	Three years.
2763	Sarah Clements	do	do	do do do	do do
2764	John Crummer	Quebec	Military	do 16, do	Fifty-six days.
2765	William Venier	do	do	.....	Until July 6, 1850
2766	Richard Taylor	Northumberland	Forgery	April 25, do	Four years.
2767	Charles Toussaint	St. Francis	Rape	.....	Life.
2768	Peter McNaughton	Middlesex	Forgery	May 8, do	Four years.
2769	James Ritchie	do	Manslaughter	do do do	Three do
2770	Brady Quinlen	Montreal	Larceny	March 30, do	do do
2771	George McKinley	do	Military	.....	Until July 2, 1850.
2772	Peter McEwan	do	do	.....	do do do do
2773	James Dickson	do	do	.....	do do 8, do
2774	David Sinter	do	do	.....	do August 20, do
2775	Thomas Forrester	do	do	.....	do January 30, 1851.
2776	James Maloney	do	do	.....	do February 1, do
2777	John McWheeler	do	do	.....	do October 15, 1850.
2778	Thomas Feddesler	do	do	May 23, do	Forty-nine days.
2779	James Linton	Montreal	Military	do do do	Seventy-one do
2780	John Hall	do	do	do do do	117 do
2781	John Gettons	do	do	do do do	do do
2782	Andrew O'Neil	do	do	do do do	189 do
2783	Richard Jones	do	do	do do do	219 do
2784	Thomas Joyce	York	do	October 27, 1849	365 do
2785	James Bennett	do	do	April 5, 1850	280 do
2786	Thomas Cotton	do	do	May 4, do	344 do
2787	John Williams	Frontenac	Larceny	do 29, do	Three years.
2788	William Crosby	Wentworth	do	April 9, do	Two do
2789	James Blatchford	do	Robbery	May 23, do	Three do
2790	Jesse Tillotson	do	Larceny	April 9, do	do do
2791	James Dickie	York	Military	.....	Until July 25, 1850.
2792	John Swan	do	do	.....	do do 26, do
2793	Aaron Shelduck	Frontenac	do	May 31, do	168 days.
2794	Alexander Smith	York	Felony	April 11, do	Three years.
2795	John Mundy King	do	Larceny	May 23, do	do do
2796	Owen Farley	do	Horse Stealing	do 29, do	Five do

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(W.)
23rd June.

RETURN of CONVICTS received into the PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY, &c.—
(Continued.)

Appendix
(W.)
23rd June.

No.	NAME.	COUNTY.	CRIME.	WHEN SENTENCED.	TERM.
2797	Samuel Davis.....	York	Arson	May 29, 1850..	Five years.
2798	Thomas McPorson.....	do	Forgery	do do do ..	do do
2799	Francis Caldwell	do	Intent to Rape	do do do ..	Three do
2800	Jacob Young	do	Forgery	do do do ..	Eight do
2801	Alexander Smith	do	Larceny	do do do ..	Six do
2802	William McLean	Northumberland	Murder .....	.....	Life.
2803	Edward Alesbury	Frontenac	Military	June 7, do ..	Forty-two days.
2804	George Green	Peterborough ..	Murder .....	.....	Life.
2805	Owen Conley	do	do	June 4, do ..	Fourteen years.
2806	David McRoberts	Frontenac	Military	do 12, do ..	Forty-two days.
2807	Samuel Goddinge	do	do	do 11, do ..	do do
2808	William Brown	York	do	do 7, do ..	Eighty-four do
2809	Alexander Russell	Frontenac	do .....	.....	Until November 27, 1850.
2810	William Mooney	do	do	June 12, do ..	168 days.
2811	John Brown	do	do	do 15, do ..	Forty-two days.
2812	George Carry	Huron	Rape .....	.....	Life.
2813	Pet. Fennegan	Frontenac	Military	June 24, do ..	Forty-two days.
2814	Bernd. McGuigan	do	do	do 25, do ..	do do
2815	Joseph Osborne	Middlesex	do	do 17, do ..	157 do
2816	James O'Brien	Frontenac	do	do 26, do ..	Forty-two do
2817	James Bryden	do	do	do 28, do ..	112 do
2818	George Borvick	York	do	July 1, do ..	Three months.
2819	William Gowans	do	do	do 2, do ..	112 days.
2820	Aman. Gunsolas.....	Hastings	Larceny	do 4, do ..	Three years.
2821	Ann Adair	Frontenac	do	do 9, do ..	do do
2822	Alice Boyle.....	do	do	do do do ..	Five do
2823	Hannah Dynan	do	do	do 9, do ..	Four do
2824	Alot. Hill	Middlesex	Horse Stealing	do 8, do ..	Three do
2825	Sidney Mallory	do	do	do do do ..	do do
2826	John McDermot.....	Frontenac	Military	do 6, do ..	Six months.
2827	John Elliot	do	do	do 8, do ..	Twelve do
2828	Henry Lee	do	do	do do do ..	do do
2829	Donald McCarthy	do	do	do 9, do ..	do do
2830	Robert Thompson	do	do	do 11, do ..	do do
2831	William Harris	do	do	do 12, do ..	Two do
2832	William Jelliffe	do	do	do do do ..	Three do
2833	James Hanlon	do	do	do do do ..	Four do
2834	John Purcell	do	do	do 6, do ..	Twelve do
2835	John Ried	do	do	do 6, do ..	do do
2836	Felix Carrurie.....	Montreal.....	Stealing a Cow.....	do 19, do ..	Four years.
2837	Louis Bourgeois.....	Quebec	do in a Dwelling House ..	do 18, do ..	Three do
2838	Thos. Rice	do	Larceny	do 19, do ..	do do
2839	James Burke	do	do	do do do ..	do do
2840	John Welsh	do	Intending to murder.....	do do do ..	do do
2841	Michael McQueen.....	Frontenac	Military	do 25, do ..	Fifty-six days.
2842	Jno. Johnson	do	do	do 27, do ..	120 hours.
2843	Robt. Dire	do	do	do 29, do ..	Forty-two days.
2844	Patrick Carbury	do	do	do do do ..	do do
2845	William Berkley	do	do	do 26, do ..	Eighty-four do
2846	John Geddes	do	do	August 3, do ..	Seven do
2847	John Bowring	do	do	do 1, do ..	Twenty do
2848	Henry Waldron	do	do .....	.....	} To be confined until further orders.
2849	William Vincor	do	do .....	.....
2850	Isaac Madely	do	do	August 15, do ..	Eighty-four days.
2851	William Porter	do	do	do 20, do ..	715 do
2852	Charles McDade	Quebec	Robbery	do 19, do ..	Three years.
2853	Thomas Knight.....	Frontenac	Military	do 24, do ..	Seven days.
2854	John Saunders	do	do	do 29, do ..	Forty do
2855	John Geddes	do	do	do do do ..	Eighty-three do
2856	James Berry	do	do	do 31, do ..	Fifty-six do
2857	James Harwood.....	do	do	do 21, do ..	780 do
2858	Henry Voss.....	do	do	September 2, do ..	Thirty do
2859	John Johnson	do	do	do 4, do ..	Forty-two do
2860	William Weir.....	do	do	do 6, do ..	do do
2861	John Jones.....	do	do	do 9, do ..	168 do
2862	Charles Read	do	do	do 18, do ..	Forty-two do
2863	Strode Curtis.....	do	do	do 20, do ..	Thirty do

D. E. MACDONELL,
Warden, Provincial Penitentiary.

B.—1.

RETURN of CONVICTS, (received from the Civil Courts,) discharged from the PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY, during the year ending the 30th September, 1850.

no.	Name.	Age.	Height.	Complexion.	Eyes.	Hair.	District.	Crime.	When Sentenced.	Term.	Unexpired.	When Discharged.	Remarks.
614	Patrick O'Riley.....	17	5 4	Sallow	Grey	Brown	Midland	Manslaughter.	October 8, 1842...	7 years.	.....	October 8, 1841...	Expiration of Sentence.
640	Thos. Smith.....	48	5 8½	Fair	Blue	do	Home	Arson	November 4, do	7 do	.....	November 4, do	do
652	James Maddens.....	22	5 7	Fresh	Hazel	do	Newcastle	Murder	do 12, 1843	14 do	.....	December 22, do	Pardoned.
758	Paschal Massion.....	61	5 6½	Dark	do	Black	Eastern	Manslaughter	May 15, 1843	7 do	.....	May 15, 1850	Expiration of Sentence.
999	Peter Stephens.....	23	5 6½	Dark	do	do	Home	Larceny	January 26, 1844	6 do	.....	January 26, do	do
158	William Smith.....	23	5 6½	Dark	do	do	Brook	Horse Stealing	October 12, do	5 do	.....	October 12, 1849	do
162	Isaac Dunken.....	40	5 9	Swarthy	do	Black	London	do	do 7, do	5 do	.....	do 7, do	do
163	Thos. Daspea.....	24	5 10½	Fresh	Grey	Brown	do	Forgery	do 7, do	5 do	.....	do do	do
173	James Moore.....	21	5 7	Dark	Blue	do	Midland	Horse Stealing	do 24, do	6 do	.....	February 11, 1850	Pardoned.
185	William Noble.....	24	5 8	Fresh	Grey	do	Home	do	do 30, do	5 do	.....	October 30, 1850	Expiration of Sentence.
264	Robert Carroll.....	22	4 4	Fair	do	do	London	Manslaughter	April 21, 1845	5 do	.....	April 21, 1850	do
286	Francis Mathers.....	12	4 4	Dark	Black	do	Newcastle	Murder	do 30, do	7 do	.....	May 8, do	Pardoned.
665	Jos. Jul. Glaviss.....	33	5 11½	Fair	Grey	Brown	Quebec	Larceny	do	For Life.	.....	November 14 1849	do
1269	John Mathers.....	14½	4 9½	Fair	do	do	Quebec	Murder	do	7 years.	.....	May 8, do	Pardoned.
1286	Amable Chartier.....	24	5 6½	Dark	do	do	Montreal	do	April 30, do	7 do	.....	May 8, 1850	do
1891	Wm. Chapman.....	22	5 4½	Dark	Blue	do	Quebec	Robbery	February 15, do	5 do	.....	February 15, do	Expiration of Sentence.
1892	Elin. Galerneau.....	26	5 4	Dark	do	do	do	do	August 9, do	5 do	.....	do do	do
1402	Dennis Collett.....	17	5 4½	Sallow	Grey	do	Montreal	Larceny	do 15, do	5 do	.....	do do	do
1403	Dennis Chagnon.....	23	5 10	Dark	Hazel	do	do	do	do do	5 do	.....	do do	do
1433	Wm. Humbert.....	41	5 9	Fair	do	Grey	Home	do	September 4, do	5 do	.....	do do	do
1597	James Armstrong.....	21	5 7½	do	Blue	do	Montreal	do	January 19, 1846	4 do	.....	January 19, 1850	Pardoned.
1609	Alex. Lafame.....	15	5 0	Swarthy	Hazel	Brown	do	do	do do	4 do	.....	do do	do
1611	John Bincher.....	28	5 9½	Dark	do	do	Western	Horse Stealing	May 9, do	4 do	.....	May 9, do	do
1615	Stephen Bedford.....	22	5 9½	Fresh	do	do	Brook	Felony	do 8, do	4 do	.....	do do	do
1629	Flint L. Keys.....	41	5 8	Dark	do	do	Talbot	Arson	do 20, do	14 do	.....	do do	Pardoned.
1677	Oliver Bagero.....	81	5 8	do	Blue	do	Home	Larceny	June 6, do	7 do	.....	February 25, do	Pardoned.
1693	Jean Langevin.....	23	5 6½	do	Grey	do	Montreal	Robbery	July 14, do	4 do	.....	July 14, do	Expiration of Sentence.
1694	Louis Hurtubise.....	21	5 4½	Sallow	Hazel	do	do	Stealing a Cow	August 15, do	4 do	.....	August 15, do	do
1733	Bernard Dignan.....	25	5 3	Dark	do	do	do	Larceny	do 10, do	5 do	.....	May 4, do	Pardoned.
1738	Walter Ketchum.....	22	5 7	Fair	Blue	do	Prince Edward	do	October 10, do	3 do	.....	October 10, 1849	Expiration of Sentence.
1788	Orven Farley.....	80	5 11½	do	do	do	Gore	do	do do	3 do	.....	do do	do
1789	Patrick Hughes.....	28	5 8	do	do	do	do	do	do do	3 do	.....	do do	do
1740	John Bruce.....	18	5 2	Mulatto	Brown	Black	do	do	do do	3 do	.....	do do	do
1742	Samuel Gross.....	47	5 10	Swarthy	do	Brown	do	Misdemeanor	do do	3 do	.....	do do	do
1743	Owen Farley.....	18	5 7	Fair	Blue	Light	do	Larceny	do do	3 do	.....	do do	do
1748	François Dube.....	24	5 5½	Dark	Hazel	Brown	Montreal	do	do 21, do	3 do	.....	do do	do
1749	Jean Landry.....	16	5 2	Sallow	do	do	do	do	do 22, do	3 do	.....	do do	do
1751	George Adcock.....	26	5 7½	Fresh	Blue	do	do	do	do 23, do	3 do	.....	do do	do
866	Octave Desjardine.....	22	5 9	Fair	Hazel	do	do	Burglary	August 28, 1843	7 do	.....	August 28, 1850	do
1441	And. Lafier.....	28	5 5½	Fresh	Grey	do	Western	Felony	September 12, 1845	5 do	.....	September 12, do	do
1442	George Williams.....	24	5 5	Sallow	do	do	do	do	do do	5 do	.....	do do	do

Appendix (W.)
23rd June.

Appendix (W.)
23rd June.

RETURN of CONVICTS, (received from the Civil Courts,) discharged from the PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY, &c.—(Continued.)

No.	Name.	Age.	Height.	Complexion.	Eyes.	Hair.	District.	Crime.	When Sentenced.	Term.	Unexpired.	When Discharged.	Remarks.
1752	Jos. Brousseau	17	5 6½	Fair	Hazel	Brown	Montreal	Larceny	October 26, 1845	3 yrs.	.....	October 26, 1850	Expiration of Sentence.
1753	Alfred Eaton	18	5 2	Fresh	Blue	Light	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
1754	Jos. Charbonneau	22	4 9	Florid	Hazel	Brown	Quebec	do	do	do	do	do	do
1755	Matt. Dubeau	23	5 6½	Sallow	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
1756	Archibald Campbell	23	5 8½	Florid	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
1757	Francis Mercier	16	4 11	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
1758	Levi Beauchier	16	5 2	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
1759	Adol. Mattou	18	4 9½	do	Blue	Light	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
1768	W. S. Reilly	46	5 6	do	do	Brown	Home	do	do	do	do	do	do
1769	Joseph Dunn	20	5 7	Dark	Grey	Light	do	do	16, do	do	do	do	do
1770	Jacob Fry	22	5 8	Florid	Brown	Brown	do	do	17, do	do	do	do	do
1771	Henry Wilson	40	5 7	Sallow	do	Black	do	Larceny	do	do	do	do	do
1778	Thomas Booth	43	6 1½	Sandy	Light	Brown	do	do	19, do	do	do	do	do
1779	Bazil Lime	43	5 5	Dark	Black	Black	Johnstown	do	29, do	do	do	do	do
1781	Jane Gourley	15	5 0	Ruddy	Blue	Light	do	do	November 30, do	do	do	do	do
1802	Lester Page	15½	5 8½	Swarthy	do	Brown	Brock	do	do	do	do	do	do
1816	Mary Monaghan	33	5 1	Light	Light	Brown	St. Francis	do	20, do	do	do	do	do
1817	Henry Williams	31	5 10½	Sallow	Hazel	do	Midland	Larceny	January 15, 1846	3 do	.....	January 15, 1850	do
1818	Henry Lippart	26	5 4	Fair	Grey	do	do	do	April 7, do	do	do	do	do
1822	William Smith	20	5 4	do	Blue	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
1823	James Hanlon	29	5 7	Dark	do	do	Newcastle	do	do	do	do	do	do
1824	Jos. Barrett	30	5 4½	do	Brown	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
1825	George Ward	18	5 5½	Fair	Grey	do	Midland	Robbery	April 30, 1847	3 do	.....	do	do
1826	Sarah Cooke	26	5 5½	Florid	Hazel	do	do	Horse Stealing	do	do	do	do	do
1827	John Maloney	18	5 9	Fair	Blue	do	Home	Larceny	March 2, do	do	do	do	do
1828	Thomas Fitzpatrick	24	5 6	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
1830	Michael Cotter	37	5 3½	Dark	Grey	do	Victoria	do	do	do	do	do	do
1834	Isaac White	26	5 10½	Black	Brown	do	Niagara	do	April 8, do	do	do	do	do
1835	Luther Johnson	45	5 10½	Fair	do	do	do	do	April 22, do	do	do	do	do
1846	James Grace	24	5 4½	do	Blue	Brown	do	Horse Stealing	do	do	do	do	do
1847	James Coleman	37	5 5½	do	do	do	Montreal	do	February 15, do	do	do	do	do
1848	Jos. Watson	27	5 7½	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
1849	Amable J. B. Fzeveau	24	5 5½	Sallow	Hazel	do	do	do	January 13, do	do	do	do	do
1850	Joseph Fouchette	38	5 8	Dark	do	Black	do	Larceny	do	do	do	do	do
1851	James Baker	22	5 6½	Sallow	Blue	Brown	do	Horse Stealing	February 3, do	do	do	do	do
1852	Louis Dudevair	32	5 8½	do	Hazel	do	do	Stealing from the Person	January 19, do	do	do	do	do
1853	Jean B. Grimard	17	5 2½	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
1858	F. Riley	47	5 5½	Fair	Blue	do	Western	Larceny	February 8, do	do	do	do	do
1866	Martin R. White	27	4 10	do	Hazel	do	do	Felony	May 13, do	do	do	do	do
1867	James Bennett	14	4 9	do	Grey	Light	do	Larceny	do	do	do	do	do
1868	H. L. O'Neil	28	5 5	do	Blue	do	Talbot	do	April 29, do	do	do	do	do
1869	Milo Lee	16	5 10	Black	do	do	Huron	Forgery	do	do	do	do	do
1870	Barney Farley	16½	5 2	Fair	Hazel	Black	Gore	Horse Stealing	May 8, do	do	do	do	do
1881	Thomas Leighton	34	5 10½	do	Blue	Brown	London	Misdemeanor	do	do	do	do	do
				do	do	do	Home	Arson	do	do	do	do	do

Appendix
(W.)
23rd June.

Appendix
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23rd June.

RETURN of CONVICTS, (received from the Civil Courts,) discharged from the PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY, &c.—(Continued.)

No.	Name.	Age.	Height.	Complexion.	Eyes.	Hair.	District.	Crime.	When Sentenced.	Term.	Unexpired.	When Discharged.	Remarks.
1883	Hannah Murray	21	5 2½	Pale	Blue	Light	Home	Larceny	May 22, 1847	3 years.	yrs. ms. dys.	May 22, 1850	Expiration of Sentence.
1884	John McGuire	28	5 9	Fair	Grey	Brown	do	Burglary	do do	3 do	do	do do	do do
1886	Frederick Cress	40	5 6	Swarthy	Brown	do	Wellington	Manslaughter	do 31	3 do	do	do 31	do do
1893	John McFee	38	5 6	do	Blue	do	Gore	Larceny	June 12, do	3 do	do	do 12	do do
1901	John White	19	5 5½	Sallow	do	Light	Midland	do	July 9, do	3 do	do	do 9	do do
1902	James Moran	15	5 3½	Fair	Grey	do	do	do	do do	3 do	do	do do	do do
1914	John O'Kain	23	6 1	Dark	Blue	Brown	Montreal	do	do 19	3 do	do	do 19	do do
1939	James McLean	18	5 6½	Fair	Grey	do	do	Stealing a Mare	August 14, do	3 do	do	do 14	do do
1940	François X. Brunelle	35	5 8½	do	do	do	do	Carnally known a female under 12 years of age	do do	3 do	do	do do	do do
1941	William Lillis	47	5 5½	Dark	Hazel	Black	do	Embezzlement	do do	3 do	do	do do	Pardoned.
1968	Daniel Anderson	28	5 8	Fair	Blue	Brown	London	Felony	September 27, do	4 do	do	November 26, 1849	do do
2048	Robert Pennier	23	6 0	Fresh	do	do	Talbot	Larceny	November 20, do	4 do	do	December 24, do	Died.
2250	John Fury	42	5 5	do	Grey	do	Home	Forgery	June 6, 1848	3 do	do	July 20, 1850	Pardoned.
2279	Thomas Ferras	34	5 7½	do	Brown	do	Wellington	Murder	do do	Life	do	December 15, 1849	do do
2326	Patrick Ryan	13	4 7	Fair	do	do	Midland	Larceny	September 27, do	3 years.	do	February 25, 1850	do do
2347	Felix Graham	22	5 5	Fresh	Grey	do	Victoria	do	October 13, do	3 do	do	June 21, do	do do
2385	Michael Moran	21	5 5½	do	Hazel	do	Home	Manslaughter	do 18	3 do	do	December 15, 1849	do do
2548	William Lucas	26	5 6	do	Grey	do	Brook	Horse Stealing	May 9, do	3 do	do	March 11, 1850	do do
2558	François Gignac	22	5 9	Sallow	Brown	Black	Three Rivers	do do	do 16	3 do	do	November 16, 1849	do do
2561	Alexandre Channard	32	5 5½	Fair	Grey	Brown	Gaspé	Burglary	March 27, do	3 do	do	May 27, 1850	do do
1966	Joseph Corrier	17	5 8	do	Brown	do	Western	Horse Stealing	September 15, 1847	3 do	do	September 15, do	Expiration of Sentence.
1669	Charles Murphy	34	5 8½	Florid	Blue	do	London	Felony	do 27	3 do	do	do 27	do do
1970	Alfred Washington	24	5 3	Black	Hazel	Hazel	Niagara	Horse Stealing	do 22	3 do	do	do 22	do do
660	Wallingford Saunders	38	5 11½	Fresh	Grey	Brown	Home	Murder	October —, 1842	Life	do	December 8, 1849	Pardoned.
1634	Andrew Garner	43	5 7	Sandy	do	Fair	do	Forgery	June 6, 1846	4 years.	do	June 6, 1850	Expiration of Sentence.
1995	James Campbell	19	5 6½	Fair	Blue	Brown	Newcastle	Horse Stealing	October 3, 1847	3 do	do	September 8, do	Died.

D. Æ. MACDONELL,
Warden, Provincial Penitentiary.

PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY,
1st October, 1850.

B.—2.

RETURN of MILITARY PRISONERS discharged from the PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY, during the year ending the 30th September, 1850.

Number.	When Received.	Name.	District.	Period.	When Discharged.	Remarks.
2526	5, 1849	Michael Cayne	Niagara	Twelve months	October 29, 1849	Removed.
2562	do do	John Allan	Midland	386 days	do do	do
2563	do do	William Coates	do	do do	do do	do
2574	16, do	John McTague	London	One year.	do do	do
2578	do do	Joseph Richards	Home	730 days	do do	do
2579	do do	Charles Reid	Midland	Six months.	January 22, 1850	Expiration of Sentence.
2580	do do	Joseph Wyde	do	386 days	January 22, 1850	Removed.
2581	do do	George Dench	Home	365 do	November 23, 1849	do
2582	do do	Thomas Cliff	do	Eighteen months	January 22, 1850	do
2588	do do	Patrick O'Hallaran	do	547 days	do do	do
2588	do do	James Scott	Midland	Six months.	do do	do
2600	2, do	Donald Dinnes	do	112 days	November 30, 1849	Expiration of Sentence.
2601	do do	Timothy Oates	London	Twelve months	do do	Removed.
2602	do do	Hen. Houghton	do	Two years	January 22, do	do
2603	do do	William Gunn	do	do do	do do	do
2610	3, do	Michael Tyburn	do	do do	do do	do
2611	4, do	George Collins	Niagara	Six months.	January 8, 1850	Expiration of Sentence.
2612	do do	Thomas Thompson	Midland	Eighty-four days	October 23, 1849	do
2615	do do	William Abutt	do	168 do	November 30, do	Removed.
2616	do do	George Hales	London	One year.	do do	do
2617	do do	George Gerrish	do	Two do	do do	do
2618	do do	Douglas McDonald	do	do do	do do	do
2622	do do	Charles E. Jackson	Midland	168 days	do do	do
2623	do do	John Johnston	do	Forty-one days	February 2, do	Expiration of Sentence.
2625	do do	Joseph Hastings	do	do do	October 8, 1849	do
2626	do do	Joseph Rudden	do	Forty do	do do	do
2626	do do	James Conlon	do	Twenty-eight days.	do do	do
2627	do do	Roger Geary	do	do do	do do	do
2628	do do	Samuel Hutcheon	do	do do	do do	do
2629	do do	Henry Mansfield	Home	232	do do	do
2630	do do	George Camp	Midland	176	February 27, 1850	Removed.
2631	do do	Red. Campbell	do	Thirty	October 10, 1849	Expiration of Sentence.
2632	do do	Edward Aspin	do	Forty	do do	Removed.
2633	do do	William Berket	do	do do	do do	Expiration of Sentence.
2634	do do	Thomas Munday	do	Forty-two	do do	do
2635	do do	Tim. Carroll	do	Thirty	do do	do
2636	do do	James Clarke	do	886	do do	do
2637	do do	James Rogers	do	do do	March 26, 1850	Remission of Sentence.
2638	do do	James Smith	do	Forty-two	do do	do
2639	do do	Charles Risdale	do	Fourteen	November 6, 1849	Expiration of Sentence.
2640	do do	Samuel Tribe	do	Forty-two	October 9, do	do
				do	November 6, do	do
					do 7, do	do

Appendix
(W.)
23rd June.

Appendix
(W.)
23rd June.

RETURN of MILITARY PRISONERS discharged from the PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY, &c.—(Continued.)

Number.	When Received.	Name.	District.	Period.	When Discharged.	Remarks.
2641	October 1, 1849	William Dram	Midland	Thirty days	October 27, 1849	Expiration of Sentence.
2642	do 4, do	William Murray	London	Twelve months	May 2, 1850	Removed.
2643	do do	Robert Dire	Midland	Forty-two days	November 12, 1849	Expiration of Sentence.
2644	do do	William Garlick	do	do	do do	do do
2645	do 8, do	Samuel Clugh	do	Twenty-eight days	do 1, do	do do
2648	do 9, do	Peter Thornton	do	do	do 18, do	do do
2649	do 13, do	William Nelson	do	Forty-one	do 19, do	do do
2656	do 18, do	William Johnson	do	144 Hours	October 30, do	Removed.
2657	do do	Samuel Clarke	do	112 days	November do	do
2658	do do	John Blain	do	112 do	do do	do
2661	do 31, do	Daniel Madden	do	168 do	March 31, 1850	Expiration of Sentence.
2682	do 9, do	Thomas Rooney	do	167 do	April do	do
2683	do 14, do	John Parkenson	do	112 do	November 30, 1849	Removed.
2684	do 20, do	Edward Thomas	do	Forty-two days	do do	do
2685	do 21, do	Jon. Sanderson	do	do	do do	do
2686	do 23, do	David McRoberts	do	112 do	do do	do
2687	do 26, do	Leonard Louder	do	168 do	March 10, 1850	Expiration of Sentence.
2688	do 27, do	John Taggett	do	Forty-two do	May 5, do	do
2690	do 27, do	John Montgomery	do	Seven do	November 30, 1849	Removed.
2698	do 14, do	Archibald Stewart	do	do	do do	do
2700	do 14, 1850	Michael Carroll	do	Eighty-four days	January 22, 1850	Removed.
2709	do 26, do	James Moore	do	do	do do	do
2710	do 2, do	Thomas Thompson	do	Eighty-four do	May 13, do	do
2711	do 5, do	John Hall	do	Sixty-eight do	April 22, do	Removed.
2712	do 7, do	Hugh Williams	do	148 do	do do	do
2713	do 7, do	Patrick Furlong	do	Six lunar months	do do	do
2714	do 30, do	George Goff	do	do do	do do	do
2715	do 5, do	J. Rowland	do	104 days	do do	do
2718	do 10, do	Henry Shenler	do	112 do	do do	do
2719	do 16, do	Richard Taylor	do	Forty-two days	do 21, do	Removed.
2724	do 16, do	Peter Thornton	do	365 do	June 6, do	do
2725	do do	John Power	do	Forty-two do	May 27, do	do
2726	do 18, do	Michael McQueen	do	do do	do do	do
2727	do 22, do	John Johnson	do	do do	do do	do
2730	do 30, do	Bern. McMahon	do	do do	do do	do
2731	do do	Henry McCarthy	do	Thirty do	May 2, do	Removed.
2748	do 4, do	Thomas Fitzpatrick	do	Forty-two do	do do	do
2749	do do	Henry Fellett	Quebec	Until July 10, 1850	July 10, do	do
2750	do do	Thomas Walworth	do	do do	do do	do
2751	do 7, do	Thomas Gough	do	do do	do do	do
2755	do 10, do	James Smith	Midland	Forty-two days	do do	do
2756	do do	John Taggett	do	Seven do	June 6, do	Removed.
2757	do do	Henry Christmas	Quebec	Until May 23, 1850	May 17, do	Expiration of Sentence.
		William Berkeley	do	do do	do do	do do

Appendix
(W.)
23rd June.

Appendix
(W.)
23rd June.

RETURN of MILITARY PRISONERS discharged from the PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY, &c.—(Continued.)

Number.	When Received.	Name.	District.	Period.	When Discharged.	Remarks.
2758	4, 1850	Thomas New	Quebec	Until July 17, 1850	.....	Expiration of Sentence.
2760	10, do	Henry Herbert	do	do September 30, do	.....	Remitted, June 7.
2761	11, do	Abraham Littleboy	do	do May 18, do	.....	Expiration of Sentence.
2764	16, do	John Crummer	Midland	Fifty-six days	.....	do
2765	do	William Vincer	Quebec	Until July 6, 1850	.....	do
2771	do	George McKeeney	Montreal	do	.....	do
2772	do	Peter McEwen	do	do	.....	do
2773	do	James Dickson	do	do	.....	do
2778	do	Thomas Fedler	do	do	.....	do
2779	do	James Linton	do	do	.....	do
2784	do	Thomas Joyce	Home	Seventy-one do	.....	do
2791	do	J. Dickie	do	365	.....	do
2792	4, do	John Swan	do	Until July 25, 1850	.....	Remitted.
2803	do	Edward Aylesbury	do	do	.....	Expiration of Sentence.
2806	11, do	D. McRoberts	Midland	do	.....	do
2807	12, do	Samuel Goddendye	do	do	.....	do
2811	do	John Brown	do	do	.....	do
2813	do	Patrick Finnyan	do	do	.....	do
2814	do	Bernard McGingon	do	do	.....	do
2816	do	James O'Brien	do	do	.....	do
2822	1, do	John Johnston	do	do	.....	do
2845	do	Josiah Horton	London	120 hours	.....	do
2846	do	John Geddes	do	do	.....	do
2847	do	John Bowring	Midland	do	.....	do
2848	do	Henry Waldron	do	do	.....	do
2849	do	William Vincer	do	do	.....	do
2774	do	David Souter	do	do	.....	do
2808	do	William Brown	do	do	.....	do
2853	do	Thomas Knight	do	do	.....	do
2759	do	William Young	Quebec	August 24, do	.....	Expiration of Sentence.
2780	do	John Hall	Montreal	Until September 12, 1850	.....	do
2781	do	John Gétten	do	May 23, 1850	.....	do
2818	do	George Berrick	do	do	.....	do
2831	do	William Harris	York	do	.....	do
2843	do	Michael McQueen	Frontenac	do	.....	do
2844	do	Robert Dire	do	do	.....	do
2844	do	Patrick Carbury	do	do	.....	do
2777	do	James Maloney	do	do	.....	do
2858	do	Henry Voss	Montreal	Until February 1, 1851	.....	do
2858	do	Henry Voss	Frontenac	September 2, do	.....	Removed September 7.

D. E. MACDONELL,
Warden, Provincial Penitentiary.

PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY,
1st October, 1850.

C.

RETURN of CONVICTS in confinement at the PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY, 30th September, 1850.

No.	NAME.	DISTRICT.	CRIME.	WHEN SENTENCED.	TERM.
460	William Farnsworth	Western	Arson		Under sentence of transportation.
468	Jessie Tillotson	London	Murder		do do do
481	William Walsh	Home	Burglary	November 20, 1840	Fourteen years.
482	James Brown	Western	Rape		Confined during pleasure.
625	Patrick Kelly	do	Sodomy		Life.
626	Barnard Forshie	Midland	Burglary	November 2, 1842	Fourteen years.
735	Hiram Haynes	Home	Rape	April 20, 1843	do do
747	Timothy Conway	Niagara	Murder	do 11, do	Life.
786	Murdock McLellan	Eastern	do		For Life.
804	Hugh Cameron	Montreal	do	May 30, 1843	Fourteen years.
899	William McAlister	Gore	Arson	October 9, do	Seven do
922	George Tooth	Montreal	Larceny	do 30, do	do do
930	Grace Marks	Home	Murder		For Life.
945	Michael Hoary	Midland	Larceny	January 5, 1844	Seven years.
946	Samuel Brown	do	do	do do do	do do
962	Court. Travers	Gore	Sodomy	November 13, 1843	do do
982	John H. DeWitt	Niagara	Arson		For Life.
1000	William Davis	Home	Larceny	January 6, 1844	Seven years.
1001	Samuel Benson	do	do	do do do	Nine do
1085	James Thillston	Simcoe	Rape	July 2, do	Fourteen do
1106	Léon Derome	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 intent to 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	Eleazar 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
1157	Joseph Christmas	Midland	Horse stealing	do 24, do	do do
1158	Ephiram Hart	do	Larceny	November 21, do	Nine do
1265	Uriah Alanto	London	do	April do 1845	Seven do
1270	Pierre Carbonneau	Quebec	do	January 18, do	do do
1287	Henry Parlon	Montreal	Arson	February 15, do	do do
1282	Charles Green	Niagara	Larceny	May 29, do	Six do
1329	W. C. Everingham	do	do and forgery	do do do	do do
1332	Henry Bird	do	Burglary and larceny	do do do	Nine do
1348	Joseph Goss	Victoria	Stabbing with intent to kill		Life.
1353	Samuel Rogers	London	Rape		do
1359	John Smith Carver	Gore	Robbery	April 7, do	Seven years.
1360	Patrick Martin	do	Rape	July do do	do do
1365	Joseph Parker	Home	Burglary	April do do	Six do
1381	Solomon Erwood	Montreal	Larceny	July 14, do	Seven do
1404	Charles Lepage	do	Arson	August 15, 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
1456	Patrick Donnelly	Gore	Arson		Life.
1515	Ephiram Nickerson	Newcastle	Horse stealing	October 30, do	Five years.
1570	Joseph Paul	Midland	do do	April 23, 1846	do do
1600	Lewis Lapoint	Montreal	Receiving stolen goods	January 19, do	Seven do
1603	John McGrath	Gore	Horse stealing	May 7, do	Five do
1604	Jon. Brooks	do	Intent to kill	do do do	Seven do
1644	Patrick Ellis	do	Murder		Life.
1607	John Hill	Western	Horse stealing	do 9, do	Five years.
1608	Roswell Johnson	do	do do	do do do	do do
1616	J. W. Smith	Talbot	Arson	do 20, do	Fourteen do
1617	William Sampson	do	Manslaughter	do do do	Seven do
1630	William Vanzant	Home	Larceny	June 6, do	do do
1632	David Morden	do	do	do do do	Five do
1633	James Green	do	do	do do do	do do
1662	George Crandell	do	do	July 1, do	do do
1663	Elmore Crandell	do	do	do do do	do do
1682	James Stoutenburgh	do	Burglary and robbery	do 27, do	Fourteen do
1683	Hiram Stoutenburgh	do	do do	do do do	do do
1684	Nathan Case	do	do do	do do do	do do
1685	Robert Burr	do	Burglary		For Life.
1707	Thomas Cain	Quebec	Murder		do
1734	Henry Montgomery	Johnstown	Forgery	October 9, do	Five years.
1744	Terence Hunt	Ottawa	Manslaughter	do 19, do	Four do
1773	Henry Johnson	Home	Horse stealing	November 5, do	do do
1775	John Butler	Niagara	Bestiality		For Life.
1797	Joseph Roberts	Three Rivers	Rape		do
1839	John Feely	Johnstown	Burglary	April 26, 1847	Seven years.
1841	William Prosser	do	Horse stealing	do do do	Five do
1842	Sidney Molt	do	Larceny	do do do	Four do
1843	Thos. Howey	do	Forgery	do do do	Five do

RETURN of CONVICTS in confinement at the PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY, &c.—
(Continued.)

No.	NAME.	DISTRICT.	CRIME.	WHEN SENTENCED.	TERM.
1854	Edward Ryan	Montreal	Stealing from a warehouse	February 15, 1847	Five years.
1855	Henry Hagerty	do	do do	do do do	do do
1856	Margaret Burgoine	do	Larceny	January 12, do	Four do
1806	Jean Couvellon	Three Rivers	do	February 15, 1845	Seven do
1638	William Gould	Home	Arson	June 6, 1841	Ten do
1639	Elizabeth Gould	do	do	do do do	do do
1859	Thomas Corner	Gore	Malicious shooting	May 8, 1847	Five do
1861	William Fox	Johnston	Murder	.....	For Life.
1862	Anto Russell	do	Bestiality	.....	do
1864	Ranson Morrison	Brock	Forgery	May 12, do	Four years.
1865	William Hand	do	Arson	do do do	Five do
1903	Aaron Roberts	Midland	Larceny	July 9, do	do do
1904	John Rollands	do	do	do do do	do do
1915	William Caldwell	Quebec	do	August 10, do	Seven do
1927	Thomas Monogue	Montreal	Highway robbery	.....	For Life.
1928	Ignace Marquis	Quebec	Larceny	August 10, do	Seven years.
1972	John Simpson	Johnstown	do	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 Dogherty	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
1996	James Gordon	Newcastle	Arson	do 23, do	Seven do
2008	Tim. Burke	Midland	Murder	.....	For Life.
2005	Jacques St. Jean	Montreal	Larceny	October 25, do	Three years.
2006	John McKeon	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'Neil	do	do	do do do	do do
2011	Ann Anderson	do	do	do do do	Four do
2025	Hannah Gormley	Home	do	do 1, do	Three do
2027	Thomas Berchall	do	Manslaughter	do 27, do	do do
2034	Abigal Somers	Midland	Larceny	November 19, do	do do
2035	Elisha Rodes	Johnstown	do	do do do	Three years.
2044	George Mackelker	Gore	Horse stealing	do 25, do	Five do
2045	George Spears	do	Sheep stealing	do do do	Three do
2047	George Beadle	do	Rape	.....	For Life.
2050	Bridget Carn	Talbot	Larceny	November 20, do	Three years.
2084	James Woodcock	Midland	do	January 19, 1848	do do
2093	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 McDonald	Wellington	Assault to 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 Kegan	Huron	Felony	do 6, do	do do
2167	Patrick Kilgun	Newcastle	Larceny	do do do	do do
2172	John Stewart	Home	do	March 19, do	do do
2177	Edward Beausoleil	Montreal	do	January 11, do	do do
2178	Michael Hallegan	do	Burglary	do do do	do do
2179	David Gordon	do	Larceny	do 12, do	do do
2180	William C. Tate	do	do	March 19, do	do do
2181	Lyman Jones	do	Stealing a heifer	February 13, do	do do
2182	William Alexander	do	do a gelding, and felony	do do do	Four years.
2183	Richard McNeir	do	Larceny	January 14, do	Seven do
2184	John Cameron	do	do	do 18, do	do do
2185	Joseph McMullen	do	do	do do do	do do
2186	James Wright	do	Burglary	do 19, do	do do
2187	James O'Donnell	do	Sacrilege	February 15, do	Seven years.
2188	Godefroi Cere	do	Rape	March 18, do	Fourteen do
2189	James Goodwin	do	Manslaughter	.....	For Life.
2190	James Carroll	do	Felony	.....	do.
2191	Jacob Price	Niagara	Larceny	April 7, do	Three years.
2192	Thomas Rain	do	Bestiality	do 14, do	do do
2207	Julia Tooney	Montreal	Larceny	January 11, do	do do
2208	Bridget Burke	do	do	do 14, do	do do
2209	Margaret Smith	do	Stealing from the person	April 29, do	do do
2210	Thomas Penwarden	do	do	do do do	do do
2212	Thomas McClure	Three Rivers	Stealing a cow	January 17, do	do do
2213	Jean Petit	do	do a sheep	February 1, do	do do
2214	Robert H. Monroe	Johnstown	Obtaining goods falsely	April 29, do	do do
2223	John House	Gore	Felony	do do do	do do
2230	John Smith	do	Larceny	do 12, do	Five do
2234	L. VanBushkerk	Brock	Shooting	May 10, do	Three do
2235	William Hays	Dalhousie	Shooting with intent to murder	do 11, do	Seven do
2251	Thomas Wheeler	Home	Manslaughter	June 4, do	Three do
2252	Mark Long	do	Larceny	do do do	do do

Appendix
(W.)

23rd June.

RETURN of CONVICTS in confinement at the PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY, &c.—
(Continued.)

Appendix
(W.)

23rd June.

No.	NAME.	DISTRICT.	CRIME.	WHEN SENTENCED.	TERM.
2253	Orin Ray.....	Home	Assault of rape	June 4, 1848...	Three years.
2254	Benjamin Stanton	Victoria	Horse stealing	do do do ...	Four do
2256	James Beaudret.....	Newcastle	Larceny.....	do 10, do ...	Five do
2269	Anne Irvine	Midland	do	July 6, do ...	Three do
2273	Alexander John.....	Johnstown	Felony	do 7, do ...	do do
2276	Neil McAlur	Newcastle	Larceny.....	do 5, do ...	do do
2284	Boneface Vandals	Quebec	do	do 10, do ...	do do
2285	Eustace Chalther.. ..	Montreal.....	do	do 11, do ...	do do
2286	John McFee	do	do	do do do ...	do do
2293	John Hammond.....	Quebec	Burglary and larceny	August 10, do ...	do do
2299	John Kerk	Montreal.....	Stealing a mare.....	do 14, do ...	do do
2301	Joseph Bonoyer.....	do	Horse stealing	do do do ...	do do
2311	Gonz-aque Duval	Three Rivers	Larceny.....	July 18, do ...	do do
2315	Barth. Hart	St. Francis	Arson	August 31, do ...	Ten do
2327	Jos. O'Brien	Midland	Larceny.....	September 29, do ...	Three do
2323	George Henderson	do	Manslaughter	do do do ...	do do
2329	William Mitchell	do	Larceny.....	do do do ...	do do
2330	Chris. Jaques	London	Horse stealing	do 26, do ...	Five do
2333	Franklin Brown.....	Western	Larceny.....	do 15, do ...	do do
2338	Hiram Doty	Gore	do	October 5, do ...	do do
2349	Jno. Perry	Newcastle	Forgery	do 21, do ...	Three do
2351	Antonine DeLaquor	Quebec	Larceny.....	do 30, do ...	Seven do
2356	F. B. Allan.....	Home	do	do 16, do ...	Three do
2557	Ann Little	do	Manslaughter	do 18, do ...	Seven do
2360	John Boucher.....	do	Larceny.....	November 3, do ...	Three do
2361	Charles Suffin	do	do	do do do ...	do do
2362	James Higgins	do	do	do do do ...	do do
2363	James Dudon.....	do	Receiving stolen goods	do do do ...	do do
2364	Eli Breakenbridge.....	do	do do	do do do ...	do do
2365	Hugh Bryan	do	Murder .....	.....	For Life.
2366	Sophia Sparks	do	do .....	.....	do
2372	Patrick Murray.....	Montreal.....	Larceny.....	October 30, do ...	Three years.
2373	Paul Dupuis	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 A. Lavery.....	Midland	Larceny.....	do 24, do ...	Three do
2386	John Jones.....	Montreal	Murder .....	.....	For Life.
2391	William Wells	Niagara	Larceny.....	do 25, do ...	Three years.
2395	Austin Denny.....	Gore	do	do 29, do ...	Five do
2409	John Reynolds	Wellington	do	do 22, do ...	do do
2418	William Ayres	Johnstown	do	January 5, 1849...	Three do
2446	James McKenna	Quebec	Stealing in a shop	February 10, do ...	do do
2447	David Connor.....	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 in a shop.....	do do do ...	do do
2451	John Clarke	do	do do	do do do ...	do do
2452	Daniel Molly	do	Burglary	do do do ...	do do
2485	John Towhy	do	Larceny.....	April 7, do ...	Four do
2486	James Wilson	do	do	do do do ...	do do
2483	Morris Coleman	Midland	do	do 5, do ...	Three do
2495	Joseph Johnson	Gore	Stealing money.....	April 12, do ...	do do
2496	John Johnson.....	do	do wheat.....	do do do ...	do do
2497	Charles Masterton.....	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 Ranshan	do	do	do do do ...	do do
2513	John Chrissler	do	Horse stealing	do do do ...	Five do
2516	Michael Burns	do	Larceny.....	do 25, do ...	Three do
2517	William Hart.....	Johnstown	Forgery	do do do ...	do do
2518	Jules Deschamp.....	do	Horse stealing	do do do ...	do do
2519	Mary Munns	Home	Larceny.....	December 5, 1848...	do do
2520	William Ainslee.....	Niagara	do	April 5, 1849 ..	do do
2521	J. Wolfgang Gabhart.	do	Horse stealing	do 21, do ...	do do
2528	John Griffin	Dalhousie	Felony	May 5, do ...	do do
2531	Patrick Connolly	Montreal.....	Larceny.....	January 13, do ...	do do
2532	Jean B. Nantelle	do	do	do 30, do ...	do do
2533	François Lapoint	do	Assault to do harm	February 15, do ...	do do
2534	Jean Lapoint	do	do do	do do do ...	do do
2535	Jos. 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 Peirce	do	Obtaining goods falsely	March do 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 .....	.....	For Life.
2547	Oliver Roblin	Brock	Horse stealing	May 9, do ...	Three years.
2550	George Bambern	Gore	do do	do 11, do ...	Five do
2551	William Johnson	do	do do	do do do ...	do do
2556	William C. Eccles.....	Talbot.....	Forgery.....	do 16, do ...	Four do

Appendix
(W.)
23rd June.

RETURN of CONVICTS in confinement at the PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY, &c.—
(Continued.)

Appendix
(W.)
23rd June.

No.	NAME.	DISTRICT.	CRIME.	WHEN SENTENCED.	TERM.
2564	Charles Gerntner	Niagara	Murder		For Life.
2567	Alex. D. Matthews	Victoria	Felony	June 6, 1849	Five years.
2568	William Dill	Gore	Rape		For Life.
2569	Rose Bradley	Home	Larceny	do 7, do	Three years.
2570	James McConnel	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
2584	George Brooks	Newcastle	Rape	do 19, do	Fourteen do
2585	William Reilly	do	Murder		For Life.
2591	James Holland	Midland	Larceny	July 5, do	Four years.
2592	John Malony	Gore	do	do 7, do	Three do
2593	George Riley	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
2605	Samuel Lennon	Montreal	do	do 16, do	Five do
2606	Toussaint Provost	do	do	do 18, do	do do
2607	Edward Mocquin	do	do	do do do	do do
2646	Robert Hastings	Johnstown	Horse stealing	October 6, do	Three do
2647	James Clarke	do	Perjury and forgery	do do do	Seven do
2650	Robert Johnson	Gore	Larceny	do 8, do	Three do
2651	John Freeman	do	Stabbing	do do do	Four do
2652	Michael Huber	do	Manslaughter	do do do	do do
2653	John McCanley	do	Obtaining goods falsely	do do do	Three do
2654	Benjamin Babcock	Victoria	Felony	do 17, do	do do
2655	Samuel McConkey	do	do	do do do	do do
2659	Charles Beckwith	Ottawa	do	do do do	do do
2660	James Dalton	Niagara	Rape		For Life.
2662	Zep. Galloux	Quebec	Stealing from the person	do 30, do	Five years.
2663	Simon Gagnon	do	Larceny	do do do	do do
2664	John Brown	Montreal	do	do do do	Six do
2665	Eup. Dupense	do	do	do 23, do	Three do
2666	George Dalener	do	do	do 25, do	do do
2667	Jean B. Allard	do	do	do 29, do	do do
2668	James Humphreys	do	do	do do do	do do
2669	Joseph Matthews	do	do	do do do	do do
2670	Cyrelle St. Jean	do	do	do 25, do	do do
2671	Oni. Jolecour	do	do	do do do	do do
2672	George Rowantree	Home	Arson	do 31, do	do do
2673	Charles Stone	do	Uttering a forged note	November 3, do	Four do
2674	Joseph Montgomery	do	Forgery	do do do	do do
2675	James Messett	do	House breaking	do do do	Seven do
2676	John Thomas O'Neil	do	do do	do do do	do do
2677	William Britton	do	do do	do do do	Three do
2678	Robert Liddal	do	Burglary	do do do	Four do
2679	James Sett	do	do	do do do	Three do
2680	Patrick Handerson	do	Forgery	do do do	Seven do
2689	Matthew Stinson	Midland	Larceny	do 23, do	Three do
2691	Lewis Miles	Gore	Rape		For Life.
2692	Robert Revells	Home	Murder		do
2694	Henry Guest	Hastings	Larceny	January 16, do	Three years.
2695	Susan Mason	Wentworth	do	do 7, do	Two do
2696	Henry Milman	do	do	do do do	Five do
2697	Alexander Hegson	do	do	do do do	do do
2698	John P. Mason	Middlesex	do	do 17, do	Three do
2699	Richard Birch	do	Horse stealing	do 10, do	do do
2702	James O'Brie	York	do	do 12, do	Five do
2703	Charles Smith	do	Larceny	do 22, do	Three do
2704	Peter Stirup	do	do	do do do	do do
2705	Henry Williams	do	do	do do do	do do
2706	Joseph Kerr	do	Forgery and horse stealing	do 7, do	Seven do
2707	Jacob Nell	do	Murder		For Life.
2708	Timothy Corcory	Quebec	} Intending to do some } } grievous bodily harm ... }	February 5, do	Three years.
2709	Am. Languedoc	do			
2716	Sarah Jane Perry	Frontenac	Larceny	April 9, do	do do
2717	Emelia Jones	do	do	do do do	do do
2720	Edward Jackson	Hastings	do	do do do	do do
2721	Walter Bellville	Middlesex	do	do do do	Five do
2722	James McMahon	do	Obtaining money falsely	do do do	do do
2723	Clara Henderson	do	Larceny	do 10, 1850	Three do
2728	Joseph Dobbin	Leeds	do	do 27, do	do do
2729	Ellen McCallum	do	do	do do do	do do
2732	Thomas Kneeshaw	Montreal	do	March 30, do	do do
2733	Francis Kelly	do	do	do do do	do do
2734	James McNamara	do	Felony	do do do	do do
2735	James Hall	do	Stealing from the person	do do do	do do
2736	Laurent Gagnor	do	do in a shop	do do do	do do
2737	Michael Coleman	do	Abdnction	do do do	do do
2738	Ambrose Brunelle	do	Larceny	do do do	do do
2739	Mahon St. Thomas	do	do	do do do	do do
2740	George Rice	do	do	do do do	do do
2741	Joseph Brunelle	do	do	do do do	do do

Appendix
(W.)
23rd June.

RETURN of CONVICTS in confinement at the PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY, &c.—
(Continued.)

Appendix
(W.)
23rd June.

No.	NAME.	DISTRICT.	CRIME.	WHEN SENTENCED.	TERM.
2743	John Robb	Montreal	Stealing in a warehouse	March 30, 1850	Three years.
2744	Peter Morrison	do	Felony	do do	Four do
2745	John Quegan	do	Larceny	April 12, do	Three do
2746	Charles Carpenteur	do	do	March 30, do	Seven do
2747	Edward Allan	Quebec	Robbery	April do do	Three do
2752	Eliza Clarke	Montreal	Larceny	March do do	do do
2753	Mathildi Besson	do	do	May 6, do	do do
2754	John S. Jones	Lincoln	do	April 13, do	do do
2762	Eliza Wilson	Frontenac	Felony	May 11, do	do do
2763	Sarah Clements	do	do	do do do	do do
2766	Richard Taylor	Northumberland	Forgery	April 25, do	Four do
2767	Charles Toussaint	St. Francis	Rape	.....	For Life.
2768	Peter McNaughton	Middlesex	Forgery	May 8, do	Six years.
2769	James Ritchie	do	Manslaughter	do do do	Three do
2770	Bridget Quinlan	Montreal	Larceny	March 30, do	do do
2775	John McWherter	do	Military	.....	Until October 15, 1850.
2776	Thomas Forrester	do	do	January 30, do	do January 30, 1851.
2782	Andrew O'Neil	do	do	May 23, do	189 days.
2783	Richard Jones	do	do	do do do	219 do
2785	Joseph Bennett	York	do	April 1, do	280 do
2786	Thomas Cotton	do	do	October 27, 1849	364 do
2787	John Williams	Frontenac	Larceny	May 29, do	Three years.
2788	William Crossby	Wentworth	do	April 9, do	Two do
2789	James Blatchford	do	Robbery	May 23, do	Three do
2790	Jessee Tillotson	do	Larceny	April 9, do	do do
2793	Aaron Shelduck	Frontenac	Military	May 31, do	168 days.
2794	Alexander Smith	York	Felony	April 11, do	Three years.
2795	John Mundy King	do	Larceny	May 23, do	do do
2796	Owen Farley	do	Horse stealing	do 29, do	Five do
2797	Samuel Davis	do	Arson	do do do	do do
2798	Thomas McPherson	do	Forgery	do do do	do do
2799	Francis Caldwell	do	Assault with intent to rape	do do do	Three do
2800	Jacob Young	do	Forgery, 2 convictions	do do do	Eight do
2801	Alexander Smith	do	Larceny, 2 do	do do do	Six do
2802	William McLean	Northumberland	Murder	.....	For Life.
2804	George Green	Peterborough	do	.....	do
2805	Owen Conly	do	do	June 4, do	Fourteen years.
2809	Alexander Russel	Frontenac	Military	.....	Until November 27, 1850.
2810	William Money	do	do	do 12, do	168 days.
2812	George Carry	Huron	Rape	.....	For Life.
2815	Joseph Osborne	Middlesex	Military	do 17, do	157 days.
2819	William Gowans	York	do	July 2, do	112 do.
2820	Amande Gunsolas	Hastings	Larceny	do 4, do	Three years.
2821	Ann Adair	Frontenac	do	do 9, 1850	do do
2822	Alice Boyle	do	do	do do do	Five do
2823	Hannah Dynan	do	do	do do do	Four do
2824	Mott Hill	Middlesex	Horse stealing	do 8, do	Three do
2825	Sidney Mallory	do	do do	do do do	do do
2826	John McDermott	Frontenac	Military	do 6, do	Six lunar months.
2827	John Elliot	do	do	do 8, do	Twelve do
2828	Henry Lee	do	do	do do do	do do
2829	Donald McCarthy	do	do	do 9, do	do do
2830	Robert Thompson	do	do	do 5, do	do do
2831	William Hanlon	do	do	do 12, do	Fourteen do
2832	William Jolliffe	do	do	do do do	Three do
2834	John Purcell	do	do	do 6, do	Twelve do
2835	John Reid	do	do	do do do	do do
2836	Felix Carrurie	Montreal	Stealing a cow	do 19, do	Four years.
2837	Louis Mourgéons	Quebec	do in a dwelling house	do 13, do	Three do
2838	Thomas Rice	do	Larceny	do 19, do	do do
2839	James Burke	do	do	do do do	do do
2840	John Welsh	do	Intent to murder	do do do	do do
2845	William Berkly	Frontenac	Military	do 26, do	Eighty-four days.
2850	Isaac Medely	do	do	August 15, do	do do
2851	William Porter	do	do	do 20, do	715 do
2852	Charles McDade	Quebec	Robbery	do 19, do	Three years.
2853	John Saunders	Frontenac	Military	do 29, do	Forty days.
2854	John Geddes	do	do	do do do	Eighty-three do
2855	James Berry	do	do	do 31, do	Fifty-six do
2856	James Hatwood	do	do	do 21, do	730 do
2859	John Johnson	do	do	September 4, do	Forty-two do
2860	William Weir	do	do	do 6, do	do do
2861	John Jones	do	do	do 9, do	168 do
1645	Andrew Davidson	Gore	Murder	.....	Life.
1646	Aaron Sweet	Newcastle	Horse stealing	June 5, 1846	Five years.
1906	James Dywer	Montreal	Shooting with intent to disable	.....	Life.
2817	James Bryden	Frontenac	Military	June 28, 1850	112 days.
2862	Charles Read	do	do	September 18, do	Forty-two do
2863	Stode Curtis	do	do	do 20, do	Thirty do

D.

STATEMENT shewing the number of DAYS' WORK performed by the CONVICTS at the PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY, in the year ending 30th September, 1850.

PRISON LABOR.		CONTRACT LABOR.	
Stone Cutters, Masons, &c.....	21903	Shoemakers	17884½
Carpenters	7069	Carpenters	4927
Tailors	2199	Tailors	5307½
Blacksmiths	4004	Blacksmiths	2225
Quarrymen	746	Seamstresses	1836
Seamstresses.....	5154		
Stone Cutters' Laborers.....	14342		
Quarry and Yard do	14951		
Kitchen do	8848		
	78610		92180

D. Æ. MACDONELL,
Warden, Provincial Penitentiary.

PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY,
1st October, 1850.

E.

RETURN of the PROPERTY of the PROVINCE on hand at the PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY, 1st October, 1850.

CARPENTER'S STOCK.	PURCHASED.			MADE AT PENITENTIARY.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
48 sets bench planes.....	7	10	0			
29 long and short jointers	2	10	0	6	0	0
38 sash, and 28 smoothing planes	1	14	0	5	6	0
0 moulding do do				3	15	0
3 dado do do	0	6	0	0	12	0
2 moving plough do	1	10	0	0	7	6
1 pair table planes	0	7	6			
10 hollows and rounds	2	15	0	0	17	6
4½ pairs inch match planes	0	18	0	0	5	0
4 do 1½ do do and 1 and 2 inch.....	2	0	0	0	10	0
11 bead planes, and 2 pillasters	2	0	0	0	10	0
15 rabbit, and 6 push planes				4	0	0
12 cooping and astragal				1	7	6
1 pannel plane, and 2 side rabbits				0	12	6
5 whipsaws, and 5 cross cuts	7	0	0			
38 handsaws, and 12 tennon	10	0	0			
2 compass saws, and 6 do	0	5	0	0	9	0
16 framing chisels, and 15 mortice ditto.....	1	18	0			
56 turner's chisels, 28 guages.....	3	0	0			
25 nail hammers, 7 rivetting ditto	2	0	0	2	10	0
7 framing, and 8 pannel squares	4	5	0			
35 trying squares, and 1 pannel ditto	1	5	0	2	12	0
3 glue pots, and 2 hand vices	0	6	0	0	5	0
22 oil stones, and 21 oil cans	1	0	0	0	10	6
22 drawing knives	0	18	0	1	12	0
13 adzes, 1 chopping axe, 4 broad ditto	2	15	0			
8 hand axes	1	0	0	1	0	0
4 grindstones, 4 wrenches.....	2	0	0	0	10	0
7 mortice guages, 97 common ditto	0	4	0	1	10	0
84 augers, and 2 hollow ditto	2	12	0	0	10	0

Appendix
(W.)
23rd June.

RETURN of the PROPERTY of the PROVINCE on hand at the PROVINCIAL
PENITENTIARY, &c.—(Continued.)

Appendix
(W.)
23rd June.

CARPENTER'S SHOP.—(Continued.)	PURCHASED.			MADE AT PENITENTIARY.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
21 brad awls, 27 gimblets.....	0	9	6	0	1	2
10 spoke shaves, 1 iron cramp	0	12	6	1	0	0
15 files, 6 rasps, 8 pulley blocks	1	1	0	1	10	0
5 pair sash pulleys, 14 bevils	0	10	0	0	12	0
2 braces and bits, 2 iron ditto	2	10	0	0	4	0
5 pair compasses	0	5	0	0	6	0
3 saw setts, 24 scratch awls, 15 punches	0	2	6	0	8	6
2 buck saws, 4 screw taps	0	5	0	1	10	0
1 turning lathe and tools	2	0	0			
1 stove and pipes, 8 bench screws	0	10	0	1	0	0
1 vice, 2 bed keys, 2 marling spikes	2	0	0	0	6	0
28 screw drivers, 5 bow saws, 3 pryers				2	2	0
10 pannel guages, 32 pair handscrews				2	10	0
6 carving tools, 3 sets of figures				1	5	0
2 pair pinchers, 6 bench knives				0	9	0
16 mallets, 24 rules				1	16	0
2 long wood squares, 15 work benches				7	15	0
7 cold chisels, 10 flotes.....				0	13	6
1 dowling box, 4 flooring guages				0	13	6
4 trammels, 2 mauls, 1 shackle bar				0	17	0
5 cupboards, 2 chests, 2 desks				3	7	6
500 mason's squares, 200 stonecutter's rules				27	10	0
22 doors (unfinished,) 5 batten doors	2	10	0	2	10	0
18 sallid window frames.....	3	10	0	3	10	0
7 doors, 7 frames, 1 puncheon	1	10	0	2	0	0
17 box window frames	4	5	0	17	0	0
3099 sash lights	5	12	4	59	12	0
50 stools, 50s.; 10,000 lathc, 45s.....	2	15	0	2	0	0
200 cwt. cut nails	2	1	8			
18000 feet inch boards, common, at 40s.....	36	0	0			
12000 feet clear inch boards, at 58s. 9d.	35	5	0			
1600 do plank 1½ inch board measure	4	14	0			
4000 do do 2 do	11	15	0			
2000 do do 2 do, common.....	4	0	0			
5000 do do 1½ do do	10	0	0			
2499 do pine timber.....	72	17	9			
CABINETMAKER'S STOCK.						
21 cabinetmaker's benches	16	4	6	36	5	6
5 carpenter's benches.....	2	6	0	1	10	0
3 circular saw-benches	2	8	0	2	12	0
2 cupboards	0	15	6	0	10	6
1 desk	0	4	0	0	6	0
37 wash tubs.....	0	12	6	1	6	6
3 pails	0	2	0	0	3	6
COOPER'S STOCK.						
2 axes, 3 adzes.....	0	18	0			
7 round shaves and 1 brace				0	6	6
3 jointer and 1 level plane	0	4	0	0	11	6
7 spokeshaves, 2 pair compasses	0	4	0	0	12	6
3 drawing knives, 2 stock awls				0	15	0
2 handsaws, 1 jack plane.....	0	10	6			
1 oil stone, 3 drivers, 2 anvils	0	12	0	0	3	0
4 hammers, 13 cold chisels				0	15	6
1 trow, 13 punchers				0	6	0
1 gauge, 2 hollow knives, 3 crows.....				0	5	6
1 cwt. hoop iron	0	18	9			
2 wood files, 2 wood rasps	0	2	0			
PAINTER'S STOCK.						
12 paint brushes, 4 oil cans.....	0	12	0	0	8	0
2 pallot knives, 6 paint pots, 1 sieve	0	7	0	0	6	0
3 putty knives, beam and scales	0	1	6	0	12	6
1 varnish brush, 9 tin measures	0	2	6	0	6	0
1 camel hair softener, 15 paint pots.....	0	15	0	0	2	6
1 diamond 4 paint stones and mullers	1	0	0	0	7	6
1 turpentine jar, 2 paint boxes.....	0	1	6	0	4	0
5 lbs. red lead, 8 lbs umber.....	0	6	6			
1 lb. Prussian blue, 2 lbs. litharge	0	8	6			
15 lbs. yellow ochre, 15 lbs. Spanish emery.....	0	13	0			
50 lbs. putty, 2 funnels, 1 paint mill.....	1	2	6	0	1	6
1 hand cart	1	0	0	0	10	0

Appendix
(W.)
23rd June.

Appendix
(W.)
23rd June.

RETURN of the PROPERTY of the PROVINCE on hand at the PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY, &c.—(Continued.)

WATCHMAKER'S TOOLS.	PURCHASED.			MADE AT PENITENTIARY.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
WATCHMAKER'S TOOLS	2	10	0	2	10	0
STONE-CUTTERS, YARD AND QUARRY STOCK.						
21 cwt. 2 qrs. 14 lbs. cast steel tools, at 1s.....				121	2	0
6 do 2 do 0 do do hammers, at 1s. 3d.....				45	10	0
18 do 2 do 24 do mason's hammers and mash ditto, at 6d.				52	8	0
20 do 0 do 21 do quarry picks, drills, &c., at 6d.				56	10	6
98 mason's trowels, at 1s.	4	18	0			
300 mallets, at 3d.....				3	15	0
400 squares and straight edges, at 4d.....				6	18	4
30 plumb rules, at 4d.....				0	10	0
300 gauges and bevils, at 1d.				1	5	0
12 levels, at 2s. 6d.....				1	10	0
34 shovels, at 1s. 6d. each.....	2	11	0			
47 mortar hods and boxes, at 1s.				2	7	0
16 wood and hand saws, at 2s.	1	12	0			
12 axes, at 2s.....				1	4	0
10 augers, at 1s. 6d.....	0	15	0			
7 drawing knives, at 1s. 6d.....				0	10	6
7 grindstones, at 5s.....	1	15	0			
6 mason's lines, at 1s.	0	6	0			
64 turning tools, at 6d.				1	12	0
4 turning lathes, at 20s.				4	0	0
12 writing desks, at 2s. 6d.....				1	10	0
54 wash tubs, at 7½d. each.....				1	13	9
4 lime screens, at 5s.....	1	0	0			
64 wheelbarrows, at 5s.....				16	0	0
15 handbarrows, at 2s. 6d.....				1	17	6
19 water pails, at 1s.				0	19	0
24 brick hammers and axes, at 1s. 3d.....	1	10	0			
10 planes, at 1s.				0	10	0
12 tin cups, at 2d.				0	2	0
1 pot and ladle				0	2	6
19 cwt. scaffolding rope, at 4d. per lb.....				35	9	4
1000 scaffolding plank, at 6d. each				25	0	0
90 do poles, at 5s.....	22	10	0			
100 ledgers, at 1s.....	5	0	0			
300 foot legs, at 4d.	5	0	0			
250 cords hardwood, at 7s.	87	10	0			
200 do pine, at 6s. 6d.....	65	0	0			
4000 bushels road metal, at 7s. per 100 bushels.....				14	0	0
1500 do lime, at 6d. per bushel.....				37	10	0
1000 do sand, at 1d. do do	4	3	4			
100 do mortar, at 8d. per bushel.....				3	6	8
3 windlasses, at £5 each				15	0	0
2 sets sheer poles, blocks and tackle, at 30s. each				5	0	0
2 stone trucks, at 12s. 6d. each				1	5	0
3 pumps, at 5s. each.....				0	15	0
12 horse carts, at 40s. each				24	0	0
2 trucks, at 40s.				4	0	0
5 sleighs, at 10s.				2	10	0
4 ox carts, at 20s.				4	0	0
4 ox sleighs, at 5s.				1	0	0
1 timber wagon, at 40s.				2	0	0
Gunpowder	0	10	0			
40000 feet cut stone, at 7½d. per foot.....				1250	0	0
45000 bricks, at 27s. 6d. per M.....	61	7	6			
3 iron cranks, at £5 each				15	0	0
SHOE SHOP.						
80 shoe benches, at 2s. each				8	0	0
58 aprons, at 1s.				2	18	0
34 lap stones, at 1s.	1	14	0			
25 lbs. upper leather, at 1s. 8d.....	2	1	8			
9 do calf skin, at 9s. 9d.....	1	18	9			
4½ do shoe thread, at 2s. 6d.....	0	11	3			
10 pair pincers, at 1s.	0	10	0			
12 pair lasts, at 1s. 9d.	1	1	0			
128 pair old lasts, at 6d.	3	4	0			
10 pair last-hooks, at 4d.	0	3	4			
30 instep leathers, at 1d.				0	2	6
1 pair new boot-trees				0	12	6
1 pair old boot-trees				0	6	0
7 rag stones	0	1	2			
14 lbs. heel sprigs, at 6d.	0	7	0			
2 pairs boot-cramps				0	2	0

RETURN of the PROPERTY of the PROVINCE on hand at the PROVINCIAL
PENITENTIARY, &c.—(Continued.)

SHOE SHOP.—(Continued.)	PURCHASED.			MADE AT PENITENTIARY.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1 size stick				0	1	8
1 desk				0	4	0
1 punch, 1s. 8d.; scales and weights	0	10	0	0	1	8
1 inkstand 1s. 3d.; axe 1s. 3d.; table 2s				0	4	6
46 water tubs, at 8d.....				1	10	8
4 water pails, at 1s. 3d.....				0	5	0
2 water tubs, at 1s. 9d				0	3	6
2 saddler's benches, at 1s. 6d.....				0	3	0
7 shoe fitters, at 3s.....				1	1	0
KITCHEN FURNITURE, &c.						
3 large boilers, at £4	12	0	0			
4 small do at 12s. 6d	2	10	0			
30 metal stoves, at 15s.....	22	10	0			
779 lengths pipes, at 6d				19	9	6
7 pokers, at 6d.....				0	3	6
3 coffee mills	0	9	0			
2 beams, scale and weights	9	12	6			
5 axes, 10s.; shovel and poker, 7s. 6d.....				0	17	6
8 ash pans, at 3s. 9d.; 5 shovels, 2s. 6d. each.....				2	2	6
1 metal pot and coffee roaster	0	2	6	0	3	9
7 brass hand-bells	2	8	9			
1 bell, 2nd size on west lodge	5	0	0			
39 stove pipe iron hooks				0	19	6
2 large knives, steel, and fork	0	15	0			
30 dozen knives; 7 dozen forks.....	1	12	6			
365 spoons, at 1d.	1	10	5			
1578 tin cups, dishes and plates.....				20	4	6
23 sconces, at 4d				0	7	8
12 large candlesticks, at 6d.....				0	6	0
24 lamps, at 4d.....				0	8	0
17 dippers, at 7½d.....				0	10	7
4 do at 2s. 6d.; 1 large do 5s.....				0	15	0
7 wash basins, 8s. 9d.; 2 cullenders, 3s.; 2 sets tin measures, 5s.				0	16	9
1 meal measure, 3s. 9d.; 1 large funnel, 2s. 6d.....				0	6	3
2 small funnels, 1s.; 21 iron scrapers, 21s.; larker, 3s.....				1	5	0
5 buck saws, 12s. 6d.; 5 oil cans, 6s. 3d.; 14 globe lamps, 52s. 6d.	8	5	0	0	6	3
100 potatoe nets, £3 2s. 6d.; 94 tables, at 5s., £23 10d.....				26	12	6
2 chairs, 2s. 6d.; 36 large stools, 36s				1	18	6
1 desk in hall, 20s.; 17 trays, 26s. 6d				2	6	6
4 bins, at 40s. each.....				8	0	0
52 tubs, and 37 coffee buckets.....				7	5	1
30 soup buckets, 60s.; 3 baths, 120s.				9	0	0
2 barber's cases, and 24 chairs				1	11	6
51 shaving cups, 8s. 5d.; 30 shaving brushes, 12 straps, 21s.....	1	1	0	0	8	5
14 pair scissors.....	0	14	0			
14 barber's cloths, 7s.; 5 horses, 12s. 6d.....				0	19	6
38 rack and small combs	0	13	2			
100 fine combs, 25s.; 10 water barrels, 10s.	1	15	0			
1 tin bucket, 6d.; 2 rat-traps, 5s.....	0	5	0	0	0	0
1 cloth brush, 6d.; 3 framed rules, &c., 4s. 6d.....	0	0	6	0	4	6
110 salt stands, 9s. 2d.; 1 measuring stand, 5s.....				0	14	2
10 water puncheons 30s.; 1 leach tub, 7s. 6d.....				1	17	6
3 sets of steps, 30s.; 1 whitewash brush 2s.	0	2	0	1	10	0
2 hand scublers, 1s.....	0	1	0			
2 steel scrapers, 5s.; 1 clock case, 7s. 6d				0	12	6
1 inkstand and 3 dust pans.....				0	2	9
9 punishment boxes, at 10s				4	10	0
1 set triangles, 20s.....				1	0	0
4 bushel measures				0	9	0
5 large cupboards, at 20s				5	0	0
4 small do at 5s.....				1	0	0
1 meat bench				0	2	6
548 large and small brooms				4	6	11
1 steam boiler.....	0	12	6			
460 cell wash-tubs				11	10	0
20 pair spectacles, at 6d	0	10	0			
28 razors, at 1s. 8d	1	15	0			
6 mats, at 1s				0	0	0
4 wheelbarrows, at 3s. 9d.....				0	15	0
7 stove pans.....				0	17	6
5 wood boxes				1	5	0
1 mangle				0	12	6
46 clothes lines, at 7½d.....				1	6	10
3 screens, at 2s. 6d.....				0	7	6
252 clothes pins, at 1d.				1	1	0
499 bed stools, at 6d.				12	9	6
480 hall do at 6d.				12	0	0

RETURN of the PROPERTY of the PROVINCE on hand at the PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY, &c.—(Continued.)

KITCHEN FURNITURE, &c.—(Continued.)	PURCHASED.			MADE AT PENITENTIARY.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
40 forms, at 2s. 6d.....				5	0	0
551 night buckets, at 1s.				27	11	0
614 piggins, at 6d.				15	7	0
6 clothes pounders, at 3s.; 8 mess frames, at 5s.....				0	8	0
BEDDING, &c.						
428 bedticks, at 2s. 6d.				58	10	0
602 blankets, at 3s.	90	6	0			
418 bed rugs, at 1s. 3d.....	26	2	6			
405 pillowticks, at 6d.....				10	2	6
460 pillowslips, at 4d.				7	13	4
12 pair keeper's sheets, at 5s.				3	0	0
36 iron bedsteads, at 40s.				72	0	0
15 hair mattresses, at 20s.....				15	0	0
505 bed boards, at 1s. 6d.....				37	17	6
784 towels, at 6d.....				9	16	0
CLOTHING, &c.						
537 cloth jackets, at 5s.				134	5	0
504 do pants, at 3s. 6d.				88	4	0
527 pair flannel drawers, at 2s.				52	14	0
500 cloth caps, at 1s.				25	0	0
530 do stocks, at 3d.				6	12	6
56 pair mittens, at 1s. 6d.				4	4	0
730 suits linen clothing, at 8s.				292	0	0
720 linen vests, at 2s.				72	0	0
368 pair braces, at 3d.				4	14	0
424 pair shoes, at 2s. 6d.....				53	0	0
450 pair slippers, at 1s. 6d.....				33	15	0
940 flannel shirts, at 3s.				141	0	0
687 pair socks, at 3d.	8	11	9			
690 handkerchiefs, at 2d.....				5	15	0
60 new shirts, matron's room, at 3s. 6d.				10	10	0
ARMORY.						
30 muskets and bayonets, at 30s.	45	0	0			
20 carabines, at 30s.....	30	0	0			
31 pistols, at 30s.....	46	10	0			
3 small pistols, at 7s. 6d.	1	2	6			
1 horse pistol	0	5	0			
Cupboard and leather cases				0	15	0
MATRON'S ROOM.						
2 clothes press				1	15	0
13 tables				2	16	0
89 benches, at 6d.				2	4	6
14 forms, at 1s.				0	14	0
38 bed boards, at 1s. 6d.....				2	17	0
42 night pails, at 1s. 3d.....				2	12	6
36 small tubs, at 10d.....				1	10	0
36 piggins, at 8d.				1	4	0
24 cell brooms, at 2d.....				0	4	0
10 washing tubs, at 2s. 6d.....				1	5	0
5 washing and ironing boards				0	2	6
1 clothes chest				0	5	0
Yard measure, ruler, &c.				0	0	8
1 desk, and 6 chairs				0	15	6
Steps and wheelbarrow				0	7	6
5 clothes horses.....				0	7	6
Knife and salt box, and knife board				0	0	9
Scrubbing brush, barrel and brooms				0	2	0
Tin dishes, plates				1	12	0
Knives, forks, and spoons.....	0	13	0			
Tin pails, lamps, and 2 oil cans.....				0	8	0
Glass lamp candle sticks and snuffers.....	0	4	6	0	4	0
Saucepan, ladle, and fork.....	0	1	6	0	0	6
Fender, gridiron, and canisters				0	10	3
Tin basins, candle box, and dust pans				0	6	6
Ashkettle, dog-irons, tongs and shovels				0	8	3
Tin and iron boilers, coffee, and teapots	0	4	6	0	11	0
2 teakettles, 3s.; smoothing and Italian irons, &c.	0	6	0	0	5	0
6 clothes lines, 2s.; tray, and 6 cellers.....				0	4	0
1 stove and pan.....				0	7	6
30 pairs scissors, 10s.; 2 pair spectacles, 1s.	0	11	0			
10 do blankets	2	10	0			
1 do fine do	2	0	0			

RETURN of the PROPERTY of the PROVINCE on hand at the PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY, &c.—(Continued.)

MATRON'S ROOM.—(Continued.)	PURCHASED.			MADE AT PENITENTIARY.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
60 pairs single blankets	3	0	0			
35 quilts	2	0	0			
2 hair matrasses	0	4	0	0	2	0
2 hair pillows, and 1 feather ditto				3	0	0
44 bedticks				0	12	6
44 do pillows				5	6	0
106 do sheets				0	15	0
74 pillow cases				5	15	0
74 shifts				7	12	0
76 petticoats				10	0	0
60 wrappers, £4 10s.; 118 aprons, £5 10s.	1	5	6	0	12	0
6 night do 12s.; 102 handkerchiefs, 25s. 6d.				1	8	10
40 pocket handkerchiefs, 3s. 4d.; 102 caps, 25s. 6d.				1	4	6
16 shawls, and 34 bonnets	6	2	0			
46 pairs woollen stockings, and 30 pairs cotton ditto				4	12	0
32 pairs leather shoes, £3 4s.; 28 canvas ditto, 28s.				0	16	0
4 pairs boots				0	2	0
24 do stays, at 1d.	2	10	0			
100 yards, factory cotton, at 6d.	14	7	10			
135 do flannel, at 2s. 1½d.	0	11	8			
14 do check, at 10d.	2	17	6			
23 lbs. yarn, at 2s. 6d.	0	7	6			
2½ do thread, at 3s.	0	4	5			
Needles, pins, and tape	0	3	0			
6 gross, shirt buttons	0	6	0			
6 pairs cotton stockings	0	15	10			
Thimbles, combs, and knitting needles	0	1	0	0	5	0
Chair and table covers, and stay laces				10	0	0
5 iron bedsteads, at 40s.	0	1	6			
2 chambers, and glasses				0	10	0
1 pair small drawers	0	3	0			
3 brushes				0	1	6
1 rat trap						
STORE ROOM.						
11 pieces brown and yellow cloth, at 3s. 3d.	172	11	6			
2 do blue stripe cotton, 102 yards, at 1½d.	4	13	6			
2 do check, 75 do at 10d.	3	2	6			
2 shawls	0	5	0			
25 yards silasia, at 9d.	0	18	9			
7 pieces grey cotton, 273 yards, at 5d.	5	13	9			
21 do white duck, 517 do at 1s. 1d.	28	0	1			
7 do black do 567 do at 1s. 2d.	30	14	3			
1 do calico do 9½ do at 6d.	0	4	7			
19 do flannel do 729 do at 2s. 1½d.	77	9	1			
9 lb. thread, at 3s.	1	7	0			
4 pieces bonnet wire	0	1	0			
82 foot rules, at 2s. 6d.				10	5	0
Fancy paper	0	1	0			
2 papers pins	0	0	3			
4 gross coat buttons, at 1½d.	0	4	0			
2 do studs at 9d.	0	1	6			
66 pieces tape, at 2d.	0	11	0			
Boot and girth webb	0	10	0			
6 hold fasts, and 2 plane irons	0	3	0	0	1	0
1 piece black tape	0	0	3			
8 pairs stockings, at 1s.	0	8	0			
54 pieces tape, at 2d.	0	9	0			
2 pairs sheets, 1 pillow and slips, 2 bed covers.	1	0	0			
18 thimbles	0	2	0			
24 papers needles, at 4d.	0	8	0			
22 aprons, at 1s.				1	2	0
Coppers	0	0	4			
1 box candles, 76 lbs., at 6½d.	2	2	9			
10 lbs. sugar, and 10 lbs. flour	0	4	3			
5 gallons whiskey, at 2s. 6d.	0	12	6			
8 sheep skins, at 2s. 6d.	1	0	0			
1 broad axe	0	7	6			
8 tin cups				0	1	4
12 fine combs, 5s.; 1 padlock, 1s. 3d.	0	6	3			
13 hand leathers, 1s. 1d.; 8 lbs. wire, at 3d.	0	2	0	0	1	1
25 unbound bibles, at 4s.	5	0	0			
5 walking sticks, at 6d.				0	2	6
1 tin box, 3d.; 1 hammer, 1s.				0	1	3
Pasteboard, 6d.; wire, 2s.	0	2	6			
2 mason lines, 10d.	0	0	10			
2 straight jackets				0	7	0
1 set scales and weights				0	2	6
41 pair mitts, at 1s. 6d.				2	11	6

RETURN of the PROPERTY of the PROVINCE on hand at the PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY, &c.—(Continued.)

STORE ROOM.—(Continued.)	PURCHASED.			MADE AT PENITENTIARY.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1 lb. twine	0	2	0			
37 handkerchiefs, at 5d.....	0	15	5			
35 cotton shirts, at 3s. 6d.....				6	2	6
10 flannel do at 7s. 6d.....				3	15	0
32 pair braces, at 5d.....	0	13	4			
8 caps, at 10d.....	0	6	8			
7 hats, at 1s. 3d.....	0	8	9			
10 pair cotton drawers, at 1s. 6d.....				0	15	0
1 pair flannel do at 5s.				0	5	0
6 fustian jackets, at 7s.				2	2	0
6 do pants, at 6s.				1	16	0
3 pair grey cloth pants, at 9s.				1	7	0
2 grey coats, at 17s. 6d.....				1	15	0
7 do vests, at 5s.....				1	15	0
8 matts, at 3s.				1	4	0
30 pair socks, at 10d.	1	5	0			
73 yards tweed, at 1s. 5d.	5	3	5			
41 pair shoes, at 6s. 3d.				12	16	3
BOOKS.						
552 Bibles, at 2s. 6d.....	69	0	0			
117 Testaments, at 6d.....	2	18	6			
266 Prayer Books, at 6d.....	6	13	0			
1 Large Pulpit Bible and Pulpit.....	1	0	0	0	15	0
2 do Prayer Books, at 3s. 9d.	0	7	6			
90 Roman Catholic do, at 6d.....	2	5	0			
100 do do Testaments, at 6d.....	2	10	0			
Chaplain's Library	12	10	0			
Roman Catholic do	10	0	0			
Value of Articles of Devotion	10	0	0			
Furniture of Chaplain's Room.....				1	0	0
Bookbinder's Press and materials	1	0	0	4	0	0
Cupboard for Library Books				0	10	0
BLACKSMITH'S STOCK.						
13 pair bellows	52	0	0			
15 anvils	30	0	0			
10 vices	20	0	0			
3 wheel-screw drilling machines, at 40s.				6	0	0
2 lever-drilling press drills				1	0	0
1 turning lathe	7	0	0	4	0	0
97 pair tongs				4	5	6
10 hand hammers, at 2s.				1	0	0
6 rivetting do at 1s. 3d.....				0	7	6
38 heading tools, at 2s.				3	16	0
10 swages, at 1s.....				0	10	0
9 top swages, at 1s.				0	9	0
25 iron dogs to turning lathe, at 1s. 3d.				1	11	3
28 milling tools to turning lathe, at 3s.				4	4	0
10 rests to do do at 2s. 6d.....				1	5	0
42 turning tools to do do at 1s.				2	2	0
80 cast steel screw tops, at 2s.				8	12	0
106 do do punches and chisels, at 8d.				3	10	8
12 screw plates, at 30s.				18	0	0
9 top wrenches, at 2s.				0	18	0
25 pair screw-cutting dies, at 1s. 6d.....				1	17	6
120 drills, various sizes, at 8d.....				4	0	0
18 pin drills, at 1s. 6d.				1	7	0
22 large common drills, at 1s. 3d.....				1	7	6
30 cast steel rimmers, at 1s. 3d.				1	2	6
30 chasing tools, at 2s. 6d.....				3	15	0
6 sets stamps, at 8d.				4	16	2
6 pair callipers, at 2s.				0	12	0
5 pair compasses, at 2s. 6d.....				0	12	6
8 shucks, at 6s.....				2	8	0
7 sets hammers, at 2s.				0	14	0
2 siddle drills, at 1s. 3d.				0	2	6
2 hand vices, at 2s. 6d.	0	5	0			
3 hand braces, at 4s.				0	12	0
3 common small plates, 2s. 6d.				0	7	6
2 iron saws and frames, at 2s. 3d.				0	4	6
4 press drill braces, at 6s. 6d.....				1	6	0
3 hand do do at 4s.				0	12	0
12 eye wedges, at 1s.				0	12	0
4 do do for axes, at 2s. 6d.				0	10	0
2 sets of stone cutter's heading tools, at 2s. 6d.....				0	5	0
4 iron gusges, at 1s. 6d.				0	6	0
2 iron squares, at 2s. 6d.				0	5	0

Appendix
(W.)
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RETURN of the PROPERTY of the PROVINCE on hand at the PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY, &c.—(Continued.)

Appendix
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23rd June.

BLACKSMITH'S STOCK.—(Continued.)	PURCHASED.			MADE AT PENITENTIARY.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
4 try squares, at 1s. 8d.				0	6	8
2 bevets, at 2s.				0	4	0
1 cast iron beading tool	0	15	0			
6 large eight-square mandrils, at 1s. 6d.....				0	9	0
6 iron bolsters, 1s. 8d.....				0	10	0
1 lock press machine				0	7	6
2 large iron cutting shears, at 6s.....				6	10	0
4 iron and steel stakes, at 3s. 6d.....				0	14	0
4 wheel size travellers, at 2s.....				0	8	0
4 dogs to set tiers, at 2s.....				0	8	0
8 hand wrenches, at 2s. 3d.				0	18	0
18 door rivet beading tools, at 1s. 3d.....				1	2	6
2 face plates for lathe, at 5s. 3d.				0	10	6
4 soldering irons, at 2s. 3d.....				0	9	0
2 old emery wheels, at 1s. 9d.				0	3	6
1 small circular saw, at 5s.....				0	5	0
4 do hand rimmers, at 1s. 8d.....				0	6	8
2 sets of horse-shoeing tools, at 6s. 6d.....				0	13	0
36 screw augers, at 2s. 6d.				4	10	0
2 apple-face hammers, at 2s. 6d.				0	5	0
2 cat-head do at 1s. 6d.....				0	3	0
10 hard-eyes to fit anvils, at 10d.....				0	8	4
11 hot iron chisels, at 6d.....				0	5	6
4 pair compasses, at 2s. 6d.				0	10	0
7 wrenches, at 2s. 6d.....				0	17	6
4 copper soldering irons, at 2s. 6d.				0	10	0
9 iron do do at 1s. 3d.				0	11	3
4 scrapers, at 6d				0	2	0
1 solder-melting furnace, at 7s. 6d.	0	7	6			
1 pot to do do	0	3	9			
5 punches, at 1s.....				0	5	0
7 chisels, at 1s.....				0	7	0
1 brace				0	3	6
1 ladle				0	1	9
4 rimmers, at 1s. 6d.				0	6	0
3 pair shears, at 3s. 3d.	0	3	6	0	6	3
3 do tinsmith's shears, at 8s. 6d.				1	5	6
48 punches, sets, chisels and stamps, at 8d.				1	12	0
8 different sized hammers				0	5	4
5 stakes, at 4s. 6d				1	2	6
3 hatch stakes, at 6s. 3d.....				0	15	9
2 grooving do, at 3s. 6d.....				0	7	0
4 iron stovepipe horses, at 4s. 6d.....				0	18	0
1 small anvil, at 2s. 6d.				0	2	6
2 riddle-drills and bows, at 1s. 9d.....				0	3	6
4 grooving tools, at 6d.....				0	2	0
2 patent beams and weights, at 50s.....				5	0	0
29 pairs shackles, at 3s.....				4	7	6
2 do hand-bellows, at 10s.....	0	10	0			
1 set scales and weights.....	0	5	0	0	5	0
26 wash dishes, at 10d				1	1	8
24 bars grain tin, at 4d.....	0	8	0			
2 writing desks, at 5s.....				0	10	0
2 chests, at 5s.....				0	10	0
2 cupboards, at 15s.....				1	10	0
3 stools, at 1s.....				0	3	0
10 water troughs, at 2s.				1	0	0
200 horse-shoes, at 4d.				3	6	8
21 quarry picks, at 4s. 6d.				4	14	6
12 mason hammers, at 5s.....				3	0	0
10 stone-pick do, at 3s.....				1	10	0
168 cell locks, at 15s.....				126	0	0
2 large locks, double shell, at 20s.....				2	0	0
3 do door do, at 5s.....				0	15	0
281 pairs hooks and hinges, at 3s. 6d.				49	3	6
4 lathing axes, at 1s. 3d.....				0	5	0
2 sheets sheet-iron, at 7s. 6d.....	0	15	0			
2 pair large T hinges, at 6s. 6d.				0	13	0
4 small bells, 3s. 9d.				0	15	0
3 pair brass coupling boxes				0	9	0
45 door levers, at 3s.				11	5	0
8 sledges, at 5s. 6d.				2	4	0
1 black-lead pot, at 5s.....	0	5	0			
4 do do old pots, at 1s. 3d.	0	5	0			
2 cranks, and 1 grindstone.....	0	5	0	0	10	0
100 bushels stone coal, at 1s. 6d.....	7	10	0			
200 do charcoal at 3d.....	2	10	0			
24 lb. copper, at 2s. 6d.	3	0	0			
56 lb. old brass and copper, at 8d.....	1	17	4			
1 ton 2 cwt. 3 qrs. 12 lbs. old lead, at 3d.....	32	0	0			

RETURN of the PROPERTY of the PROVINCE on hand at the PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY, &c.—(Continued.)

BLACKSMITH'S STOCK.—(Continued.)	PURCHASED.			MADE AT PENITENTIARY.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
250 lbs. old files, at 4d.	4	3	4			
23 boxes of I. C. tin, at 47s.	54	1	0			
20 lbs. cast steel, at 1s.	1	0	0			
32 lbs. blister do at 9d.	1	4	0			
2846 lbs. spike nails, at 4d.				39	2	0
524 sheet lead, at 5d.	10	18	4			
5000 lbs. English iron, at a 1½d.	81	5	0			
10 tons old scrap iron, at 50s.	25	0	0			
Wooden patterns				5	10	0
5000 lbs. iron cell doors, at 6d.				125	0	0
1 copper and brass force pump				12	10	0
7 iron doors for cells, unfinished				17	10	0
ROPERY.						
1110 lbs. flax, at 1½d.	6	18	9			
1634 lbs. rope, various sizes, at 5d.				34	0	10
25 lbs. small cord, at 5d.				0	10	5
71½ dozen bed cords, clothes-lines, &c., at 15s.				58	7	6
99 lbs. packing, at 8d.				1	4	9
Machinery	30	0	0	10	0	0
SURGERY AND HOSPITAL.						
Medicines, &c.	7	11	5			
Surgical instruments, and other articles	11	4	3			
Books of registry, &c. &c.	7	10	0			
TAILOR'S SHOP.						
13 work benches, at 20s.				13	0	0
2 cutting benches, at 10s. 6d.				1	1	0
1 pressing table				0	10	0
2 sets of shelves				1	10	0
11 pairs scissors	0	11	0			
1 desk and stool				0	7	6
1 wash tub				0	3	6
4 water buckets				0	6	0
13 sleeve boards				0	13	0
5 tailors irons	1	7	6			
4 tin cups				0	1	0
STABLE.						
5 horses	42	10	0			
1 set sleigh bells	0	10	0			
1 set single harness				2	0	0
7 do cart do				5	5	0
8 do odd harness				0	7	6
10 halters				0	10	0
2 odd winkers				1	0	0
5 do collars				1	0	0
1 riding saddle, bridle, and 2 bits	0	15	0			
9 odd back and belly bands				0	9	0
8 winter horse-covers	2	0	0			
3 summer do do				0	12	0
1 carriage whip	0	3	0			
6 pitch-forks				0	6	0
2 shovels	0	2	0			
4 buffalo skins	0	5	0			
1 apron				0	5	0
1 light waggon				7	0	0
1 hearse				5	0	0
1 oil can				0	2	0
1 water cart				0	15	0
1 iron ball				0	2	6
1 pair shears	0	2	0			
3 screw wrenches	0	2	6			
5 odd bits	0	6	3			
7 sursingles				0	8	9
6 horse-pickers				0	1	6
3 do brushes	0	3	0			
3 curry combs	0	3	0			
1 water brush	0	2	6			
1 spoke do	0	2	6			
2 harness do	0	1	8			
1 oil brush	0	1	6			
1 tin saucepan				0	0	3
8 small sleigh bells	0	5	0			

Appendix
(W.)
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RETURN of the PROPERTY of the PROVINCE on hand at the PROVINCIAL
PENITENTIARY, &c.— (Continued.)

Appendix
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STABLE.—(Continued.)	PURCHASED.			MADE AT PENITENTIARY.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1 double sleigh				2	10	0
1 bucket, 9s.; Jack, 2s. 6d.	0	2	6	0	9	0
1 wheelbarrow, 2s. 6d.; water barrel, 5s.				0	7	6
2 tons hay, 80s.; 17 bushels oats, at 1s. 3d., 21s. 3d.	5	1	3			
1 single sleigh.....				2	10	0
WARDEN'S OFFICE.						
1 pair fire irons and fender.....	1	10	0	2	0	0
1 walnut desk				3	0	0
1 do table and cover				2	10	0
2 painted cupboards				5	0	0
12 chairs.....				3	10	0
1 telescope	3	0	0			
1 tin case and basket				0	6	0
1 pair brass candlesticks	0	15	0			
1 painted desk				2	0	0
CLERK'S OFFICE.						
1 pair brass candlesticks.....	0	7	6			
2 sconces and snuffers	0	2	8			
1 tin case				8	0	0
1 walnut desk				8	0	0
1 painted desk, 20s.; 1 cupboard, £5.				0	5	0
1 deal table, and 2 boxes				0	7	6
1 settee.....				0	5	0
1 painted table.....				0	15	0
6 chairs				0	5	0
Fire irons and fenders	0	10	0			
Minutes, letter, and account books.....	20	0	0			
Stationery	5	0	0			
SUNDRIES.						
1 new fire engine and hose	308	0	0			
6 old do do				165	0	0
1 large bell, £45; 3 tower bells, 65s.....	9	5	0	45	0	0
2 clock clocks.....	10	10	0			
1 hall-lamp	0	15	0			
6 do chairs, at 7s. 6d.				2	5	0
1 meat safe				0	5	0
2 garden spades	0	5	0			
1 pulpit				1	0	0
18 pair hand-cuffs, at 2s.....				1	16	0
45 staves, at 1s.....				2	5	0
2 ricks				0	5	0
1 cooking stove and apparatus	2	0	0			
1 pair (tailor's) large shears	0	12	6			
3 do do small do	0	3	0			
1 tailor's measure				0	1	0
BUILDINGS, &c.						
Value of cottage				300	0	0
do lime-kiln.....				15	0	0
do stone sheds.....				40	0	0
do barrack building.....	100	0	0			
do land.....	1000	0	0			
	£ 3270	5	2	4786	17	7

PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY,
1st October, 1850.

Donald Æ. Macdonell, Warden, and Francis Bickerton, Clerk, of the Provincial Penitentiary, severally make oath that the foregoing "Return of the Property of the Province, on hand at the Provincial Penitentiary, 1st October, 1850," 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 26th day of October, 1850.

WM. WILSON, J. P.

Appendix
(W.)
23rd June.

Appendix
(W.)
23rd June.

F.

RETURN shewing the MANNER in which the CONVICTS were EMPLOYED at the PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY, 30th September, 1850.

Stone Cutters and Masons.....	50	Barber	1
Carpenters	15	Cook	1
Cooper	1	Seamstresses.....	17
Painter	1	Labourers (general)	119
CONTRACTORS.		Sick	17
Shoemakers	69	In all.....	397
Carpenters	35		
Tailors	35		
Blacksmiths	20		
Seamstresses.....	10		
	175		

D. Æ. MACDONELL,
Warden, Provincial Penitentiary.

PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY,
1st October, 1850.

G.

GENERAL ACCOUNT of DISBURSEMENTS at the PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY, during the year ending 30th September, 1850.

DATE.	No.	TO WHOM PAID.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	AMOUNT.		
				£	s.	d.
October 1, 1849	1	Jeffersonian	Advertising.....	0	15	0
do do do	2	John Bryant	Lime Kiln	1	0	0
do do do	3	Isaac Dunkin	Travelling Allowance	0	17	6
do do do	4	P. Rully	do do	0	10	0
do do do	5	D. Alpin	do do	0	17	6
do do do	6	John Smith	do do	0	15	0
do do do	7	W. Ketchum	do do	0	10	0
do do do	8	Patrick Hughes	do do	0	15	0
do do do	9	John Bruce.....	do do	0	15	0
do do do	10	L. Goss	do do	0	15	0
do do do	11	C. Farley	do do	0	15	0
do do do	12	William Smith	do do	0	17	6
do do do	13	H. C. Linter	Digging Grave	0	7	6
do do do	14	W. S. Ryley	Travelling Allowance... ..	0	12	6
do do do	15	A. Macpherson	Lumber	57	6	4
do do do	16	Joseph Dunn	Travelling Allowance	0	12	6
do do do	17	Hugh Manuel	Wages.....	0	6	2
do do do	18	Jacob Fry	Travelling Allowance	0	12	6
do do do	19	J. W. Laundry.....	do do	0	15	0
do do do	20	Francis Dube.....	do do	0	15	0
do do do	21	A. Johnson	Copying	2	9	6
do do do	22	George Adcock	Travelling Allowance	0	10	0
do do do	23	Joseph Beauceau	do do	0	15	0
do do do	24	Alfred Eaton	do do	0	15	0
do do do	25	Joseph Charbeau	do do	0	15	0
do do do	26	Henry Wilson	do do	0	12	6
do do do	27	M. Debeau.....	do do	1	0	0
do do do	28	A. Campbell	do do	1	0	0
do do do	29	A. Matton	do do	1	0	0
do do do	30	F. Mercour	do do	1	0	0
do do do	31	Lewis Beadreau.....	do do	1	0	0
do do do	32	W. Noble	do do	0	12	6
November 1, do	32	Angus McDonnell.....	Wages.....	12	10	3
do do do	33	Thomas Smith	Travelling Allowance	0	12	6
do do do	34	M. Vosburgh	Milk	1	6	1
do do do	35	John Parrett	Socks	1	10	0
do do do	36	Oliphant and Watt	Rice, &c.....	7	7	7

Appendix

(W.)

23rd June.

GENERAL ACCOUNT of DISBURSEMENTS at the PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY,

&c.—(Continued.)

Appendix

(W.)

23rd June.

DATE.	No.	TO WHOM PAID.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	AMOUNT.		
				£	s.	d.
November 9, 1849	37	F. P. Ross	Clothing	30	3	0
do 12, do	38	A. & A. Foster	Rations	60	0	0
do do do	39	Smith & Henderson	Law Charges	18	4	4
do 13, do	40	William Smith	Wages	26	18	9
do 14, do	41	A. Johnson	Copying	4	1	0
do do do	42	Joseph Glavis	Travelling Allowance	0	10	0
do 15, do	43	F. Gagnan	do do	0	17	6
do 19, do	44	Thomas Booth	do do	0	10	0
do do do	45	Basil Lamo	do do	0	10	0
do do do	46	Jane Gourlay	do do	0	17	6
do 20, do	47	Herald Office	Advertising	4	13	5
do 22, do	47½	Mr. Rogers	Salary	11	5	0
do 26, do	48	W. Lellis	Travelling Allowance	0	15	0
do do do	49	John Fitzgibbon	Wages	13	15	8
do do do	50	Matthew Clark	Lath	3	1	3
do 30, do	51	Church Depository	Books	1	10	3
do do do	52	Michael Moran	Travelling Allowance	0	12	6
do do do	53	W. Humbert	do do	0	12	6
do do do	54	Joseph Fouchette	do do	0	15	0
December 3, do	55	F. Ryley	do do	1	0	0
do 4, do	56	Mr. Vosburgh	Milk	1	1	9
do 5, do	57	William Martin	Partition	0	15	0
do do do	58	E. P. Ross	Clothing	10	5	0
do do do	59	W. Saunders	Travelling Allowance	0	12	6
do 10, do	60	Edward Horsey	Salary	83	6	8
do do do	61	J. Sampson	do	53	6	8
do do do	62	Rev. Mr. McDonell	do	52	10	0
do do do	63	Mrs. Cox	do	26	14	6
do do do	64	Mrs. Chase	do	20	16	8
do do do	65	John Richardson	Wages	46	17	6
do do do	66	James Gleeson	do	46	8	6
do do do	67	William Jones	do	41	2	6
do do do	68	James McCarthy	do	44	0	1
do do do	69	D. Gleeson	do	45	10	6
do do do	70	M. Keely	do	40	18	0
do do do	71	Mark Hermiston	do	43	3	6
do do do	72	James Farquhar	do	19	13	6
do do do	73	Edward Crawford	do	26	15	6
do do do	74	Richard Robinson	do	26	12	0
do do do	75	William Waldren	do	28	15	1
do do do	76	S. Barton	do	26	6	9
do do do	77	John Thorpe	do	26	13	9
do do do	78	Alexander Cameron	do	26	15	6
do do do	79	Thomas O'Donnell	do	26	15	6
do do do	80	W. Crawford	do	26	15	6
do do do	81	James Kearns	do	26	15	6
do do do	82	William Hornly	do	26	15	6
do do do	83	F. Donoghue	do	26	15	6
do do do	84	John Cooper	do	26	5	0
do do do	85	Joseph Baldwin	do	24	3	9
do do do	86	A. McIntosh	do	24	5	6
do do do	87	James Wilson	do	26	12	10
do do do	88	A. McDonell	do	10	13	6
do 13, do	89	John Bell	do	0	10	0
do do do	90	Oliphant & Watt	Forage	52	9	8
do 15, do	91	Felix Graham	Travelling Allowance	0	10	0
do do do	92	John Fury	do do	0	12	6
do do do	93	Rev. Mr. McDonell	Wine	3	0	0
do do do	94	James Madden	Travelling Allowance	0	10	0
do do do	95	S. J. Rankin	Charcoal	17	7	8
January 4, 1850	96	M. Vosburgh	Milk	1	1	7
do do do	96½	Mr. Rogers	Salary	20	16	8
do do do	97	M. Catter	Travelling Allowance	0	15	0
do do do	98	William Anglen	Lumber	48	0	0
do 7, do	99	E. P. Ross	Clothing	13	5	9
do 8, do	100	Post Office	Postages	3	0	9
do 9, do	101	G. M. Wilkinson	Crockery	2	6	3
do 10, do	102	John Coward	Bread, Hospital	3	9	7
do 12, do	103	S. Brady	Socks	1	0	0
do do do	104	L. Durdevour	Travelling Allowance	0	15	0
do do do	105	Joseph Watson	do do	0	15	0
do do do	106	A. J. B. Fremeau	do do	0	15	0
do do do	107	Lester Page	do do	0	17	0
do do do	108	Alexander Lafleur	do do	0	15	0
do do do	109	James Baker	do do	0	15	0
do do do	110	Joseph Armstrong	do do	0	15	0
do 19, do	111	J. Daly	Lumber	1	11	2
do do do	112	Charles Vanluvan	do	1	9	7
do do do	113	Peter Stevens	Travelling Allowance	0	12	6
do do do	114	Peter Purcell	Digging Grave	0	6	3
do do do	115	George Hughson	flogs	2	2	6

Appendix
(W.)
23rd June.

GENERAL ACCOUNT of DISBURSEMENTS at the PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY,
&c.—(Continued.)

Appendix
(W.)
23rd June.

DATE.		No.	TO WHOM PAID.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	AMOUNT.		
					£	s.	d.
January	19, 1850	116	Kerr & Co.	Woollen Yarn.	12	3	7
February	2, do	117	An. Schermahon	Socks	0	15	0
do	4, do	118	Mr. Vosburgh	Milk	0	17	9
do	do do	119	E. P. Ross	Clothing	14	3	5
do	do do	120	W. Buley	Pigs	1	7	6
do	11, do	121	James Moore	Travelling Allowance	0	10	0
do	do do	122	Ann Chartier	do do	0	15	0
do	do do	123	James Grace	do do	0	15	0
do	do do	124	James Coleman	do do	0	15	0
do	do do	125	John Fraser	Hardware	460	0	0
do	do do	126	A. Macpherson	Lumber	26	4	9
do	19, do	126½	Rev. Mr. Rogers	Salary	10	8	4
do	do do	127	William Patterson	Cordwood	242	12	0
do	do do	128	John Honeyman	Castings	60	6	4
do	do do	129	F. Keys	Travelling Allowance	0	15	0
do	do do	130	Thomas Costen	Salary	95	16	0
do	do do	131	James Bruce	Groceries	11	0	9
do	do do	132	Chowan & Co.	Castings	28	4	5
do	do do	133	William Craig	Quarrying	406	4	9
do	do do	134	Patrick O'Connor	Wages	32	6	0
do	do do	135	Thomas Ferries	Travelling Allowance	0	15	0
March	1, do	136	Edward Horsey	Salary	16	13	4
do	do do	137	Rev. Mr. McDonell	do	10	8	4
do	do do	138	Mrs. Cox	do	6	5	0
do	do do	139	Mrs. Chase	do	4	3	4
do	do do	140	William Jones	do	9	7	6
do	do do	141	Richard Gibson	Wages	56	14	6
do	do do	142	John Swift	do	54	12	10
do	do do	143	D. Gleeson	do	8	19	0
do	do do	144	G. S. Murray	do	43	7	6
do	do do	145	John Matthews	do	54	2	3
do	do do	146	James McCarthy	do	8	3	7
do	do do	147	John Richardson	do	9	1	6
do	do do	148	Mark Harmiston	do	9	1	6
do	do do	149	James Farquhar	do	7	10	4
do	do do	150	John Cooper	do	5	5	0
do	do do	151	Edward Crawford	do	5	5	0
do	do do	152	John Rowe	do	27	17	10
do	do do	153	Patrick Phelan	do	31	11	11
do	do do	154	Richard Nursey	do	32	2	3
do	do do	155	James Wilson	do	5	1	7
do	do do	156	Edward Bannister	do	27	2	3
do	do do	157	William Waldron	do	5	8	6
do	do do	158	James Kearns	do	5	8	0
do	do do	159	W. Keith	do	2	16	0
do	do do	160	Thomas O'Donnell	do	5	3	3
do	do do	161	Joseph Baldwin	do	5	6	9
do	do do	162	Richard Robinson	do	5	5	10
do	do do	163	John Thorpe	do	5	6	9
do	do do	164	Archibald McIntosh	do	5	8	6
do	do do	165	John Fitzgibbon	do	4	9	3
do	do do	166	William Hornby	do	5	8	6
do	do do	167	Alexander Cameron	do	5	8	6
do	do do	168	Angus McDonell	do	5	8	6
do	do do	169	William Crawford	do	5	7	7
do	do do	170	S. Burton	do	4	18	0
do	do do	171	F. Donoghue	do	5	8	6
do	do do	172	John Malony	Travelling Allowance	0	12	6
do	do do	173	Sarah Clarke	do do	0	12	6
do	do do	174	Edward Boyle	Rations	918	1	6
do	do do	175	do do	Empty Cask	0	15	0
do	4, do	176	J. Mucleroy	Wages	41	9	6
do	do do	177	Charles Graham	do	36	0	1
do	do do	178	Thomas Summerville	do	42	8	9
do	do do	179	George Fee	do	41	16	6
do	do do	180	George McMahon	Cordwood	49	4	0
do	do do	181	E. P. Ross	Clothing	11	12	4
do	do do	182	Mrs. Vosburgh	Milk	0	14	0
do	do do	183	E. W. Palmer	Medicine	73	14	5
do	do do	184	E. W. Palmer	Books	3	1	2
do	8, do	185	John Watkins & Co.	Hardware	85	12	8
do	do do	186	E. Revelle	Sand	16	19	6
do	do do	187	James Fraser	Oil, &c.	47	4	10
do	do do	188	James Powell	Stoves	4	17	6
do	do do	189	Herald Office	Advertising	0	18	2
do	do do	190	Chronicle & News	do	12	14	8
do	do do	191	Mrs. McGill	Soap, &c.	81	4	0
do	9, do	192	Haines & Co.	Clothing	9	1	3
do	do do	193	John Carruthers	Flour	1	5	0
do	do do	194	Ramsay & Co.	Stationery	6	5	5
do	do do	195	Matthew Rourke	Bran	2	14	7
do	do do	196	William Lewis	Travelling Allowance	0	17	6

GENERAL ACCOUNT of DISBURSEMENTS at the PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY, &c.—(Continued.)

Appendix
(W.)
23rd June.

Appendix
(W.)
23rd June.

DATE.		No.	TO WHOM PAID.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	AMOUNT.		
					£	s.	d.
March	9, 1850	197	Robert Allen	Sugar	4	4	0
do	13, do	198	William Patterson	Forage	24	19	7
do	do	199	James Farquhar	Grindstones	5	10	0
do	15, do	200	Brown & Harty	Sugar	8	0	0
do	do	201	James Baker	Rice	2	6	0
do	16, do	202	A. Johnson	Copying	6	19	6
do	19, do	203	W. Garde	Oats	0	4	0
do	do	204	J. Hickey	Socks	1	10	0
do	do	205	S. Morley & Co.	Brushes	8	0	0
do	do	206	F. George	Yarn	0	19	1
do	20, do	207	Dykes & Co.	do	2	19	1
do	21, do	208	House of Industry	Socks	38	1	3
do	do	209	Oliver Bazero	Travelling Allowance	0	12	6
do	28, do	210	James Sampson	Salary	50	0	0
do	30, do	211	Hospital Account	Fowls	0	18	10
April	1, do	212	Edward Horsey	Salary	39	6	8
do	do	213	S. G. Murray	do	7	5	10
do	do	214	Mr. Rogers	do	20	16	8
do	do	215	Rev. Mr. McDonell	do	20	16	8
do	do	216	Mrs. Cox	do	12	10	0
do	do	217	Mrs. Chase	do	8	6	8
do	do	218	W. Jones	do	19	15	0
do	do	219	S. G. Murray	do	14	1	3
do	do	220	John Richardson	Wages	18	15	0
do	do	221	Richard Gibson	do	18	15	0
do	do	222	John Matthews	do	18	15	0
do	do	223	Martin Keely	do	27	7	6
do	do	224	John Griffith	do	18	15	0
do	do	225	John Gleeson	do	25	17	0
do	do	226	Mark Harmiston	do	18	5	0
do	do	227	J. Farquhar	do	18	13	6
do	do	228	J. McCarthy	Salary	18	15	0
do	do	229	Thomas Moysten	do	4	13	9
do	do	230	D. Gleeson	do	18	15	0
do	do	231	Edward Crawford	Wages	10	3	0
do	do	232	Richard Nursey	do	10	6	6
do	do	233	William Crawford	do	10	6	6
do	do	234	Richard Robinson	do	10	3	0
do	do	235	F. Donoghue	do	10	6	6
do	do	236	John Rowe	do	10	1	3
do	do	237	William Keith	do	10	6	6
do	do	238	James Kearns	do	10	6	6
do	do	239	James Wilson	do	10	6	6
do	do	240	Augus McDonell	do	10	6	6
do	do	241	A. Cameron	do	10	6	6
do	do	242	Joseph Baldwin	do	10	3	0
do	do	243	P. Phelan	do	10	3	10
do	do	244	Thomas O'Donell	do	10	4	9
do	do	245	James Barton	do	10	3	0
do	do	246	A. McIntosh	do	10	6	6
do	do	247	John Cooper	do	10	6	6
do	do	248	John Thorpe	do	10	6	6
do	do	249	William Hornby	do	10	6	6
do	do	250	William Waldren	do	10	5	1
do	do	251	Edward Bannister	do	10	6	6
do	do	252	John Fitzgibbon	do	10	5	7
do	do	253	A. & A. Foster	Groceries	36	2	0
do	do	254	John Fraser	Hardware	202	15	10
do	do	255	Mrs. Vosburgh	Milk	0	18	6
do	do	256	E. P. Ross	Clothing	12	13	5
do	do	257	W. Wilson	do	71	17	1
do	do	258	J. D. Bryce & Co	do	217	4	0
do	do	259	H. Lupertt	Travelling Allowance	0	10	0
do	do	260	Thomas Fitzpatrick	do do	0	10	0
do	do	261	James Williams	do do	0	10	0
do	9, do	262	Mary Monaghan	do do	0	10	0
do	do	263	William Smyth	do do	0	10	0
do	do	264	George Ward	do do	0	12	6
do	do	265	William Ford	Leather	217	5	6
do	do	266	Edward Shortis	Wages	29	15	0
do	10, do	267	James Sampson	Salary	16	13	4
do	do	268	Mr. Rogers	do	10	8	4
do	do	269	Mr. McDonell	do	10	8	4
do	do	270	G. S. Murray	do	14	11	8
do	do	271	Edward Horsey	do	16	13	4
do	do	272	Mrs. Cox	do	6	5	0
do	do	273	Mrs. Chase	do	4	3	4
do	do	274	William Jones	do	9	7	6
do	do	275	James Gleeson	Wages	9	6	9
do	do	276	James McCarthy	do	9	6	0
do	do	277	Richard Gibson	do	9	7	6

Appendix
(W.)
23rd June.

GENERAL ACCOUNT of DISBURSEMENTS at the PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY,
&c.—(Continued.)

Appendix
(W.)
23rd June.

DATE.		No.	TO WHOM PAID.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	AMOUNT.		
					£	s.	d.
April	10, 1850	278	John Richardson	Wages	9	4	6
do	do do	279	Mark Harmiston	do	9	4	6
do	do do	280	John Matthews	do	9	6	9
do	do do	281	Dennis Gleeson	do	9	7	6
do	do do	282	Martin Keely	do	9	6	0
do	do do	283	Thomas Mostyn	do	9	7	6
do	do do	284	James Farquhar	do	9	3	9
do	do do	285	Edward Crawford	do	5	8	6
do	do do	286	Richard Nursey	do	5	8	6
do	do do	287	John Cooper	do	5	8	6
do	do do	288	William Hornby	do	5	8	6
do	do do	289	Joseph Baldwin	do	5	4	2
do	do do	290	S. Barton	do	5	8	6
do	do do	291	A. McIntosh	do	5	8	6
do	do do	292	William Crawford	do	5	8	1
do	do do	293	Richard Robinson	do	5	8	6
do	do do	294	John Fitzgibbon	do	5	8	6
do	do do	295	James Wilson	do	5	8	1
do	do do	296	John Rowe	do	5	8	6
do	do do	297	James Kearns	do	5	8	1
do	do do	298	Edward Bannister	do	5	7	9
do	do do	299	William Waldren	do	5	8	6
do	do do	300	William Keith	do	5	7	8
do	do do	301	Thomas O'Donnell	do	5	8	6
do	do do	302	Angus McDonell	do	5	8	6
do	do do	303	John Swift	do	5	8	1
do	do do	304	Patrick Phelan	do	5	8	6
do	do do	305	F. Donoghue	do	5	8	6
do	do do	306	A. Cameron	do	5	8	1
do	do do	307	John Thorpe	do	5	8	6
do	do do	308	W. Perry & Co	Clothing	186	2	6
do	do do	309	Argus Office	Advertising	10	12	5
do	do do	310	A. Conway	Nursing	2	0	0
do	do do	311	James Hanlan	Travelling Allowance	0	10	0
do	do do	312	Joseph Barrett	do do	0	10	0
do	do do	313	Joseph Barrett	Returned Money	6	9	0
do	do do	314	Robert Carroll	Travelling Allowance	0	17	6
do	do do	315	Isaac White	do do	0	15	0
do	do do	316	Luther Johnson	do do	0	15	0
do	do do	317	John Cameron	Wages	11	5	4
do	22, do	318	Herald Office	Advertising	1	8	10
do	25, do	319	R. Deacon	Postages	4	14	5
do	do do	320	Michael Asselstine	Woollen Cloth	192	17	5
do	27, do	321	J. B. Gerard	Travelling Allowance	0	15	0
do	30, do	322	Alexander Churard	do do	1	0	0
May	2, do	323	William Murray	Cash Returned	0	4	9
do	do do	324	Joseph Horton	do do	0	1	11
do	3, do	325	Mrs. Vosburgh	Milk	0	15	0
do	4, do	326	Bernard Dynan	Travelling Allowance	0	15	0
do	do do	326½	E. P. Ross	Clothing	34	13	4
do	7, do	327	Milo Lee	Travelling Allowance	0	15	0
do	do do	328	M. White	do do	1	0	0
do	do do	329	T. Bedford	do do	0	17	6
do	8, do	330	Joseph Bourchier	do do	1	0	0
do	do do	331	John Matters	do do	1	0	0
do	do do	332	Francis Matthews	Hospital Bread	1	0	0
do	do do	333	John Coward	do do	4	10	0
do	do do	334	Charles Hatch	Lumber	0	9	4
do	14, do	335	Pas. Massion	Travelling Allowance	0	10	0
do	do do	336	John Johnson	Socks	1	17	6
do	18, do	337	Barn. Farley	Travelling Allowance	0	17	6
do	do do	338	A. Johnston	Posting Punishment Ledger	2	5	0
do	20, do	339	Mrs. Cox	Salary	6	5	0
do	do do	340	Mrs. Chase	do	4	8	4
do	do do	341	W. Jones	do	9	7	6
do	do do	342	John Richardson	Wages	9	7	6
do	do do	343	James Gleeson	do	8	19	0
do	do do	344	Thomas Mostyn	do	9	7	6
do	do do	345	Richard Gibson	do	9	7	6
do	do do	346	Mark Harmiston	do	9	7	6
do	do do	347	James Farquhar	do	9	7	6
do	do do	348	D. Gleeson	do	6	2	6
do	do do	349	John Matthews	do	9	7	6
do	do do	350	James McCarthy	do	9	7	6
do	do do	351	M. Keely	do	9	0	0
do	do do	352	James Smith	do	4	0	1
do	do do	353	Edward Crawford	do	5	4	2
do	do do	354	Richard Nursey	do	5	5	0
do	do do	355	John Cooper	do	5	5	0
do	do do	356	James Kearns	do	5	4	7
do	do do	357	A. McDonell	do	5	5	0

Appendix
(W.)
23rd June.

GENERAL ACCOUNT of DISBURSEMENTS at the PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY,
&c.—(Continued.)

Appendix
(W.)
23rd June.

DATE.	No.	TO WHOM PAID.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	AMOUNT.		
				£	s.	d.
May 20, 1850	358	William Crawford	Wages	5	5	0
do do do	359	Patrick Phelan	do	5	5	0
do do do	360	John Rowe	do	5	3	3
do do do	361	Edward Bannister	do	5	5	0
do do do	362	Thomas O'Donnell	do	5	3	3
do do do	363	John Thorpe	do	5	5	0
do do do	364	D. Gleeson	do	1	15	0
do do do	365	J. Wilson	do	5	5	0
do do do	366	John Swift	do	5	5	0
do do do	367	John Fitzgibbon	do	5	5	0
do do do	368	William Waldren	do	5	5	0
do do do	369	William Hornby	do	5	5	0
do do do	370	F. Donoghue	do	5	5	0
do do do	371	A. Cameron	do	5	5	0
do do do	372	Joseph Baldwin	do	5	1	6
do do do	373	William Keith	do	5	5	0
do do do	374	Richard Robinson	do	5	5	0
do do do	375	Samuel Barton	do	5	1	6
do do do	376	A. McIntosh	do	5	4	7
do do do	377	A. Convery	Nursing	1	0	0
do do do	378	Thomas Leighton	Travelling Allowance	0	12	6
do do do	379	Han. Murray	do do	0	12	6
do do do	380	Charles Graham	Wages	2	8	2
do do do	381	H. L. O'Neil	Travelling Allowance	0	17	6
do do do	382	James Bennett	do do	0	15	0
do do do	383	Board of Trust	Toll-gate	5	0	0
do do do	384	Patrick Macnamara	Caps	0	15	0
do do do	385	F. Cress	Travelling Allowance	0	15	0
do do do	386	do	Returned Money	0	2	6
June 3, do	386½	Mr. Rodgers	Salary	10	8	4
do 4, do	387	E. P. Ross	Clothing	31	16	11
do do do	388	Ann Garner	Travelling Allowance	0	12	6
do do do	389	Mrs. Vosburgh	Milk	0	16	10
do do do	390	Ross, Stevenson & Co.	Hardware	9	17	11
do do do	391	John McGurn	Travelling Allowance	0	12	6
do do do	392	John McTee	do do	0	15	0
do do do	393	George Westlake	Beer for Hospital	1	7	0
do do do	393½	Mr. McDonell	Salary	10	8	4
do do do	394	W. Patterson	Forage	40	9	10
do do do	395	S. B. Merrill	Advertising	0	13	5
do do do	396	John Hooper	Wages	56	0	4
do do do	397	A. Conway	Nursing	1	0	0
do do do	398	Patrick Ryan	Travelling Allowance	0	10	0
do do do	399	John Lee	Carting	10	15	10
do do do	400	Anthony Jordan	do	11	2	9
do do do	401	John Scanlan	do	10	6	3
do do do	402	John Sutherland	do	4	1	1
do do do	403	George Brown	Clothing	17	16	1
July 1, do	404	James Sampson	Salary	33	6	8
do do do	405	T. G. Murray	do	29	3	4
do do do	406	Mr. Rogers	do	10	8	4
do do do	407	Mr. McDonell	do	10	8	4
do do do	408	Edward Horsey	do	33	0	8
do do do	409	Mrs. Cox	do	6	5	0
do do do	410	Mrs. Chase	do	4	3	4
do do do	411	W. Jones	do	9	7	6
do do do	412	John Matthews	Wages	9	7	6
do do do	413	James Gleeson	do	9	6	9
do do do	414	James Smith	do	9	7	6
do do do	415	Richard Gibson	do	9	7	6
do do do	416	John Richardson	do	9	1	6
do do do	417	James Farquhar	do	9	7	6
do do do	418	M. Keely	do	9	7	6
do do do	419	Mark Harmiston	do	9	4	6
do do do	420	Thomas Mostyn	do	9	7	6
do do do	421	James McCarthy	do	9	6	0
do do do	422	Edward Crawford	do	5	8	6
do do do	423	Richard Nursey	do	5	8	6
do do do	424	W. Waldren	do	5	8	6
do do do	425	A. McIntosh	do	5	8	6
do do do	426	John Swift	do	5	8	6
do do do	427	John Rowe	do	5	8	6
do do do	428	J. Wilson	do	5	8	6
do do do	429	Thomas O'Donell	do	5	8	6
do do do	430	John Cooper	do	5	8	6
do do do	431	A. Cameron	do	5	8	6
do do do	432	F. Donoghue	do	5	8	6
do do do	433	Joseph Baldwin	do	5	8	6
do do do	434	Wm. Hornby	do	5	8	6
do do do	435	W. Keith	do	5	8	6
do do do	436	D. Gleeson	do	5	8	6

Appendix

(W.)

23rd June.

GENERAL ACCOUNT of DISBURSEMENTS at the PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY, &c.—(Continued.)

Appendix

(W.)

23rd June.

DATE.	No.	TO WHOM PAID.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	AMOUNT.		
				£	s.	d.
July 1, 1850	437	T. Barton	Wages	5	8	6
do do do	438	Patrick Phelan	do	5	8	6
do do do	439	W. Crawford	do	5	8	6
do do do	440	John Fitzgibbon	do	5	8	6
do do do	441	John Thrope	do	5	8	6
do do do	442	Edward Bannister	do	5	8	6
do do do	443	Richard Robinson	do	5	8	6
do do do	444	James Kearns	do	5	8	6
do do do	445	A. McDonell	do	5	8	6
do do 3, do	446	E. P. Ross	Clothing	9	6	6
do do 4, do	447	Mrs. Vosburg	Milk	0	15	4
do do do	448	John White	Travelling Allowance	0	10	0
do do do	449	James Moran	do do	0	10	0
do do 10, do	450	William Craig	Quarrying	304	1	0
do do 11, do	451	Herald Office	Advertising	1	4	6
do do 13, do	452	Charles Graham	Wages	0	14	0
do do do	453	Jean Langevin	Travelling Allowance	0	15	0
do do do	454	R. Deacon	Postages	2	8	10
do do 15, do	455	John Gleeson	Lime kiln	1	10	0
do do do	456	Patrick Blake	Charcoal	15	10	11
do do 17, do	457	Patrick McGrogan	Building Stone	2	1	0
do do do	458	Ross & Co.	Iron Work	22	15	0
do do 18, do	459	John O'Kean	Travelling Allowance	0	15	0
do do do	460	James Gleeson	Wages	8	18	6
do do 20, do	461	R. Furier	Travelling Allowance	0	15	0
do do do	462	W. Patterson	Forage	12	6	1
do do 25, do	463	A. Conway	Nursing	1	0	0
do do 27, do	464	Belleville Chronicle	Advertising	0	11	0
do do do	465	Toll Trust	Toll-gate	1	15	0
August 1, do	466	James Sampson	Salary	18	13	4
do do do	467	S. G. Murray	do	14	11	8
do do do	468	Mr. Rogers	do	10	8	4
do do do	469	Mr. McDonell	do	10	8	4
do do do	470	Edward Horsey	do	16	13	4
do do do	471	Mrs. Cox	do	6	5	0
do do do	472	Mrs. Chase	do	4	8	4
do do do	473	W. Jones	do	9	7	6
do do do	474	John Richardson	Wages	9	7	6
do do do	475	Mark Harmiston	do	9	7	6
do do do	476	M. Keely	do	9	4	6
do do do	477	Thomas Mostyn	do	9	4	6
do do do	478	John Smith	do	9	7	6
do do do	479	Richard Gibson	do	9	7	6
do do do	480	F. Farquhar	do	9	7	6
do do do	481	John Matthews	do	9	7	6
do do do	482	J. McCarthy	do	9	6	0
do do do	483	Edward Crawford	do	5	3	3
do do do	484	Richard Nursey	do	5	5	0
do do do	485	Wm. Hornby	do	5	5	0
do do do	486	John Rowe	do	5	5	0
do do do	487	John Fitzgibbon	do	5	4	1
do do do	488	J. Wilson	do	4	18	10
do do do	489	W. Crawford	do	5	5	0
do do do	490	Ar. McIntosh	do	5	5	0
do do do	491	John Thorpe	do	5	5	0
do do do	492	A. McDonell	do	5	5	0
do do do	493	Edward Bannister	do	5	5	0
do do do	494	John Swift	do	5	5	0
do do do	495	Jos. Baldwin	do	5	1	6
do do do	496	S. Barton	do	5	5	0
do do do	497	Richard Robinson	do	5	1	6
do do do	498	John Cooper	do	5	3	3
do do do	499	A. Cameron	do	5	3	3
do do do	500	W. Waldren	do	5	5	0
do do do	501	D. Gleeson	do	5	5	0
do do do	502	Patrick Phelan	do	5	5	0
do do do	503	Wm. Keith	do	5	5	0
do do do	504	F. Donoghue	do	5	5	0
do do do	505	Thomas O'Donnell	do	5	5	0
do do do	506	J. Kearns	do	5	5	0
do do do	507	D. McPheal	do	5	15	6
do do do	508	Patrick Dawson	Lumber	18	15	0
do do do	509	R. Robinson	Wages	5	5	0
do do 2, do	510	E. P. Ross	Clothing	10	1	5
do do 3, do	511	John Fraser	Hardware	67	6	10
do do do	512	Argus Office	Advertising	5	10	1
do do 3, do	513	A. Johnson	Posting Punishment Ledger	1	2	6
do do 7, do	514	James Gomery	Cartage	13	10	10
do do 8, do	515	W. Chapman	Travelling Allowance	1	0	0
do do do	516	Elinore Gillerneau	do do	1	0	0
do do do	517	J. McCarthy	Cartage	3	3	3

Appendix
(W.)
23rd June.

GENERAL ACCOUNT of DISBURSEMENTS at the PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY,
&c.—(Continued.)

Appendix
(W.)
23rd June.

DATE.		No.	TO WHOM PAID.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	AMOUNT.		
					£	s.	d.
August	8, 1850	518	Mrs. Vosburgh	Milk	0	10	9
do	9, do	519	W. & J. Muir	Fire Engine	250	0	0
do	do do	520	Patrick Quin	Cartage	5	18	3
do	do do	521	John Coward	Hospital	3	3	3
do	10, do	522	George Hardy	Stationery	0	3	3
do	do do	523	Patrick Lavery	Cartage	18	0	2
do	18, do	524	James McLean	Travelling Allowance	0	15	0
do	do do	525	Fran. Brunello	do do	0	15	0
do	do do	526	Law. Hardavise	do do	0	15	0
do	do do	527	D. Collett	do do	0	15	0
do	do do	528	D. Chrynon	do do	0	15	0
do	15, do	529	George McLeod	Lumber	1	16	0
do	16, do	529½	E. Chowan	Castings	20	0	0
do	17, do	530	J. Fraser	Oil, &c	13	15	6
do	do do	531	A. Conway	Nursing	1	0	0
do	do do	532	Oet. Desgardin	Travelling Allowance	0	15	0
do	do do	533	John Vanstine	Attending sick horse	1	10	0
do	31, do	534	Ramsay & Co.	Stationery	6	1	5
September	4, do	535	James Sampson	Salary	16	13	4
do	do do	536	W. G. Murray	do	14	11	8
do	do do	537	Rev. M. Rogers	do	10	8	4
do	do do	538	A. McDonnell	do	10	8	4
do	do do	539	Mrs. Cox	do	6	5	0
do	do do	540	Mrs. Chase	do	4	3	4
do	do do	541	E. Horsey	do	16	13	4
do	do do	542	W. Jones	do	9	7	6
do	do do	543	John Richardson	Wages	9	7	6
do	do do	544	John Matthews	do	9	7	6
do	do do	545	J. McCarthy	do	9	7	6
do	do do	546	J. Gleeson	do	9	4	6
do	do do	547	M. Keely	do	8	11	0
do	do do	548	M. Harmiston	do	9	7	6
do	do do	549	J. Farquhar	do	9	7	6
do	do do	550	Thomas Mostyn	do	9	4	6
do	do do	551	Richard Gibson	do	9	7	6
do	do do	552	Edward Crawford	do	5	7	7
do	do do	553	W. Waldren	do	5	8	6
do	do do	554	John Cooper	do	5	8	6
do	do do	555	Edward Bannister	do	5	8	6
do	do do	556	John Rowe	do	5	7	7
do	do do	557	John Thorpe	do	5	7	7
do	do do	558	W. Crawford	do	5	8	6
do	do do	559	J. Wilson	do	5	8	6
do	do do	560	S. Barton	do	5	8	6
do	do do	561	Thomas O'Donnell	do	5	8	6
do	do do	562	Ar. McIntosh	do	5	8	6
do	do do	563	W. Hornby	do	5	8	6
do	do do	564	A. Cameron	do	5	8	6
do	do do	565	F. Donoghue	do	5	8	6
do	do do	566	A. McDonnell	do	5	8	6
do	do do	567	P. Pheelan	do	5	8	6
do	do do	568	John Fitzgibbon	do	5	8	6
do	do do	569	W. Keith	do	5	8	6
do	do do	570	D. Gleeson	do	5	8	6
do	do do	571	John Swift	do	5	8	6
do	do do	572	John McPhail	do	5	8	6
do	do do	573	E. Graham	do	5	8	6
do	do do	574	Jos. Baldwin	do	5	6	9
do	do do	575	C. P. Ross	Clothing	27	17	10
do	do do	576	Mrs. Vosburgh	Milk	1	1	9
do	do do	577	Rollo Campbell	Advertising	0	15	2
do	6, do	578	E. Revelle	Sand	35	0	0
do	7, do	579	Thomas C. Pidgeon	Lumber	2	12	6
do	9, do	580	George Brown	Clothing	16	13	0
do	do do	581	S. Scobell	Lumber	86	4	11
do	10, do	582	James Sampson	Salary	16	13	4
do	do do	583	T. G. Murray	do	14	11	8
do	do do	584	Edward Horsey	do	16	13	4
do	do do	585	Mr. Rogers	do	10	8	4
do	do do	586	Mr. McDonell	do	10	8	4
do	do do	587	Mrs. Chase	do	4	3	4
do	do do	588	Mrs. Cox	do	6	5	0
do	do do	589	W. Jones	do	9	7	6
do	do do	590	John Hooper	Wages	7	2	8
do	do do	591	M. Keely	do	9	7	6
do	do do	592	John Gleeson	do	9	6	9
do	do do	593	J. McCarthy	do	9	7	6
do	do do	594	J. Farquhar	do	9	7	6
do	do do	595	John Matthews	do	9	4	6
do	do do	596	Thomas Mostyn	do	9	7	6
do	do do	597	John Richardson	do	9	7	6
do	do do	598	Richard Gibson	do	9	1	6

Appendix
(W.)GENERAL ACCOUNT of DISBURSEMENTS at the PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY,
&c.—(Continued.)Appendix
(W.)

23rd June.

23rd June.

DATE.	No.	TO WHOM PAID.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	AMOUNT.		
				£	s.	d.
September 10, 1850 ...	599	Mark Harmiston	Wages.....	9	6	0
do do do ...	600	Edward Crawford	do	5	8	6
do do do ...	601	Richard Robinson	do	5	8	6
do do do ...	602	Jos. Baldwin	do	5	8	6
do do do ...	603	W. Waldron	do	5	8	6
do do do ...	604	John Rowe.....	do	5	6	9
do do do ...	605	Edward Bannister	do	5	8	6
do do do ...	606	John Cooper	do	5	8	6
do do do ...	607	W. Hornby.....	do	5	7	7
do do do ...	608	Alex. Cameron	do	5	8	6
do do do ...	609	James Wilson.....	do	5	6	9
do do do ...	610	John Thorpe	do	5	8	6
do do do ...	611	W. Crawford	do	5	8	6
do do do ...	612	F. Donoghue	do	5	8	6
do do do ...	613	S. Barton	do	4	19	9
do do do ...	614	Thomas O'Donnell	do	5	8	6
do do do ...	615	D. McPhail.....	do	5	8	6
do do do ...	616	A. McIntosh	do	5	7	7
do do do ...	617	A. McDonell	do	5	8	6
do do do ...	618	Patrick Phelan	do	5	6	9
do do do ...	619	John Fitzgibbon.....	do	5	8	6
do do do ...	620	John Swift	do	5	6	9
do do do ...	621	D. Gleeson.....	do	5	6	9
do do do ...	622	W. Keith.....	do	5	8	6
do do do ...	623	Charles Graham.....	do	5	8	6
do do 11, do ...	624	Ann Laffer.....	Travelling Allowance	1	0	0
do do do ...	625	George Williams	do do	1	0	0
do do do ...	626	W. Wilson	Clothing	32	16	6
do do do ...	627	E. McGill	Soap, &c.	37	3	11
do do do ...	628	H. Asselstine	Lumber	4	3	1
do do 14, do ...	629	Terence McLaughra.....	Quarrying	188	17	11
do do 16, do ...	630	Jos. Courier	Travelling Allowance	1	0	0
do do do ...	631	A. Macpherson	Lumber	41	3	4
do do 17, do ...	632	John Yourex	Pine Wood.....	5	18	9
do do 18, do ...	633	R. Nursey	Wages.....	10	18	6
do do 21, do ...	634	A. Washington.....	Travelling Allowance	0	15	0
do do 24, do ...	635	W. Craig & Co.....	Stone Quarried	20	0	0
do do 25, do ...	636	W. Perry & Co.....	Clothing	81	17	5
do do 26, do ...	637	Charles Murphy.....	Travelling Allowance	0	17	6
do do do ...	638	Conwerry	Nursery	1	0	0
do do 28, do ...	639	C. H. Linter	Digging Grave	0	7	6
do do 30, do ...	640	Hannah Gunley	Travelling charges, &c.	8	2	6
do do do ...	641	Ellen McGarvey	Socks	0	6	0
do do do ...	642	John Breden	Rations	977	9	0
do do do ...	643	D. Carson	Oil	40	0	0
do do do ...	644	Incidental expences	Postage, &c.	7	7	3
do do do ...	645	F. Bickerton	Salary	165	0	0
do do do ...	646	The Warden	do	504	14	6
				£	11995	1 5

PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY,
1st October, 1850.

Donald Æ. Macdonell, Warden, and Francis Bickerton, Clerk, of the Provincial Penitentiary, severally make oath, that the foregoing General Account of Disbursement at the Provincial Penitentiary, during the year ending 30th September, 1850, 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 26th day of October, 1850.

WM. WILSON, J. P.

R E T U R N

TO AN ADDRESS FROM THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL, dated the 23rd instant, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before the House "the Report of the Roman Catholic Chaplain of the Provincial Penitentiary, "and the Correspondence between that officer and the Inspectors for and during the " years 1850 and 1851."

By Command.

J. LESLIE,
Secretary.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Toronto, 30th July, 1851.

KINGSTON, Nov. 1st, 1849.

TO THE INSPECTORS OF THE PROVINCIAL
PENITENTIARY.

GENTLEMEN,

Since my last report, the number of the Catholic convicts (See Appendix (R.R.) signature 2, to the 9th Vol. of the Journals of the Legislative Assembly) to the end of the Roman Catholic Chaplain's Report.

KINGSTON, Nov. 5, 1850.

THE BOARD OF INSPECTORS PROVINCIAL
PENITENTIARY.

GENTLEMEN,

From what I have been able to gather during my intercourse with the Convicts under my spiritual charge, I am happy to have to state, that, upon the whole, I find a very great change for the better.

In general they appear contented with the treatment they receive, and many of them have often thanked the Almighty through whose instrumentality they believe they have been convicted in order to withdraw them from those who had been to them continued objects of temptation, and thereby giving them the means of making serious reflections upon the danger of the state they had previously led.

The majority of them, I am happy to say, shew not only a willingness to comply with their religious duties, but also a most anxious desire of becoming better acquainted with those duties, which knowledge, from the want of proper books, I find it very diffi-

cult to impart to them. However, I, with pleasure, bear testimony to the exemplary and edifying conduct of many of the Convicts; although, on the other hand, I am compelled to confess some few of them appear indifferent and callous to every religious feeling.

I have, in my reports upon former occasions, expressed my opinion about the propriety of having one of the Matrons of the Catholic religion, in order to give greater facility to the Catholic female convicts to attend to religious instructions, which no Protestant Matron can impart. It would be also the means of allaying those bitter feelings which but too often prevail among the female convicts, and which almost invariably are the cause of all the disorderly quarrels and dissensions which so often exist among them. Moreover I do not consider either of the present Matrons, however worthy in other respects, possessed of that education, moral energy and impartial conduct, as would qualify her for such a responsible situation. Unless you have Matrons who will command respect by their own deportment, and their freedom from every act which has the least tendency towards religious bigotry, or a proselytising spirit, you can never expect to be able to establish peace and harmony among the female convicts.

There are a few individuals detained in the Penitentiary for a great number of years, for minor offences, because they have no one who seems to take the least interest in their welfare; whereas others, who had been convicted of the most heinous crimes, have been pardoned after a detention of three or four years. In my opinion it would be nothing more than an act of retributive justice towards some of those individuals to lay their case before His Excellency for the favorable consideration of the Government.

There is no class among the convicts so deserving of our sympathies as the sick and infirm, and although

Appendix

(W.)

1st August.

the number of those at present is but very limited, it may in a very short time become very considerable. The present badly constructed and badly ventilated sick ward is unfit for such purpose, and its situation moreover in close contact with the Catholic chapel is at all times objectionable, and would become much more so in case of any infectious or contagious disease breaking out among the convicts.

It is a great pity that the Inspectors thought it necessary to divert the building erected for a Hospital from the use for which it was originally intended, and the more so, as, with trifling expense, sufficient accommodation might have been procured for the female convicts.

From the great improvements lately introduced in the industrial departments of the Penitentiary and by substituting machinery for manual labor, there is little doubt now remaining, but in a few years the Institution will be able to support itself, independent of any assistance from Government. What is now wanted to give permanency to the good that has already been done, and to render the Institution more perfect and more easily managed, is a good law, but nothing ought to be more guarded against in this respect than hasty or crude and indigest legislation.

I have the honor to be,
&c. &c. &c.

(Signed,) ANGUS McDONELL, V.G.

PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY,
Kingston, 9th December, 1850.

REVEREND A. McDONELL,
Chaplain, Provincial Penitentiary.

REVEREND SIR,

I am instructed by the Board of Inspectors of the Penitentiary, to write you on the subject of a letter, dated 5th November, 1850, addressed by you to them.

The Board's attention has just been directed to the letter in question, and they can, with difficulty, believe that it was intended for publication, as your Annual Report. There are several statements made in it on subjects which certainly do not come within the province of the Chaplain, and others which are, in our opinion, erroneous.

Your complaint that you have not had books sufficient to supply the Convicts under your charge, appears to the Board most extraordinary, as no application for additional books has at any time been made by you to them; and they have been at all times ready to comply with such a demand. The assumption you make, that "disorders, quarrels, and dissensions often exist" in the Women's department, the Board were not prepared for. We have no ground for believing that such a state of things has existed during the past year; but if you are aware of any facts establishing such to exist, we will be happy to be informed in regard to them.

Appendix

(W.)

1st August.

The sweeping remarks you make as to your opinion of the unfitness of the Matron and Assistant Matron for their positions in the Penitentiary, the Board regard as quite out of place, in the Annual Report of the Chaplain. Your letter is to be published to the world without any opportunity being afforded the parties attacked to defend themselves. The injurious remarks made thus public on parties holding office with you in the Penitentiary, the Board hear of from you for the first time; a private representation might at least have preceded so strong a step, and even now you make your charge in the most vague manner without any specific allegation.

Your remarks on the manner in which His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to exercise the Royal clemency towards the inmates of the Penitentiary, are, in the opinion of the Board, quite out of place; and by referring to the rules for the guidance of the Chaplains, you will find that this is a subject on which these officers are enjoined to refrain from interfering.

Reflections on the Inspectors for any changes they may have seen it advisable to make in the internal arrangements of the Prison, do not, in any way, come within your province, unless they interfere with the spiritual interests of your charge. The objection to the Hospital being near the Roman Catholic Chapel is a singular one, considering that it has been precisely as now for many years without complaint, and that a Chapel, specially for the accommodation of your flock, is now being rapidly erected.

Your suggestions on the financial affairs of the Penitentiary are, in the opinion of the Board, still more out of place. It is no part of your duties to inform the Inspectors which description of labor pays best, or when the Prison will be self-sustaining. It is your sole duty to attend to the spiritual wants of the Convicts.

I cannot close this letter without expressing the deep regret of the Board, that in spite of their repeated efforts to procure better attention to the spiritual interests of the Convicts under your charge, little or no improvement has been made; and that the efforts made during the past year for their moral reformation have been altogether inadequate.

I have the honor to be,
Reverend Sir,
&c. &c. &c.

(Signed,) GEO. BROWN.

P. S.—I will thank you to inform me in the course of to-morrow, if you desire your letter of the 5th ultimo to be considered as your Official Annual Report.

Appendix
(W.)
1st August.

KINGSTON, December 10, 1850.

THE BOARD OF INSPECTORS, PROVINCIAL
PENITENTIARY.

GENTLEMEN,

As you have taken my communication of the 5th November last, in a different light, from that which it was intended for, and as thereby you have taken an opportunity to give me a sapient lecture, upon what is and what is not the duty of the Chaplain; I take this early opportunity of informing you, that I care very little whether you will consider that document in a public or private light. You may either suppress it or publish it, as it suits your convenience or fancy. In my report of last year, I have been equally as free in expressing my opinion upon many subjects which did not relate directly to my duties as Chaplain, as I have been in the one which has fallen under your censure; and yet, strange to say, that report has been published without reflection or comment, and without any fault being found with my conduct.

Times have changed, and it appears the conduct of the Inspectors has changed with them. In that report, I strongly complained that a sufficient number of books had never been supplied for the use of the Catholic Convicts. From that time to this, the Inspectors never thought to take the least notice of that complaint; neither did they tell me then or at any other time, either by themselves or through the means of any other individual, that a new supply would be procured by making an application for them to the Board of Inspectors. How then can the Inspectors call my statement extraordinary or find fault with me for not having made such application.

When I mentioned that disorders, quarrels, and dissensions often existed in the Women's department, and that such disorders were caused by religious discussions, I mentioned facts which did really exist, and which were not assumed; and if the Board of Inspectors were not prepared for such a statement, it merely convinces me that instead of getting into

such a mighty passion, they should feel greatly obliged to any one, who would take the trouble of enlightening them upon that head as well as upon others equally unobjectionable.

Is it the opinion of the Board of Inspectors, that in his Report, the Chaplain should refrain from any information beyond a mere relation of the manner in which the Convicts class themselves and recite a certain form of set prayers? If that, gentlemen, be your meaning, you will allow me to differ with you in opinion. We have indeed, arrived at a strange state of things, if the Chaplain cannot recommend to the Board of Inspectors, the propriety, I would almost say, the humanity and justice of laying before the Governor General, for his gracious and favorable consideration, the case of some of the Convicts, without being told, in such an unfeeling tone, that in so doing he oversteps his duty.

The Inspectors appear to me a queer set of beings. You cannot praise or dispraise their doings, without incurring their displeasure and censure. They are altogether of the touch-me-not kind. They desire no other reward for all their toil and labor, than the approving whisperings of a good conscience. Of that self-approbation, gentlemen, I would feel very sorry to deprive you. You will, however, allow me to state, that my remarks upon the Roman Catholic Chapel being near the Hospital are neither singular nor out of place, your opinion to the contrary, notwithstanding. The reason of my not complaining ere now, on this ground, could be easily guessed at, without causing such great wonderment in your minds. I knew well, that to complain would be useless, because there was no other place to which the sick could have been removed, and as to a Chapel being in the course of erection for the special use of the Catholic Convicts, your very extraordinary letter of the 9th instant, was the first intimation I ever received of it.

I remain, Gentlemen,
Your very obedient Servant,

(Signed,) ANGUS MACDONELL, V.G.

Appendix
(W.)
1st August.

PRINTED BY ROLLO CAMPBELL, SIMCOE STREET, TORONTO.

ANSWER

TO TWO ADDRESSES of the Legislative Assembly, dated respectively 3d August, 1850, and 9th June, 1851, praying for a "Return of all Moneys advanced by the Superintendent of Education in Lower Canada, in aid of the building and repairs of School houses in the different Municipalities, with the accounts shewing how the said moneys have been expended, and in whose names the titles of the land are held upon which such School houses are erected."

By Command,

J. LESLIE, Secretary.

Secretary's Office, 20th June, 1851.

EDUCATION OFFICE,
MONTREAL, 16th June, 1851.

SIR,—I have the honor to inform you, that I send you this day per express, my Report on Education for the School year 1849-50, together with two tables, one shewing the number of Schools which have been held during that period of instruction, and the other shewing the number of School-houses for which a grant has been made since 1843, for the consideration of His Excellency and of the two Houses of Legislature, who I trust will find them satisfactory.

With reference to this subject, I think it my duty to draw your attention to the fact that the houses for which the last grants were made, are not included in this table, for this reason, that as the calculations therein contained were made and concluded at the moment I was called upon to transmit them, I could not take time to make additions which might have been productive of delay if not of error; but if the House require at this moment to know the number of these houses, I am ready to transmit them that information by means of a supplementary table.

In the Address of the Legislative Assembly to His Excellency, praying for a statement of the School-houses for which a grant has been made, I find this expression; "with the accounts shewing how the moneys have been expended." If it is understood by this expression that I should accompany the table with a certificate of the School Commissioners declaring how these moneys have been expended, with the receipts of the persons from whom they have received materials and labour for the construction of the said houses, I am sorry to say that I cannot conform to that part of the Address, not having been able to procure the said documents within the time allowed me.

The School Commissioners being for the most part men of little education, and in many cases, of none at all, and having had to procure materials and labour from a great many persons, and that often in the greatest detail, were generally unable to transmit such documents to me; and if I had required them to do so, it would have caused them endless embarrassment. I was therefore obliged to abandon the idea, although I had at first ordered them to transmit me these documents.

The table which I furnish showing the dimensions of the several houses, the materials of which they are built, and the estimate of three arbitrators, which has invariably been required in every case, ought in my humble opinion to answer that question in a satisfactory manner; at all events such should be the case for any man who throws aside all passion, and has no object in view but the good of the thing. Besides, even should the School Commissioners have been able

to conform to that order I could not force them to it, if they had not the will to do so.

But I have invariably obtained from them or from their Secretary-Treasurer, a receipt for the sums granted either for the construction of School-houses, or for the support of the Schools under their control, as may appear by the accounts I have rendered to the Government, of the distribution of these sums. I have therefore been under the necessity of rendering an account of the Grant made for the construction of School-houses, in the manner in which I have always rendered an account to the Legislature every year, of the grant made for the support of the Schools, because it was impossible for me to do so otherwise. It is very difficult for me to obtain even receipts for these grants, because, in order to give less trouble to the School Commissioners who reside at a distance, and especially to prevent embarrassment, I pay them the share they are respectively entitled to, in the shape of an order which I send under cover to their Secretary-Treasurer, who draws the amount from the Bank in which the Government places funds at my disposal for that purpose. Thus the grant is distributed without my first being provided with a certificate in due form, according to the plan followed in the Receiver General's Office. It is certainly the most expeditious way, especially as my orders are negotiable, but it often causes me a great deal of trouble and uneasiness. The School Commissioners of a great many Municipalities must be written to several times before I can obtain receipts from them, and when I do get them they are often very incorrect. For this reason I have suggested in my report to His Excellency, on the School Act, dated the 25th of March last, that in case Deputy Superintendents should be appointed, the Legislative grant be sent to each one directly, for the Schools held in his District.

I have only to add, that I have always made it my duty to facilitate the working of the law, so as to attain its object with the elements at my disposal, and that I have always done so with every confidence, relying upon the meaning and intent of the latter part of the 55th section of the Act, and upon the liberality of the Government and of the Legislative Bodies.

The whole nevertheless humbly submitted:

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed,)

J. B. MEILLEUR,

S. E.

The Hon. James Leslie,
Provincial Secretary,
&c., &c., &c.

STATEMENT OF MONIES furnished by the Government to aid in erecting School Houses in Lower Canada, under the Acts 7 Vict., cap. 9; 9 Vict., cap. 27; and 12 Vict., cap. 50.

Table with columns: COUNTY OF BEAUFORT, School Municipalities, No. of Division, NAME OF GRANTEE, Title granted, Superficial extent of Land, Size of House, Of what materials constructed, Common School, Model School, Superior School for Girls, Valuation of Arbitrators, Sum granted by Government, £ s. d.

Table with columns: COUNTY OF BEAUFORT, School Municipalities, NAME OF GRANTEE, Valuation of Arbitrators, Sum granted by Government, £ s. d.

RECAPITULATION.

COUNTY OF BEAUFORT.

School Municipalities.

Summary table with columns: School Municipalities, Number of Houses, Valuation of Arbitrators, Sum granted by Government, Total—Houses, Amount of valuation, Amount granted.

Appendix (X.)

24th June.

Appendix (X.)

24th June.

STATEMENT OF MONIES FURNISHED BY THE GOVERNMENT TO AID IN ERECTING SCHOOL HOUSES IN LOWER CANADA, &c.—(Continued.)

COUNTY OF BERTHIER.	No. of Division.	NAME OF GRANTEE.	Title granted.		Superficial extent of Land.	Size of House.	Of what materials constructed.			Common School.	Model School.	Superior School for girls.	Valuation of Arbitrators.			Sum granted by Government.									
			To Commis- sioners.	To Dissentient Trustees.			Wood.	Brick.	Stone.				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.				
LAVALRIE	1	Messire A. Théberge.....	1	..	1 arpent.....	40 x 30 2 stories	1	..	..	1	..	..	200	0	0	75	0	0	266	13	4	108	6	8	
	3	L. G. Perrault	1	..	1 arpent.....	24 x 24	1	..	..	..	..	..	66	13	4	33	6	8	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1	Hon. J. B. Joliette.....	1	..	9,500 feet	2 m. 30 x 26 24 x 20	1	..	..	1	..	..	107	10	0	53	15	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
ST. PAUL	2	Benoit Ferrault.....	1	..	32 rods	28 x 36	1	..	..	1	..	..	100	0	0	50	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	3	J. B. Desrosiers, and J. Plouf	1	..	1 arpent.....	30 x 24	1	..	..	1	..	..	55	0	0	27	10	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1	La Fabrique	1	..	1 arpent.....	34 x 28	1	..	..	..	..	..	500	0	0	175	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
ST. THOMAS	1	François Rouleau	1	..	1 arpent.....	40 x 30	1	..	..	..	..	..	191	13	4	95	16	8	762	10	0	306	5	0	
	4	Prosper Gervais.....	1	..	1 arpent.....	24 x 20	1	..	..	1	..	..	75	0	0	37	10	0	191	13	4	95	16	8	
ST. BARTHELEMY	1	Louis Landry.....	1	..	2 arpent.....	44 x 22	1	..	..	1	..	..	128	15	0	64	7	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	3	J. B. Frainville	1	..	9,900 feet	30 x 26	1	..	..	1	..	..	114	0	0	57	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	4	A. Lambert St. Aubin	1	..	7,776 "	30 x 34	1	..	..	1	..	..	101	1	8	50	10	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	8	L. M. R. Barbier, Esquire	1	..	80 feet by 1 arpt.	80 x 36 2 stories	1	..	..	1	..	..	524	5	0	115	2	6	343	16	8	171	18	4	
BERTHIER	1	Joseph Fagnant et al.....	1	..	38 rods 40 feet	40 x 28	1	..	..	1	..	..	152	10	0	76	5	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	3	Alexis Mousseau, junior.....	1	..	4,200 feet	36 x 25	1	..	..	1	..	..	48	15	0	24	7	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	4	Dame C. Beausgard.....	1	..	24 rods	36 x 26	1	..	..	1	..	..	35	15	0	17	17	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	5	Sieur Joseph Giroux.....	1	..	2,500 feet	30 x 24	1	..	..	1	..	..	158	14	7 1/2	79	7	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	7	Olivier Boivin.....	1	..	41 rods	24 x 25	1	..	..	1	..	..	63	0	4 1/2	31	10	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	9	Sieurs Pierre and Martin Dostaller.....	1	..	3,888 feet	34 x 34	1	..	..	1	..	..	140	0	0	70	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1	Olivier Syvestre Beausoleil.....	1	..	2 arpents	40 x 36	1	..	..	1	..	..	250	0	0	100	0	0	1,128	0	0	414	10	1	
	2	Paul Généreux	1	..	3 arpents.....	48 x 33	1	..	..	1	..	..	131	5	0	65	12	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	3	C. G. Lacourse	1	..	1 arpent.....	30 x 24	1	..	..	1	..	..	30	0	0	15	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
ST. ELIZABETH	5	F. Tessier	1	..	36 x 30	36 x 30	1	..	..	1	..	..	87	10	0	43	15	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	6	Antoine and E. Chaussé	1	..	21 rods	36 x 24	1	..	..	1	..	..	58	7	3	29	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1	La Fabrique	1	..	1 arpent.....	50 x 36 3 stories	1	..	..	1	..	..	953	0	0	250	0	0	1,510	2	3	503	7	6	
LAFORAIE	1	Pierre Valade.....	1	..	4,900 feet	32 x 28	1	..	..	1	..	..	30	0	0	15	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2	Joseph Paquet	1	..	3,296 "	48 x 69	1	..	..	1	..	..	54	0	0	27	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	3	Basile Bonin	1	..	3 arpents	26 x 19	1	..	..	1	..	..	43	11	8	21	15	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
ST. CUTHBERT	1	Xavier Destampectal.....	1	..	2 arpent.....	30 x 22	1	..	..	1	..	..	82	8	6	41	4	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2	Joseph Plante.....	1	..	4,500 feet	32 x 28	1	..	..	1	..	..	38	12	3	19	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	3	Prosper Allard et al	1	..	1 arpent	32 x 30	1	..	..	1	..	..	54	10	10	27	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	4	J. B. Malbecq	1	..	6,174 feet	30 x 28	1	..	..	1	..	..	83	6	8	41	13	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	5	P. Frappier.....	1	..	1 arpent	30 x 22	1	..	..	1	..	..	53	14	3 1/2	26	17	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	6	Claude Bélangé	1	..	1 arpent.....	24 x 24	1	..	..	1	..	..	30	0	0	15	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	7	Alexis Brulé et al	1	..	2,400 feet	26 x 22	1	..	..	1	..	..	66	13	4	33	6	8	408	5	10 1/2	204	12	11	

Appendix (X.)
24th June.

Appendix (X.)
24th June.

STATEMENT OF MONEYS furnished by the Government to aid in erecting School Houses in Lower Canada, &c.—(Continued.)

COUNTY OF BERTHIER.	School Municipalities.	Division of	NAME OF GRANTEE.	Title granted.		Superficial extent of Land.	Size of House.	Of what materials constructed.			Common School.	Model School.	Superior School for Girls.	Valuation of Arbitrators.			Sum granted by Government.				
				To Commis- sioners.	To Dissentient Trustees.			Wood.	Brick.	Stone.				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
KILDARE	St. Alphonse St. Ambroise	1	F. Beaupré	1	...	1 arpent	30 x 20	1	...	...	1	...	...	105	0	0	52	10	0
		2	F. Morency	1	...	"	36 x 20	1	...	...	1	...	...	100	0	0	50	0	0
		3	Sieur Urbain Paré	1	...	"	48 x 37	1	...	...	1	1	...	365	0	0	130	0	0
		4	Narcisse Goulet	1	...	"	20 x 22	1	...	...	1	...	...	25	10	0	12	15	0
		4	Gordon Huston	1	...	"	24 x 21	1	...	...	1	...	...	50	0	0	23	0	0
		7	Sieur J. B. Morin	1	...	"	30 x 20	1	...	...	1	...	...	125	0	0	62	10	0
		1	Hyacinthe Farley	1	...	16,000 feet	26 x 22	1	...	...	1	...	...	95	13	4	47	16	8
2	Jos. R. Lavigne	1	...	5,265 "	33 x 22	1	...	...	1	...	...	209	13	4	104	16	8		
St. Félix de Valois	...	1	F. T. Rondeau	1	...	1 arpent	30 x 25 2 stories.	1	...	...	1	...	...	145	0	0	72	10	0
		2	F. Mousseau	1	...	"	30 x 22	1	...	...	1	...	...	91	16	8	45	18	4
		3	H. Piéte	1	...	"	30 x 24	1	...	...	1	...	...	112	15	0	56	7	6
		4	Jos. Charbonneau, junr.	1	...	"	30 x 20	1	...	...	1	...	...	130	10	0	65	5	0
		5	Athause Tessier	1	...	"	30 x 20	1	...	...	1	...	...	73	10	0	36	15	0
		6	J. B. Dandureault	1	...	"	30 x 20	1	...	...	1	...	...	120	13	4	60	6	8
1	James Ried	1	...	1	25 x 20	1	...	...	1	...	...	105	0	0	26	5	0		
													779	10	0	332	15	0			
													305	6	8	152	13	4			
													779	5	0	363	7	6			

RECAPITULATION.

COUNTY OF BERTHIER.		Number of Houses.	Valuation of Arbitrators.			Sum granted by Government.		
School Municipalities.	£		s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
LAVALTRIE	2	266	13	4	108	6	8	
St. PAUL	4	762	10	0	306	5	0	
St. THOMAS	7	191	13	4	95	16	8	
INDUSTRIE	1	75	0	0	37	10	0	
St. BARTHÉLEMY	3	343	16	8	171	18	4	
BERTHIER	7	1123	0	0	414	10	1	
St. ELIZABETH	6	1510	2	3	503	7	6	
St. CUTHBERT	7	409	5	10	204	12	11	
LANORAIE	3	127	11	8	63	15	10	
KILDARE	6	770	10	0	332	15	0	
ISLE DU PAYS	2	305	6	8	152	13	4	
St. Félix de Valois	7	779	5	0	363	7	6	
Total—Houses	49	6664	14	9	2754	18	10	
Amount of valuation		6664 14 9		2754 18 10				
Amount granted		6664 14 9		2754 18 10				

Appendix
(X.)
24th June.

Appendix.
(X.)
24th June.

STATEMENT OF MONEYS FURNISHED BY THE GOVERNMENT TO AID IN ERECTING SCHOOL HOUSES IN LOWER CANADA, &c.—(Continued.)

COUNTY OF BONAVENTURE. School Municipalities.	No. of Division.	NAME OF GRANTEE.	Title granted.		Superficial extent of Land.	Size of House.	Of what materials constructed.			Common School.	Model School.	Superior School for Girls.	Valuation of Arbitrators.			Sum granted by Government.		
			To Commis- sioners.	To Dissentient Trustees.			Wood.	Brick.	Stone.				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
COX,	1	John Assels,	1	1	1 arpent,	Omitted,	1	...	...	1	...	...	110	0	0	50	0	0
	2	Do.	...	...	1 "	"	1	...	...	1	...	...	38	0	0	19	0	0
HOPE,	1	Owen Powers,	1	1	1 "	44 x 24	1	...	...	1	1	...	90	0	0	45	0	0
	2	James Smith,	1	1	1 1/2 "	21 x 17	1	...	...	...	...	...	55	0	0	27	10	0
CARLETON,	1	Hilaire Michaud,	1	1	600 feet,	30 x 20	1	...	...	1	...	...	145	0	0	72	10	0
	2	Frédéric Arceneau,	1	1	1/2 arpent,	30 x 27	1	...	...	1	...	...	100	0	0	50	0	0
NEW RICHMOND,	3	Robert LeBuffé,	1	1	1,600 feet,	21 x 21	1	...	...	1	...	...	48	0	0	24	0	0
	4	John Gillker,	1	1	1 arpent,	30 x 25	1	...	...	1	...	...	70	0	0	35	0	0
	2	J. A. Pritchard,	1	1	1 "	30 x 26	1	...	...	1	...	...	18	0	0	8	15	4
	5	N. Forham,	1	1	1 "	24 x 18	1	...	...	1	...	...	85	0	0	42	10	0
	1	Lawrence Caroll,	1	1	1 "	24 x 20	1	...	...	1	...	...	39	0	0	19	10	0
MARIA,	2	C. McInnis,	1	1	1 "	22 x 20	1	...	...	1	...	...	50	0	0	25	0	0
	3	Patrick Chesser,	1	1	1 "	26 x 24	1	...	...	1	1	...	55	0	0	27	10	0
	4	William Cuthbert,	1	1	1 "	30 x 20	1	...	...	1	...	...	68	0	0	34	0	0
	1	James Shannon,	1	1	20 arpents,	26 x 22	1	...	...	1	...	...	88	0	0	44	0	0
PORT DANIEL,	2	Etienne Michel,	1	1	1 "	26 x 22	1	...	...	1	...	...	78	0	0	39	0	0
	3	Ovide Alexandre Abier,	1	1	1 "	26 x 22	1	...	...	1	...	...	70	0	0	35	0	0

RECAPITULATION.

COUNTY OF BONAVENTURE.		Number of Houses.	Valuation of Arbitrators.			Sum granted by Government.		
School Municipalities.			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Cox,	...	2	148	0	0	£9	0	0
Hope,	...	2	145	0	0	72	10	0
Carleton,	...	2	245	0	0	120	10	0
New Richmond,	...	4	221	0	0	116	5	4
Maria,	...	4	212	0	0	106	0	0
Port Daniel,	...	3	236	0	0	111	0	0
Total—Houses		17	1207	0	0	598	5	4
Amount of valuation		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount granted		...	...	...	1207	0	0	598 5 4

Appendix.
(X.)
24th June.

Appendix
(X.)
24th June.

STATEMENT OF MONIES FURNISHED BY THE GOVERNMENT TO AID IN ERECTING SCHOOL HOUSES IN LOWER CANADA, &c.—(Continued.)

COUNTY OF CHAMBLY. School Municipalities.	No. of Division.	NAME OF GRANTEE.	Title granted.		Superficial extent of Land.	Size of House.	Of what materials constructed.			Common School.	Model School.	Superior School for Girls.	Valuation of Arbitrators.			Sum granted by Government.		
			To Commis-sioners.	To Dis-sentient Trustees.			Wood.	Brick.	Stone.				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
ST. JEAN	1	La Fabrique	1	...	1 arpent	46 x 78 3 stories and attic	...	...	1	1	...	...	1030	0	0	350	0	0
	1	Do.	1	...	9,750 feet	42 x 66 2 stories ground floor and attic	...	...	1	...	1	...	1060	0	0	250	0	0
	1	Do.	1	...	1/2 arpent	A part of the presbytery.	1	...	...	...	...	...	100	0	0	50	0	0
	5	Joseph Senard	1	...	1/2 "	40 x 24	1	...	...	...	...	...	140	0	0	70	0	0
	6	François Roy	1	...	1/2 "	40 x 24	1	...	...	...	...	...	140	0	0	70	0	0
	7	Joseph Gervais and Joseph Boudreau	1	...	1/2 "	40 x 24	1	...	...	...	...	...	106	0	0	53	0	0
	8	Toussaint Dufresne	1	...	1/2 "	36 x 30	1	...	...	...	...	...	106	0	0	53	0	0
	1	La Fabrique	1	...	20 rods	40 x 34 1 story and attic	...	...	1	1	...	...	930	0	0	200	0	0
LONGUEUIL	2	Les Sœurs du St. Nom de Jésus et de Marie	1	...	3 arpents	114 x 37 2 stories and attic	...	...	1	...	1	...	4208	0	0	400	0	0
	5	J. B. Charron	1	...	50 rods	30 x 25	1	...	...	...	...	...	125	2	0	52	11	0
	5	Laurent Benoit	1	...	11,664 feet	30 x 26	1	...	...	...	...	...	166	13	4	81	14	4
	9	J. B. Lalumière	1	...	12,150 "	22 x 26	1	...	...	...	...	...	126	10	0	50	0	0
BOUCHERVILLE	2	Narcisse Robert	1	...	49 1/2 rods	40 x 28	1	...	...	...	...	...	55	17	8	27	18	10
	3	N. S. Sabourin	1	...	1 arpent	30 x 28	1	...	...	...	...	...	42	0	0	21	0	0
	4	Steur J. B. Cicot and O. Berthelet, Esq.	1	...	51 rods	30 x 36	1	...	...	...	...	...	209	1	8	102	6	1
	1	La Fabrique	1	...	88 rods 296 feet	60 x 40 2 stories	...	...	1	...	...	...	750	0	0	300	0	0
BLAIRINDIE	4	J. B. Plante	1	...	1/2 arpent	32 x 30	1	...	...	...	...	...	194	10	3	194	10	3
	3	Julien Paradis	1	...	22 rods	39 x 21	1	...	...	...	...	...	75	0	0	37	10	0
	7	Frs. Derubam	1	...	1/2 arpent	Missing	1	...	...	...	...	...	66	11	8	33	5	10
	9	Jacques Remillard	1	...	1/2 "	32 x 30	1	...	...	...	...	...	78	4	2	39	2	1
CHAMBLY	10	Dominique Trahan	...	1	1/2 "	30 x 22 2 stories	1	...	...	...	...	...	100	0	0	25	0	0
	5	John Yule, Esquire	1	...	1/2 arpent	25 x 20	1	...	...	...	...	...	86	10	0	33	5	0
	6	P. Daragon	1	...	1/2 "	25 x 20	1	...	...	...	...	...	116	0	0	58	0	0
	7	Julien Lamoureux	1	...	1/2 "	42 x 26	1	...	...	...	...	...	152	10	0	76	5	0
	8	J. B. Fontaine-Bienvenu	1	...	1/2 "	Missing	1	...	...	...	...	...	10	10	0	5	5	0
	10	Toussaint Barsalou	1	...	1 1/2 "	24 x 20	1	...	...	...	...	...	118	15	0	52	8	9
ST. BAUDO	1	Rémi Boucher de Labrière	1	...	1 arpent	20 x 30	1	...	...	...	...	...	12	0	0	6	0	0
	2	Eugène Camerlin	1	...	1 "	24 x 30	1	...	...	...	...	...	83	10	0	41	15	0
ST. LUC	1	Benjamin Holmes	1	...	5,716 feet	58 x 31	1	...	...	...	...	...	270	19	8	135	9	10
	2	Marcel Danduraud	1	...	1/2 arpent	30 x 25	1	...	...	...	...	...	168	1	6	84	0	9

Appendix (X.)
24th June.

Appendix (X.)
24th June.

RECAPITULATION.

COUNTY OF CHAMBLEY.		Number of Houses.	Valuation of Arbitrators.			Sum granted by Government.			£ s. d.		
School Municipalities.			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
ST. JEAN ..	..	7	2682	0	0	896	0	0	..	..	..
LONGUEUIL..	..	5	5576	5	4	784	5	4	..	..	..
BOUCHERVILLE	..	4	1056	19	4	451	4	11	..	..	..
BLAIRFINDIE	..	5	514	6	1	211	11	9	..	..	..
CHAMBLEY ..	..	5	484	5	0	225	3	9	..	..	..
ST. BRUNO..	..	2	95	10	0	47	15	0	..	..	..
ST. LUC ..	..	2	439	1	2	219	10	7	..	..	..
Total—number of Houses		30	10848	6	11	2835	11	4	10848	6	11
Amount of valuation .....		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2835	11	4
Amount granted .....		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10848	6	11

STATEMENT OF MONEYS furnished by the Government to aid in erecting School Houses in Lower Canada, &c.—(Continued.)

COUNTY OF CHAMPLAIN.	School Municipalities.	No. of Division.	NAME OF GRANTEE.	Title granted		Superficial extent of Land.	Size of House.	Of what materials constructed.			Common School.	Model School.	Superior School for Girls.	Valuation of Arbitrators.			Sum granted by Government.		
				To Commis- sioners.	To dissentient Trustees.			Wood.	Brick.	Stone.				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
BATISCAN.....	3	Pierre Gervais,.....	1	..	4,500 feet,	32 x 32	1	..	..	1	..	..	125	0	0	50	0	0
SAINTE ANNE.....	1	La Fabrique,.....	1	..	½ arpent,	48 x 30	1	..	..	1	..	..	160	0	0	80	0	0
LAFRANCOISE.....	1	Sieur Louis Bigné,.....	1	..	6,000 feet,.....	40 x 30	1	..	..	1	..	..	12	10	0	6	5	0
LAPELLE.....	3	Michel Vallée, son of Jacques,.....	1	..	½ arpent,.....	34 x 26	1	..	..	1	..	..	26	8	7	13	4	4
.....	5	Joseph Cloutier,.....	1	..	11 rods, 36 feet.	32 x 28	1	..	..	1	..	..	91	17	0	45	18	6
CHAMPLAIN,.....	1	Placide LeBlanc,.....	1	..	½ arpent,	30 x 24	1	..	..	1	..	..	60	0	0	27	0	0
.....	2	Joseph Sauvageau et al.,.....	1	..	3,600 feet,.....	36 x 20	1	..	..	1	..	..	80	0	0	38	8	4
.....	4	Godfroi Clément,.....	1	..	½ arpent,	27½ x 26-4	1	..	..	1	..	..	120	0	0	60	0	0
SAINTE GENEVIEVE,.....	3	Dame Marie Lefebvre,.....	1	..	15 rods,	32 x 28	1	..	..	1	..	..	110	0	0	55	0	0
CAP LA MAGDELEINE,...	2	Jean Lemaitre-Lotthville,.....	1	..	½ arpent,.....	30 x 20	1	..	..	1	..	..	128	0	0	55	0	0

RECAPITULATION.

COUNTY OF CAHAMPLAIN.			
School Municipalities.			
Number of Houses.	Valuation of Arbitrators.	Sum granted by Government.	£ s. d.
1	125 0 0	50 0 0	75 0 0
1	160 0 0	80 0 0	80 0 0
3	130 15 7	65 7 10	65 7 10
3	260 0 0	125 8 4	125 8 4
1	110 0 0	55 0 0	55 0 0
1	128 0 0	55 0 0	55 0 0
10	913 15 7	430 16 2	913 15 7 430 16 2
Total—Houses.....			Amount of valuation.....
			Amount granted.....

STATEMENT OF MONEYS furnished by the Government to aid in erecting School Houses in Lower Canada, &c.—(Continued.)

COUNTY OF TWO MOUNTAINS.	NAME OF GRANTEE.	Title granted.		Superficial extent of Land.	Size of House.	Of what materials constructed.			Common School.	Motel School.	Superior School for Girls.	Valuation of Arbitrators.			Sum granted by Government.		
		To Commis- sioners.	To Trustees.			Wood.	Brick.	Stone.				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
4	J. B. Davoust,.....	1	1	1/2 arpent,.....	42 x 32	1	1	1	1	1	1	182 0 0	50 0 0	0 0 0	50 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
5	Alexis Bouchard Lavallee,.....	1	1	20 rods,.....	36 x 38	1	1	1	1	1	1	171 13 4	75 0 0	0 0 0	75 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
8	Faust Poirier,.....	1	1	1/2 arpent,.....	21 x 21	1	1	1	1	1	1	50 0 0	25 0 0	0 0 0	25 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
1	James Barber,.....	1	1	2 arpents,.....	30 x 30	1	1	1	1	1	1	95 5 11	47 12 11 1/2	0 0 0	47 12 11 1/2	0 0 0	0 0 0
2	Ephraim Burch,.....	1	1	1/2 arpent,.....	27 x 27	1	1	1	1	1	1	122 0 0	61 0 0	0 0 0	61 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
3	Archibald Cameron,.....	1	1	1/2 arpent,.....	20 x 20	1	1	1	1	1	1	40 0 0	20 0 0	0 0 0	20 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
5	William Nichol,.....	1	1	1/2 arpent,.....	24 x 24	1	1	1	1	1	1	42 10 0	21 5 0	0 0 0	21 5 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
6	A. Burns,.....	1	1	1/2 arpent,.....	24 x 20	1	1	1	1	1	1	25 0 0	12 10 0	0 0 0	12 10 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
7	W. Douglas,.....	1	1	1/2 arpent,.....	22 x 22	1	1	1	1	1	1	62 2 3	31 1 1	0 0 0	31 1 1	0 0 0	0 0 0
8	Solomon Cole,.....	1	1	1/2 arpent,.....	20 x 20	1	1	1	1	1	1	46 6 4	23 3 2	0 0 0	23 3 2	0 0 0	0 0 0
13	George Owens,.....	1	1	1,600 feet,.....	20 x 18	1	1	1	1	1	1	20 17 10	10 8 11	0 0 0	10 8 11	0 0 0	0 0 0
1	La Fabrique,.....	1	1	1/2 arpent,.....	35 x 30 2 stories.	1	1	1	1	1	1	750 0 0	250 0 0	0 0 0	250 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
2	J. B. Sarasin,.....	1	1	8,100 feet,.....	27 x 20	1	1	1	1	1	1	132 15 9	76 7 10	0 0 0	76 7 10	0 0 0	0 0 0
3	Louis Corbel,.....	1	1	8,100 "	26 x 20	1	1	1	1	1	1	156 0 0	78 0 0	0 0 0	78 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
4	Michel Richer,.....	1	1	8,100 "	31 x 25	1	1	1	1	1	1	167 15 0	83 17 6	0 0 0	83 17 6	0 0 0	0 0 0
1	La Fabrique,.....	1	1	1/2 arpent,.....	75 x 36 2 stories } with attic	1	1	1	1	1	1	125 4 3	250 0 0	0 0 0	250 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
3	Fabien Poitras,.....	1	1	37 1/2 rods,.....	38 x 22	1	1	1	1	1	1	330 0 0	116 10 0	0 0 0	116 10 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
6	C. Brodeur,.....	1	1	3/4 arpent,.....	26 x 24 2 stories.	1	1	1	1	1	1	230 0 0	88 10 0	0 0 0	88 10 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
7	R. Paton and J. Millar,.....	1	1	1/2 arpent,.....	32 x 26	1	1	1	1	1	1	43 15 9	21 17 10 1/2	0 0 0	21 17 10 1/2	0 0 0	0 0 0
8	Matthew O'Neil,.....	1	1	1/2 arpent,.....	39 x 28	1	1	1	1	1	1	125 0 0	62 10 0	0 0 0	62 10 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
11	Francis Ouellette,.....	1	1	1/2 arpent,.....	25 x 20	1	1	1	1	1	1	75 0 0	37 10 0	0 0 0	37 10 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Total—Houses.....												2067 19 1			576 17 10 1/2		

RECAPITULATION.

COUNTY OF TWO MOUNTAINS.	NAME OF GRANTEE.	Number of Houses.	Valuation of Arbitrators.			Sum granted by Government.	£ s. d.	
			£	s.	d.			
2	Isiah Curry,.....	1	81	17 10 0	15 18 11	0 0 0		
3	James Chambers,.....	1	23 12 6	6 11 16	3 3 3	0 0 0		
4	Widow Rogers,.....	1	29 0 0	0 14 10	0 0 0	0 0 0		
5	John Kerr,.....	1	13 10 0	6 15 0	6 15 0	0 0 0		
11	Matthew Barwash,.....	1	66 0 0	0 30 0	0 0 0	0 0 0		
A	Valentine Wilman,.....	1	100 0 0	0 50 0	0 0 0	0 0 0		
17	Moses Davis,.....	1	245 0 0	0 75 0	0 0 0	0 0 0		
19	James Gordon et al,.....	1	65 0 0	0 30 0	0 0 0	0 0 0		
20	Thomas Fournier,.....	1	39 10 0	0 19 15	0 0 0	0 0 0		
2	Michael Kelly,.....	1	30 0 0	0 15 0	0 0 0	0 0 0		
3	Ornick Purcel,.....	1	15 0 0	0 7 10	0 0 0	0 0 0		
6	Bridget Bran,.....	1	25 0 0	0 12 10	0 0 0	0 0 0		
1	J. B. Ehier,.....	1	79 3 4	39 11 8	0 0 0	0 0 0		
3	Jonahm Boyer,.....	1	93 6 8	46 13 4	0 0 0	0 0 0		
5	Olivier Pilon,.....	1	102 5 0	51 2 6	0 0 0	0 0 0		
6	C. French et al,.....	1	115 6 8	57 13 4	0 0 0	0 0 0		
1	Dame Vve. Masson and J. G. Girouard,.....	1	600 0 0	300 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0		
Total—Houses.....			990 1 8			495 0 01		

RECAPITULATION.

COUNTY OF TWO MOUNTAINS.			
School Municipalities.			
Number of Houses.	Valuation of Arbitrators.	Sum granted by Government.	£ s. d.
3	353 13 4	150 0 0	150 0 0
8	454 3 1	227 1 6	227 1 6
4	1226 10 9	488 5 4	488 5 4
6	2067 19 1	576 17 10 1/2	576 17 10 1/2
4	98 0 4	49 0 2	49 0 2
5	515 10 0	204 15 0	204 15 0
3	70 0 0	35 0 0	35 0 0
5	990 1 8	495 0 10	495 0 10
38	5775 18 3	2226 0 8 1/2	5775 18 3 2226 0 8 1/2
Total—Houses.....			Amount of valuation.....
			Amount granted.....

Appendix (X.)
24th June.

Appendix (X.)
24th June.

STATEMENT OF MONIES FURNISHED BY THE GOVERNMENT TO AID IN ERECTING SCHOOL HOUSES IN LOWER CANADA, &c.—(Continued.)

COUNTY OF DORCHESTER. School Municipalities.	No. of Division.	NAME OF GRANTEE.	Title granted		Superficial extent of Land.	Size of House.	Of what materials constructed.			Common School.	Model School.	Superior School for Girls.	Valuation of Arbitrators.		Sum granted by Government.		£ s. d.	
			To Commrs.	To Dissident Trustees.			Wood.	Brick.	Stone.				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
POINTE LEVI.....	10	Sieur Thomas Ruel	1	..	1/2 arpent.....	30 x 26	1	..	..	1	..	..	70 0 0	35 0 0	..	..	..	..
	11	Sieur J. B. Naulin	1	..	1/2 "	28 x 24	1	..	..	1	..	..	54 0 0	27 0 0	..	..	..	..
	12	Sieur Ignace Aubert	1	..	12 rods	30 x 26	1	..	..	1	..	..	102 0 0	51 0 0	..	..	..	..
	13	Sieur C. Bégin	1	..	21 "	30 x 24	1	..	..	1	..	..	123 10 0	61 15 0	..	..	..	..
St. NICOLAS	11	A. Dehan-Villaire	1	..	1/2 arpent.....	31 x 26	1	..	..	1	..	..	75 0 0	36 14 5	..	..	349 10 0	174 15 0
	1	Sieur A. Fortier	1	..	12 1/2 rods	25 x 20	1	..	..	1	..	..	160 0 0	40 0 0	..	..	..	..
St. HENRI DE LAUZON...	2	Sieur G. Blodéau	1	..	"	25 x 20	1	..	..	1	..	..	95 0 0	37 0 0	..	..	..	..
	3	Sieur Vital Talbot.....	1	..	1,600 feet	40 x 40	1	..	..	1	..	..	90 0 0	45 0 0	..	..	..	..
	4	Sieur François Roy	1	..	13 1/2 rods	32 x 25	1	..	..	1	..	..	203 0 0	101 10 0	..	..	..	..
	5	Sieur Antoine Gosselin.....	1	..	6 1/2 "	35 x 25	1	..	..	1	..	..	110 0 0	55 0 0	..	..	..	..
	10	Sieur Vital Leclerc <i>et al.</i>	1	..	2916 "	34 x 34	1	..	..	1	..	..	98 10 0	48 0 0	..	..	..	..
	5	Barthélemy Royer <i>et al.</i>	1	..	40 rods	20 x 20	1	..	..	1	..	..	64 10 0	32 5 0	..	..	606 10 0	321 10 0
AUBERT GALLON.....	4	George Macintyre.....	1	..	2 arpents	30 x 22	1	..	..	1	..	..	77 0 0	38 10 0	..	..	..	..
	2	Narcisse Doyon	1	..	1/2 arpent.....	35 x 26	1	..	..	1	..	..	132 0 0	66 0 0	..	..	..	..
St. FRANÇOIS DE BEAUCE	5	Etienne Hamel	1	..	"	35 x 25	1	..	..	1	..	..	112 10 0	56 5 0	..	..	..	..
	9	Prudent Fortier <i>et al.</i>	1	..	4,800 feet	30 x 28	1	..	..	..	1	..	82 0 0	41 0 0	..	..	..	..
	2	Joseph Fortier, Esq., <i>et al.</i>	1	..	8 rods	Missing.	1	..	..	1	..	..	25 0 0	12 10 0	..	..	326 10 0	163 5 0
St. ISIDORE DE LAUZON.	4	La Fabrique	1	..	2100 feet	26 x 22	1	..	..	1	..	..	26 10 0	13 5 0	..	..	..	..
	5	Sieur François Roy	1	..	3600 "	28 x 21	1	..	..	1	..	..	25 10 0	12 15 0	..	..	..	..
	7	Sieur P. Rouleau	1	..	1600 "	26 x 20	1	..	..	1	..	..	30 5 0	15 2 6	..	..	..	..
StE. MARIE.....	2	Miss Luce Guay	1	..	1/2 arpent.....	37 x 29	1	..	..	..	1	..	200 0 0	100 0 0	..	..	..	..
	1	R. A. Fortier, Esq.,	1	..	13,872 feet	37 x 27 2 st. attic.	1	..	..	..	1	..	242 10 0	121 5 0	..	..	..	..
VILLE D'AUBIGNY	1	David Cloutier <i>et al.</i>	1	..	2 arpents	72 x 27 1/2 1st. attic.	1	..	..	..	1	..	815 0 0	325 0 0	..	..	..	..

RECAPITULATION.

COUNTY OF DRUMMOND.		School Municipalities.		Number of Houses.	Valuation of Arbitrators.			Sum granted by Government.			£ s. d.						
		£	s.		d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.			
DURHAM ...	3	368	0	0	158	10	0	158	10	0	...	...	...	
GRANTHAM ...	1	53	4	10	26	12	5	26	12	5	...	...	...	
KINGSBY ...	5	340	5	7	170	2	9½	170	2	9½	...	...	...	
ARTHABASKA ...	3	219	0	0	109	10	0	109	10	0	...	...	...	
STANFOLD ...	3	344	5	0	172	2	6	172	2	6	...	...	...	
Total—Houses.....	15	1324	15	5	636	17	...	636	17	...	8½	1324	15	5	636	17	8½

STATEMENT OF MONIES FURNISHED BY THE GOVERNMENT TO AID IN ERECTING SCHOOL HOUSES IN LOWER CANADA, &c.—(Continued.)

COUNTY OF GASPÉ.	School Municipalities.	NAME OF GRANTEE.	Title granted	Superficial extent of Land.	Size of House.	Of what materials constructed.			Common School.	Model School.	Superior School for Girls.	Valuation of Arbitrators.			Sum granted by Government.								
						To Commis-sioners.	To Dis-sentient Trustees.	Wood.				Brick.	Stone.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
YORK	1	Abraham Coffin	1	2 arpents	36 x 24	1	...	...	1	...	...	100	0	0	50	0	0	100	0	0	50	0	0
MALBAIE	1	Thomas Hunt	1	1 arpent	49 x 28	1	...	...	1	...	...	50	0	0	25	0	0	50	0	0	25	0	0
DOUGLAS	1	Royal Institution	1	4 arpents	36 x 24	1	...	...	1	1	...	127	15	0	63	17	6	127	15	0	63	17	6
	3	Michael Walsh	1	1 "	24 x 20	1	...	...	1	...	...	61	5	0	30	12	6	61	5	0	30	12	6
	2	Thomas Miller	1	1 "	31 x 24	1	...	...	1	...	...	130	0	0	65	0	0	130	0	0	65	0	0
PERCE	1	Daniel LeLievre	1	½ arpent	27 x 21	1	...	...	1	1	...	105	0	0	25	0	0	105	0	0	25	0	0
	2	C. Bourget, senior	1	1 "	36 x 22	1	...	...	1	...	...	139	7	6	25	0	0	139	7	6	25	0	0
	6	John T. Moriarty	1	2800 feet	48 x 32	1	...	...	1	...	...	100	0	0	50	0	0	100	0	0	50	0	0
GRANDE RIVIERE	1 E	Pierre Belliveau	1	2500 feet	26 x 20 2 stories	1	...	...	1	1	...	100	0	0	50	0	0	100	0	0	50	0	0
	1 O	Alexis Blais	1	3600 "	26 x 23 1 story	1	...	...	1	1	...	98	0	0	49	0	0	98	0	0	49	0	0
ILE DE LA MAGDELEINE	various	Note.—This grant was made, with the sanction of the Executive, without other documents than the request of the School Commissioners, on account of the difficulty of the communications	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	0	0	60	0	0	60	0	0	60	0	0
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	158	13	8	79	6	10	158	13	8	79	6	10
												218	13	8	139	6	10	218	13	8	139	6	10

RECAPITULATION.

COUNTY OF GASPÉ.		School Municipalities.		Number of Houses.	Valuation of Arbitrators.			Sum granted by Government.			£ s. d.					
		£	s.		d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		
BAY NORTH	1	120	0	0	60	0	0	60	0	0	...	...	...
	2	130	0	0	60	0	0	60	0	0	...	...	...
BAY SOUTH	1	325	10	0	84	0	0	84	0	0	240	0	0			
CAP ROSIER	1	125	0	0	62	10	0	62	10	0	325	10	0			
	2	120	0	0	60	0	0	60	0	0	240	0	0			
NEWFORT	1	34	0	0	17	0	0	17	0	0	245	0	0			
	2	62	0	0	31	0	0	31	0	0	96	0	0			
Total—Houses.....	17	1986	11	2	872	6	10	872	6	10	1986	11	2	872	6	10

STATEMENT OF MONEYS FURNISHED BY THE GOVERNMENT TO AID IN ERECTING SCHOOL HOUSES IN LOWER CANADA, &c.—(Continued.)

Table with columns: COUNTY OF HUNTINGDON, No. of Division, NAME OF GRANTEE, Title granted, Superficial extent of Land, Size of House, Of what materials constructed, Common School, Model School, Superior School for girls, Valuation of Arbitrators, Sum granted by Government, £ s. d.

Table with columns: COUNTY OF HUNTINGDON, School Municipalities, Name of Municipality, Valuation of Arbitrators, Sum granted by Government, £ s. d.

RECAPITULATION.

COUNTY OF HUNTINGDON.

School Municipalities.

Table with columns: School Municipalities, Number of Houses, Valuation of Arbitrators, Sum granted by Government, £ s. d.

Appendix (X.)
24th June.

Appendix (X.)
24th June.

STATEMENT OF MONIES furnished by the Government to aid in erecting School Houses in Lower Canada, &c.—(Continued.)

COUNTY OF KAMOURASKA.	No. of Division.	NAME OF GRANTEE.	Title granted		Superficial extent of Land.	Size of House.	Of what materials constructed.			Common School.	Model School.	Superior School for Girls.	Valuation of Arbitrators.			Sum granted by Government.		
			To Commis- sioners.	To Dis- sident Trustees.			Wood.	Brick.	Stone.				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
ST. ANDRÉ ST. DENIS.	4	Dame Widow Bouchard.....	1	..	2 arpent.....	34 x 34	1	..	..	1	..	..	40	0	0	20	0	0
	1	Sieur J. L. Langlois.....	1	..	35 rods.....	40 x 30	1	..	..	1	..	..	125	0	0	62	10	0
	3	R. Rossignol.....	1	..	1 arpent.....	40 x 30	1	..	..	1	..	..	125	0	0	62	10	0
RIVIERE-OUELLE.	1	La Fabrique.....	1	..	1 arpent.....	53 x 44	..	..	1	..	1	..	905	0	0	87	0	0
	3	Séverin Martin.....	1	..	37½ rods.....	30 x 26	..	..	..	..	..	..	110	0	0	55	0	0
	5	Sieur Joseph Paradis.....	1	..	40 ".....	37 x 27	1	..	..	..	..	..	103	0	0	51	10	0
ST. PASCAL.	1	J. B. Morin.....	1	..	1 arpent.....	60 x 40	1	..	..	1	..	..	112	10	0	51	5	0
	3	Joseph Peltier et al.....	1	..	2 ".....	35 x 25	1	..	..	1	..	..	232	15	6	116	7	9
KAMOURASKA.	1	Messire Varin.....	1	..	30½ rods.....	35 x 25	1	..	..	1	..	..	350	0	0	175	0	0
	2	La Fabrique.....	1	..	8,925 feet.....	72 x 46½ 2 stories	..	..	1	..	..	..	1125	0	0	350	0	0
	2	Do.....	1	..	1½ arpent.....	60 x 40 2 stories	1	..	..	..	..	..	1100	0	0	275	0	0
	3	Th. Roy.....	1	..	50 rods.....	50 x 20	1	..	..	1	..	..	100	0	0	50	0	0
4	Messrs. Dumais & Beaubien.....	1	..	3 arpent.....	Missing.	1	..	..	1	..	..	77	5	0	38	12	6	

RECAPITULATION.

COUNTY OF KAMOURASKA.		Number of Houses.	Valuation of Arbitrators.			Sum granted by Government.		
School Municipalities.			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
ST. ANDRÉ	..	1	40	0	0	20	0	0
ST. DENIS ..	..	2	250	0	0	125	0	0
RIVIERE-OUELLE ..	..	3	1118	0	0	191	0	0
ST. PASCAL ..	..	2	345	5	6	167	12	9
KAMOURASKA ..	..	5	2752	5	0	888	12	6
Total—Houses.....		13	4505	10	6	1392	5	3
Amount of valuation .....		..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Amount granted .....		..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
			4505	10	6	1392	5	3

Appendix
(X.)
24th June.

Appendix
(X.)
24th June.

STATEMENT OF MONIES furnished by the Government to aid in erecting School Houses in Lower Canada, &c.—(Continued.)

COUNTY OF LISLET. School Municipalities.	No. of Division.	NAME OF GRANTEE.	Title granted		Superficial extent of Land.	Size of House.	Of what materials constructed.			Common School.	Model School.	Superior School for girls.	Valuation of Arbitrators.			Sum granted by Government.							
			To Commis- sioners.	To Trust- tees.			Wood.	Brick.	Stone.				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		
ISLE AUX GRUES	1	Sieur Olivier Vézina	1	..	3,600 feet	30 x 25 2 stories	1	..	..	..	1	..	210	0	0	85	0	0		
L'ISLET	2	Joseph Tsfard, Esq.	1	..	12,220 "	64 x 34 3 stories	..	..	1	..	..	..	1100	0	0	400	0	0
ST. THOMAS	3	Louis Fournier	1	..	15 rods 81 feet	30 x 25	1	..	..	1	..	..	44	0	0	20	0	0	
	4	J. B. Héralut	1	..	15 "	30 x 25	1	..	..	1	..	..	81	5	0	30	0	0	
	5	Messire Beaubien	1	..	1 arpent	70 x 30	..	..	..	..	..	..	1095	0	0	425	0	0
	7	La Fabrique	1	..	2 "	70 x 36 2 stories	..	..	1	..	..	..	2290	0	0	675	0	0
	6	Joseph Fournier	1	..	4 "	30 x 25	1	..	..	1	..	..	95	0	0	30	0	0	
	8	François Boulet	1	..	48 rods	30 x 25	1	..	..	1	..	..	97	0	0	30	0	0	
																		3702	5	0	1310	0	0

RECAPITULATION.

COUNTY OF LISLET.		Number of Houses.	Valuation of Arbitrators.			Sum granted by Government.							
School Municipalities.			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.					
ISLE AUX GRUES	..	1	210	0	0	85	0	0					
L'ISLET	..	1	1100	0	0	400	0	0					
ST. THOMAS	..	6	3702	5	0	1210	0	0					
Total—Houses	.....	8	5012	5	0	1695	0	0				
Amount of valuation	.....											
Amount granted	.....											
								5012	5	0	1695	0	0

STATEMENT OF MONIES FURNISHED BY THE GOVERNMENT TO AID IN ERECTING SCHOOL HOUSES IN LOWER CANADA, &c.—(Continued.)

COUNTY OF LEINSTER.	No. of Division.	NAME OF GRANTEE.	Title granted		Superficial extent of Land.	Size of House.	Of what materials constructed.			Common School.	Model School.	Superior School for Girls.	Valuation of Arbitrators.		Sum granted by Government.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
			To Commis- sioners.	To Dis- sident Trustees.			Wood.	Brick.	Stone.				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.				
LACHENAIE,	1	La Fabrique,	1	...	1,440 feet	30 x 28 2 stories.	...	1	...	1	1	...	325 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	525 0 0	200 0 0	0 0 0		
	3	M. F. M. Laurier Cottineau,	1	...	3,150 "	26 x 28 2 "	...	1	...	1	1	...	200 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0		
	1	La Fabrique,	1	...	4 arpents	56 x 40 2 "	...	1	...	1	1	...	1050 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	350 0 0	75 0 0	0 0 0	1200 0 0	425 0 0
MASCOCHE,	2	Do	1	...	44 rods 44 feet	50 x 30 2 "	...	1	...	1	1	...	150 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	75 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	
	1	Jean Louis Mercier,	1	...	13,500 feet	40 x 36 2 "	...	1	...	1	1	...	150 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	7 10 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	
	2	Louis Tellier Lafontaine,	1	...	4,205 "	40 x 26 2 "	...	1	...	1	1	...	75 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	37 10 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	
ST. ROCH D'ACHIGAN,	3	Alexis Bélanger,	1	...	24,300 "	30 x 24	...	1	...	1	1	...	85 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	42 10 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	
	5	Joseph Durand,	1	...	1/2 arpent	30 x 24	...	1	...	1	1	...	85 10 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	42 15 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	325 0 0	162 10 0
	1	A. Lacombe, Esq.	1	...	Missing	54 x 22	...	1	...	1	1	...	162 10 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	81 5 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	248 0 0	124 0 0
L'ASSOMPTION, VILLAGE	2	P. Laforest,	1	...	1 1/2 arpent	38 x 22	...	1	...	1	1	...	340 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	170 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	
	1	P. Martel,	1	...	11,500 feet	48 x 34	...	1	...	1	1	...	125 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	62 10 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	
	2	L. Chagnon,	1	...	1/2 arpent	30 x 28	...	1	...	1	1	...	154 3 4	77 1 8	0 0 0	77 1 8	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	
	3	Sulpice Morin,	1	...	3 "	26 x 22	...	1	...	1	1	...	87 10 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	43 15 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	
	5	P. Guilbault,	1	...	337 1/2 toises	30 x 20	...	1	...	1	1	...	104 3 4	52 1 8	0 0 0	52 1 8	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	
	7	Joseph Prud'homme,	1	...	5,950 feet	30 x 26	...	1	...	1	1	...	300 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	150 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	810 16 8	405 8 4
	1	A. Turbill, Esq.	1	...	72 rods	40 x 34	...	1	...	1	1	...	108 6 8	54 3 4	0 0 0	54 3 4	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	
ST. JACQUES,	2	Olivier Goulet,	1	...	1/2 arpent	35 x 28	...	1	...	1	1	...	100 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	50 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	
	3	Elio Bourgeois,	1	...	4 "	36 x 25	...	1	...	1	1	...	100 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	50 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	
	5	Edouard Mireau,	1	...	37 rods	30 x 25	...	1	...	1	1	...	95 16 8	47 18 4	0 0 0	47 18 4	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	
	7	J. B. Guildry-Sabine,	1	...	56 "	30 x 25	...	1	...	1	1	...	98 12 3	49 6 2	0 0 0	49 6 2	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	
	10	Les Dames du Sacré-Coeur,	1	...	2 arpents	36 x 24	...	1	...	1	1	...	83 6 8	41 13 4	0 0 0	41 13 4	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	
	12	J. B. Lannoux,	1	...	1/2 "	36 x 24	...	1	...	1	1	...	25 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	12 10 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	
	1	Th. Robinson,	1	...	3,600 feet	20 x 20	...	1	...	1	1	...	32 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	16 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	
	2	W. Harris,	1	...	1/2 arpent	20 x 20	...	1	...	1	1	...	29 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	14 10 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	
	3	Th. Copping,	1	...	1,600 feet	20 x 21	...	1	...	1	1	...	16 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	8 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	
	5	Widow Rose Guy,	1	...	1 arpent	24 x 20	...	1	...	1	1	...	58 10 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	17 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	
	10	Joseph E. Beaupré,	1	...	1 "	20 x 20	...	1	...	1	1	...	18 15 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	9 7 6	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	
	11	John Holmes,	1	...	1,600 feet	24 x 18	...	1	...	1	1	...	30 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	15 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	
	13	Aud. Irvin,	1	...	1/2 arpent	18 x 18	...	1	...	1	1	...	50 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	25 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	
ST. ESPRIT,	1	La Fabrique,	1	...	Missing	Missing	...	1	...	1	1	...	89 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	44 10 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	
	2	Do	1	...	Missing	"	...	1	...	1	1	...	40 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	20 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	
	3	Do	1	...	Missing	"	...	1	...	1	1	...	62 10 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	31 5 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	
	4	L. Bleau,	1	...	Missing	"	...	1	...	1	1	...	209 5 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	105 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	209 5 0	120 15 0

REPENTIGNY,	1	Joseph Nôisoux,	1	...	1/2 arpent	30 x 24	...	1	...	1	1	...	125 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	62 10 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	
	2	J. B. Archambault,	1	...	265 toises	36 x 28	...	1	...	1	1	...	185 15 6	90 0 0	0 0 0	90 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	
	3	Frs. Archambault,	1	...	135 "	24 x 24	...	1	...	1	1	...	80 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	40 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	
ST. LIN,	1	J. B. Ethier,	1	...	17,901 feet	63 x 28	...	1	...	1	1	...	375 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	60 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	390 15 6	192 10 0

RECAPITULATION.

COUNTY OF LEINSTER.

School Municipalities.

School Municipalities.	Number of Houses.	Valuation of Arbitrators.		Sum granted by Government.		£ s. d.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
LACHENAIE,	2	325 0 0	0 0 0	200 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
MASCOCHE,	2	1200 0 0	0 0 0	425 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
ST. ROCH,	4	248 0 0	0 0 0	162 10 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
ST. SULLY,	2	886 3 3	3 443 1 2	405 8 4	8 4 2	0 0 0
L'ASSOMPTION,	5	886 3 3	3 443 1 2	443 1 2	6 6 0	0 0 0
ST. JACQUES,	7	209 5 0	0 0 0	92 7 6	15 0 0	0 0 0
RAWDOS,	4	241 10 6	6 6 0	120 15 0	10 0 0	0 0 0
ST. ESPRIT,	3	390 15 6	6 6 0	792 10 0	60 0 0	0 0 0
REPENTIGNY,	1	375 0 0	0 0 0	60 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
ST. LIN,	1	375 0 0	0 0 0	60 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Total—Houses	37	5211 9 5	5 2225 12 0	2225 12 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Amount of valuation	...	5211 9 5	5 2225 12 0	2225 12 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Amount granted	...	...	...	...	...	...

Appendix
(X.)
24th June.

STATEMENT OF MONIES FURNISHED BY THE GOVERNMENT TO AID IN ERECTING SCHOOL HOUSES IN LOWER CANADA, &c.—(Continued.)

COUNTY OF LOTBINIERE, School Municipalities.	No. of Division.	NAME OF GRANTEE.	Title granted		Superficial extent of Land.	Size of House.	Of what materials constructed.			Common School.	Model School.	Superior School for Girls.	Valuation of Arbitrators.			Sum granted by Government.		
			To Comm. Trustees	To County Trustees			Wood.	Brick.	Stone.				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
SAINTE ANTOINE	2	La Fabrique	1	1	2,500 feet	40 x 30	1	1	1	1	1	1	125	0	0	50	0	0
SAINTE SYLVESTRE	1	Louis Demers	1	1	1,600 "	24 x 22	1	1	1	1	1	1	60	0	0	30	0	0
	2	C. Wilson	1	1	1/2 arpent	45 x 22	1	1	1	1	1	1	85	0	0	42	10	0
	3	La Fabrique	1	1	1 "	28 x 21	1	1	1	1	1	1	90	0	0	45	10	0
	5	W. Mere et al.	1	1	1 "	24 x 22	1	1	1	1	1	1	146	0	0	73	0	0
	6	John Mooney	1	1	1 "	24 x 18	1	1	1	1	1	1	110	0	0	55	0	0
	7	W. Morrow	1	1	1,405 feet	32 x 24	1	1	1	1	1	1	140	0	0	60	0	0
	8	H. Russell	1	1	1/2 arpent	24 x 30	1	1	1	1	1	1	108	0	0	54	0	0
	11	J. Dagherly	1	1	1 "	26 x 17	1	1	1	1	1	1	30	0	0	25	10	0
	12	W. Kelly	1	1	1 "	26 x 20	1	1	1	1	1	1	65	0	0	32	10	0
	14	J. McCarthy	1	1	3,600 yards	24 x 30	1	1	1	1	1	1	160	0	0	70	0	0
	15	P. Stewart	1	1	1 arpent	24 x 30	1	1	1	1	1	1	19	15	0	9	17	6
	17	Th. Shuter	1	1	1 arpent	18 x 16	1	1	1	1	1	1	58	15	0	29	7	6
SAINTE GILES	2	Dan. McCaffry	1	1	1 "	20 x 30	1	1	1	1	1	1	50	0	0	0	0	0
	3	L. Boyle	1	1	1 "	25 x 20	1	1	1	1	1	1	50	0	0	0	0	0
	4	Modeste Dubois	1	1	1 "	25 x 20	1	1	1	1	1	1	65	0	0	0	0	0
	5	Dan. Shields	1	1	1 "	20 x 30	1	1	1	1	1	1	50	0	0	107	13	4
LOTBINIERE	3	Gustave Joly, Esq. Mrs. Widow La-cherrière	1	1	2 1/2 rods 19 feet 72,000 feet, 1 arpent	38 x 28 30 x 25	1	1	1	1	1	1	255 100	2 6	0 0	108 13	4 0	0 0
SAINTE CROIX	3	Joseph Legendre	1	1	6,532 feet	40 x 27	1	1	1	1	1	1	175	11	0 1/2	68	9	4 1/2
	5	Sieur P. Thibault	1	1	1 arpent	24 x 24	1	1	1	1	1	1	60	7	1	30	3	6 1/2
	11	La Fabrique	1	1	2 " 65 x 35 with attic	65 x 35 with attic	1	1	1	1	1	1	668	18	0	200	0	0
													904	16	1 1/2	298	12	11

RECAPITULATION.

COUNTY OF LOTBINIERE.		School Municipalities.		Number of Houses.	Valuation of Arbitrators.			Sum granted by Government.		
£	s.	d.	£		s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
125	0	0	50	0	0	1	50	0	0	
1092	10	0	526	15	0	12	1092	10	0	
215	0	0	107	13	4	4	215	0	0	
355	2	6	158	13	4	3	355	2	6	
904	16	1 1/2	298	12	11	7	904	16	1 1/2	
2632	8	7 1/2	1141	14	7	7	2632	8	7 1/2	
Total—Houses		Amount of valuation		Amount granted		Total				
		2632 8 7 1/2		1141 14 7		2632 8 7 1/2		1141 14 7		

Appendix
(X.)
24th June.

Appendix
(X.)
24th June.

STATEMENT OF MONEYS furnished by the Government to aid in erecting School Houses in Lower Canada, &c.—(Continued.)

COUNTY OF MEGANTIC.	No. of Division.	NAME OF GRANTEE.	Title granted		Superficial extent of Land.	Size of House.	Of what materials constructed.			Common School.	Model School.	Superior School for Rth's.	Valuation of Arbitrators.		Sum granted by Government.		£ s. d.								
			To Commis- sioners.	To Dispen- sation.			Wood.	Brick.	Stone.				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.				
FORSYTH	1	Missing.	1	...	Missing.	Missing.	1	...	...	1	...	...	105	10	0	52	15	0	170	10	0	85	5	0	
	2	Do.	1	...	"	"	1	...	...	1	...	...	65	0	0	32	10	0							
LAMBION	1	Do.	1	...	"	"	1	...	...	1	...	...	134	0	0	67	0	0	199	0	0	99	10	0	
	2	Do.	1	...	"	"	1	...	...	1	...	...	65	0	0	32	10	0							
TRING	1	Joseph Bolduc.	1	...	1/2 arpent.	30 x 20	1	...	...	1	...	...	157	10	0	50	0	0	197	10	0	70	0	0	
	2	A. Foulin.	1	...	"	20 x 20	1	...	...	1	...	...	40	0	0	20	0	0							
NEW IRELAND	2	S. Johnson	1	...	"	Missing.	1	...	...	1	...	...	69	1	7	35	11	6	69	1	7	35	11	6	
SOMERSET	1	Hon. Louis Massue.	1	...	"	24 x 22	1	...	...	1	...	...	252	0	0	126	0	0	520	5	0	117	9	8 1/2	
	2	Noel Cécile	1	...	"	36 x 30	1	...	...	1	...	...	77	10	0	0	0	0							
	3	Louis Brousseau	1	...	"	30 x 28	1	...	...	1	...	...	66	5	0	0	0	0							
	4	Augustin Lamothe	1	...	"	30 x 28	1	...	...	1	...	...	76	10	0	97	9	8 1/2							
	5	François Rousseau	1	...	"	28 x 22	1	...	...	1	...	...	48	0	0	20	0	0							
INVERNES	1	Robert Longmore	1	...	"	20 x 18	1	...	...	1	...	...	25	0	0	12	10	0	81	17	6	40	18	9	
	5	Th. Maxwell	1	...	"	24 x 19	1	...	...	1	...	...	56	17	6	28	8	9							
HALIFAX	1	Pierre Cantin	1	...	"	25 x 25	1	...	...	1	...	...	75	0	0	37	10	0	693	10	0	329	10	0	
	2	C. Campbell	1	...	"	25 x 25	1	...	...	1	...	...	100	0	0	50	0	0							
	3	P. Olivier	1	...	"	25 x 25	1	...	...	1	...	...	93	10	0	46	0	0							
	1	Sieur G. Garneau	1	...	2,500 feet	30 x 25	1	...	...	1	...	...	155	0	0	70	10	0							
	4	Sieur J. Carrier	1	...	2,500 "	25 x 25	1	...	...	1	...	...	117	0	0	53	10	0							
	5	Sieur Joseph Huot	1	...	2,500 "	25 x 25	1	...	...	1	...	...	117	0	0	53	10	0							
6	Sieur P. Olivier	1	...	2,500 "	25 x 25	1	...	...	1	...	...	37	0	0	18	10	0								

Appendix
(X.)
24th June.

RECAPITULATION.

COUNTY OF MEGANTIC.		Number of Houses.	Valuation of Arbitrators.			Sum granted by Government.		
School Municipalities.	£		s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
FORSYTH, ...	...	2	170	10	0	85	5	0
LAMBTON, ...	...	2	199	0	0	99	10	0
TRING, ...	...	2	197	10	0	70	0	0
NEW IRELAND, ...	...	1	69	1	7	35	11	6
SOMERSET, ...	...	5	520	5	0	117	9	8½
INVERNESS, ...	...	2	81	17	6	40	18	9
HALIFAX, ...	...	7	633	10	0	329	10	0
Total—Houses.....	21	1931	14	1	778	4	11½	
Amount of valuation.....	1931	14	1	778	4	11½		
Amount granted.....	1931	14	1	778	4	11½		

STATEMENT OF MOVESY furnished by the Government to aid in erecting School Houses in Lower Canada, &c.—(Continued.)

COUNTY OF MISSISQUOI.	School Municipalities.	No. of Division.	NAME OF GRANTEE.	Title granted		Superficial extent of Land.	Size of House.	Of what materials constructed.			Common School.	Model School.	Superior School for Girls.	Valuation of Arbitrators.			Sum granted by Government.					
				To Commis-sioners.	To Trustees.			Wool.	Brick.	Stone.				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
SUTTON.....	...	1	Amos Hawley.....	1	...	40 rods	34 x 80	...	1	...	1	...	...	135	0	0	37	10	0			
		7	T. Spencer	1	80 "	"	24 x 20	1	...	1	...	...	88	15	0	25	0	0	223	15	0	
FRELICHSBURG .....	...	1	Henry Tauf et al.....	1	...	2 arpents.....	36 x 26	...	...	1	...	...	140	0	0	38	10	5½	130	0	0	
		1	C. R. Cheeseman.....	1	4 chains.....	98 x 28 2 stores.	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	325	0	0	162	10	0	325	0	0
STANBRIDGE .....	...	1	H. W. Hitman.	1	...	1 arpent.....	24 x 24	...	...	1	...	...	...	70	15	0	25	0	0	...	...	...
		3	Martin Pierce	1	2,925 feet,	22 x 22	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	4	15	0	23	7	6	...	...	...
		8	Caleb G. Marudale.....	1	1 arpent.....	24 x 24	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	68	15	0	34	7	6	...	...	...
		15	P. Hitchcock	1	30 rods	30 x 24	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	102	15	0	50	0	0	...	...	...
16	T. Blakely	1	1 arpent.....	32 x 23	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	81	5	0	40	12	6	370	5	0	

RECAPITULATION.

COUNTY OF MISSISQUOIL.		Number of Houses.		Valuation of Arbitrators.		Sum granted by Government.	
School Municipalities.		£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
SUTTON	...	223	15 0	62	10 0	...	...
FRELIGHSBURG	...	130	0 0	38	10 5½	...	...
PHILPSBURG	...	325	0 0	162	10 0	...	...
STANBRIDGE	...	370	5 0	173	7 6	...	...
Total—Houses		1049	0 0	436	17 11½	1049	0 0
Amount of valuation		...	...	...	...	436	17 11½
Amount granted		...	...	...	...	1049	0 0
		...	...	...	...	436	17 11½

STATEMENT OF MONEYS furnished by the Government to aid in erecting School Houses in Lower Canada, &c.—(Continued.)

COUNTY OF MONTMORENCY.	No. of Division.	NAME OF GRANTEE.	Title granted		Superficial extent of Land.	Size of House.	Of what materials constructed.			Valuation of Arbitrators.			Sum granted by Government.			
			To Commis- sioners.	To Trustees.			Wool.	Brick.	Stone.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
ST. ANNE	1	Sieur J. Morel et al.	1	...	18½ rods	34 × 29½	...	1	1	1	212	10	0	56	3	9
	2	E. et P. Simard	1	...	25 "	32 × 26	...	1	1	1	187	10	0	46	3	9
CHATEAU RICHER	3	Dlle. M. Gariépy	1	...	20 "	30 × 24	...	1	1	1	130	0	0	61	8	7
ST. FRANÇOIS	2	Louis Pepin	1	...	2,640 feet	30 × 24	...	1	1	1	127	0	0	63	10	0
ST. PIERRE	1	La Fabrique	1	...	Missing.	30½ × 26-2	...	1	1	1	3	5	0	1	12	6
	2	Sieur Charles Côté	1	...	2,244 feet	25 × 20	...	1	1	1	68	0	9½	34	0	5
	3	Frs. Noël	1	...	25 rods	30 × 26	...	1	1	1	16	16	10	8	8	5
L'ANGE GARDIEN	1	Sieur Aug. LeTarte	1	...	18 "	30 × 24	...	1	1	1	70	0	0	35	0	0
	2	Dame Widow Hébert	1	...	10 "	32 × 27	...	1	1	1	146	15	0	66	7	6
	3	Sieur M. Huot	1	...	21 "	30 × 24	...	1	1	1	73	0	0	36	10	0
ST. JEAN	2	F. X. Dugal et al.	1	...	4 "	32 × 28 with attic	...	1	1	1	225	15	0	112	7	6
	3	Sieur J. B. Fortier	1	...	½ arpent	32 × 29	...	1	1	1	166	8	4	75	0	0
														392	3	4
														187	17	6

Appendix (X.)
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24th June.

RECAPITULATION.

COUNTY OF MONTMORNCY.		School Municipalities.		Valuation of Arbitrators.		Sum granted by Government.	
	Number of Houses.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
STE. ANNE	2	400	0 0	102	7 6		
CHATEAU RICHER	1	130	0 0	61	8 7		
ST. FRANÇOIS	1	127	0 0	63	10 0		
ST. PIERRE	3	88	2 7½	44	1 4		
L'ANGE GARDIEN	3	289	13 0	137	17 6		
ST. JEAN	2	392	3 4	187	17 6		
Total—Houses	12	1427	0 11½	597	2 5	1427	0 11½ 597 2 5

STATEMENT OF MONIES furnished by the Government to aid in erecting School Houses in Lower Canada, &c.—(Continued.)

COUNTY OF MONTREAL.	School Municipalities.	NAME OF GRANTEE.	No. of Division.	Title granted To Commis- sioners. To Dissen- tial Trustees.	Superficial extent of Land.	Size of House.	Of what materials constructed.			Common School.	Model School.	Superior School for girls.	Valuation of Arbitrators.			Sum granted by Government.				
							Wood.	Brick.	Stone.				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
CÔTEAU ST. LOUIS	1	His Lordship the Bishop of Montreal	1	1	10,000 feet.....	80 x 43 3 stories, } and ground floor	1	..	..	1	1	..	1500	0 0	450	0 0	1500	0 0	450	0 0
CÔTE DES NEIGES	1	P. Durand-Dumarhais	1	1	½ arpent.....	42 x 36 3 stories	1	..	..	1	1	..	600	0 0	225	0 0	600	0 0	225	0 0
POINTE CLAIRE	1	Ant. Fournier	1	1	3,600 feet.....	30 x 20	1	..	..	1	1	..	41	13 4	20	16 8	41	13 4	20	16 8
STE. GENEVIÈVE	1	John L. Forbes	1	1	8,100 ".....	36 x 30 2 stories	1	..	..	1	1	..	338	6 4	129	3 2	338	6 4	129	3 2
	2	"	1	1	8,100 ".....	36 x 30	1	..	..	1	1	..	36	7 6	18	3 9	36	7 6	18	3 9
	3	"	1	1	½ arpent.....	28 x 24	1	..	..	1	1	..	214	11 11	30	0 0	214	11 11	30	0 0
	4	Isidore Meloche	1	1	1 ".....	30 x 27	1	..	..	1	1	..	290	17 6	145	8 9	290	17 6	145	8 9
	5	Toussaint Meloche	1	1	11,664 feet.....	28 x 24	1	..	..	1	1	..	104	3 4	52	1 8	104	3 4	52	1 8
LACHINE	1	P. & A. Picard	1	1	3,010 ".....	30 x 28	1	..	..	1	1	..	270	0 0	100	0 0	270	0 0	100	0 0
	3	H. Pigeon	1	1	1,296 ".....	36 x 36	1	..	..	1	1	..	98	0 0	38	0 0	98	0 0	38	0 0
	3	J. D. Grant	1	1	10,300 ".....	36 x 26 2 stories	1	..	..	1	1	..	65	0 0	32	10 0	65	0 0	32	10 0
	2	W. Macdonald	1	1	5,768 ".....	"	1	..	..	1	1	..	585	0 0	210	0 0	585	0 0	210	0 0
ST. PIERRE	2	C. Leduc et Touss. Décaré	1	1	3,640 ".....	36 x 70	1	..	..	1	1	..	262	10 0	131	5 0	262	10 0	131	5 0
ST. LAURENT	1	The Corporation of l'Académie Industrielle	1	1	1½ arpent.....	96 x 32 2 stories	1	..	..	1	1	..	1645	3 4	508	7 3	1645	3 4	508	7 3
	2	Trustees of the Protestant Church	1	1	5,600 feet.....	38 x 28 2 stories	1	1	1	..	334	10 2	50	0 0	334	10 2	50	0 0
LONGUE POINTE	2	John Guy	1	1	2,160 ".....	26 x 24	1	1	1	..	100	0 0	50	0 0	100	0 0	50	0 0

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Appendix
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STATEMENT OF MOVES FURNISHED BY THE GOVERNMENT TO AID IN ERECTING SCHOOL HOUSES IN LOWER CANADA, &c.—(Continued.)

COUNTY OF NICOLET. School Municipalities.	No. of Division.	NAME OF GRANTEE.	Title granted		Superficial extent of Land.	Size of House.	Of what materials constructed.			Common School.	Model School.	Superior School for Girls.	Valuation of Arbitrators			Sum granted by Government.			
			To Commrs.	To Dissentient Trustees.			Wood.	Brick.	Stone.				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£
BEGANCOUR	2	A. B. Doreval	1	..	75 rods	24 x 22	1	..	..	1	..	..	50	0	0	25	0	0
	5	Sieur A. Provancher	1	..	1 arpent	30 x 26	1	..	..	1	..	..	55	0	0	27	10	0
	6	Sieur S. Provancher	1	..	45 rods	30 x 26	1	..	..	1	..	..	60	0	0	30	0	0
	7	Etienne Levasseur	1	..	1 arpent	30 x 25	1	..	..	1	..	..	52	0	0	22	10	0
	8	Sieur P. Deshaies-Jourigny	1	..	16,240 feet.	30 x 26	1	..	..	1	..	..	70	0	0	35	0	0
	9	Benjamin Rivard	1	..	1 arpent	30 x 25	1	..	..	1	..	..	52	0	0	25	0	0
	10	J. B. Champoux	1	..	14,820 feet.	30 x 25	1	..	..	1	..	..	60	0	0	22	10	0
	11	Joseph Morisset	1	..	1 arpent	30 x 25	1	..	..	1	..	..	26	0	0	11	3	3
	12	P. St Louis	1	..	1 "	30 x 26	1	..	..	1	..	..	64	0	0	32	0	0
	13	Sieur Joseph Dubr	1	..	1 "	30 x 25	1	..	..	1	..	..	63	0	0	31	10	0
	GENTILLY	3	Joseph Godet	1	..	1 "	28 x 24	1	1	110	0	0	0	0	0
		4	J. B. Legendre	1	..	1 "	26 x 22	1	1	112	0	0	0	0	0
		5	Olivier LeBlanc	1	..	1 "	30 x 26	1	1	199	0	0	148	10	0
												552 0 0			263 3 3				
												312 0 0			148 10 0				

RECAPITULATION.

COUNTY OF NICOLET. School Municipalities.	No. of Division.	Valuation of Arbitrators.			Sum granted by Government.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
NICOLET	6	503	13	0	213	10	8
SAINT PIERRE LES BECQUETS	1	76	0	0	38	0	0
SAINT GRIGOIRE	9	1548	0	0	765	0	0
BLANDFORD	2	80	0	0	40	0	0
BEGANCOUR	10	552	0	0	263	3	3
GENTILLY	3	312	0	0	148	10	0
Total—Houses	31	3071	13	0	1468	3	11
Amount of valuation	3071	13	0
Amount granted	1468	3	11

Appendix (X.)
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Appendix (X.)
24th June.

STATEMENT OF MONEYS FURNISHED BY THE GOVERNMENT TO AID IN ERECTING SCHOOL HOUSES IN LOWER CANADA, &c.—(Continued.)

COUNTY OF OTTAWA.	No. of Division.	NAME OF GRANTEE.	Title granted		Superficial extent of Land.	Size of House.	Of what materials constructed.			Common School.	Model School.	Superior School for Girls.	Valuation of Arbitrators.			Sum granted by Government.								
			To Commis- sioners.	To dissen- tlers.			Wood.	Brick.	Stone.				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.			
WAKEFIELD	3	Missing.	1	...	1/2 arpent	22 x 22 2 stories.	1	...	...	1	1	...	79	0	0	39	15	0	79	0	0	39	15	0
CALUMET	2	La Fabrique.	1	...	4,500 feet	20 x 20	1	...	...	1	...	...	70	0	0	35	0	0	70	0	0	35	0	0
CLARENDON	1	Martin Moore	1	...	4 rods	20 x 20	1	...	...	1	...	...	99	0	0	49	10	0	99	0	0	49	10	0
	5	P. Richardson	1	...	1,925 yards	22 x 20	1	...	...	1	...	...	50	0	0	25	0	0	50	0	0	25	0	0
	6	The Crown	1	...	1/2 arpent	25 x 19	1	...	...	1	...	...	48	0	0	24	0	0	48	0	0	24	0	0
	8	W. H. Macdonell	1	...	35 yards	24 x 21	1	...	...	1	...	...	50	0	0	25	0	0	50	0	0	25	0	0
LITCHFIELD	2	Thomas McVeigh	1	...	720 feet	22 x 22	1	...	...	1	...	...	40	7	6	20	3	9	40	7	6	20	3	9
	3	A. Stevenson	1	...	720 "	22 x 22	1	...	...	1	...	...	46	4	10	21	17	5	46	4	10	21	17	5
HULL	1	B. H. Wright	1	...	1/2 arpent	24 x 24	1	...	...	1	...	...	56	12	6	26	6	3	56	12	6	26	6	3
	2	H. M. Talford	1	...	"	30 x 24	1	...	...	1	...	...	11	14	9	5	17	0	11	14	9	5	17	0
	3	Widow S. Heath	1	...	"	24 x 26	1	...	...	1	...	...	8	8	6	1	14	3	8	8	6	1	14	3
	5	T. Moffat	1	...	"	24 x 24	1	...	...	1	...	...	30	0	0	15	0	0	30	0	0	15	0	0
	8	A. Ferguson	1	...	"	20 x 20	1	...	...	1	...	...	43	14	4	21	17	2	43	14	4	21	17	2
	9	W. Blackburn	1	...	"	24 x 22	1	...	...	1	...	...	58	0	0	29	0	0	58	0	0	29	0	0
	10	James McClelland	1	...	20 rods	16 x 14	1	...	...	1	...	...	28	13	6	14	6	9	28	13	6	14	6	9
TEMPLETON	1	W. R. McClatchie	1	...	1/2 arpent	Missing.	1	...	...	1	...	...	57	0	0	28	10	0	57	0	0	28	10	0
	2	J. B. Charet, sen.	1	...	7,521 feet	36 x 24 2 stories.	1	...	...	1	...	...	298	0	0	149	0	0	298	0	0	149	0	0
	4	"	1	...	10,000 "	20 x 20 1 1/2 "	1	...	...	1	...	...	85	0	0	42	10	0	85	0	0	42	10	0
BRISTOL	1	George Reid	1	...	5,328 "	22 x 22 1 1/2 "	1	...	...	1	...	...	53	0	0	25	0	0	53	0	0	25	0	0
	2	W. Grant	1	...	42,500 "	20 x 20 1 1/2 "	1	...	...	1	...	...	52	0	0	25	0	0	52	0	0	25	0	0
	3	J. R. B. Hudson	1	...	21,316 "	21 x 21 1 1/2 "	1	...	...	1	...	...	51	10	0	25	0	0	51	10	0	25	0	0
	5	J. D. Champlin	1	...	4,900 yards	20 x 20	1	...	...	1	...	...	59	0	0	29	10	0	59	0	0	29	10	0
													247	0	0	123	10	0	247	0	0	123	10	0
													86	12	4	42	1	2	86	12	4	42	1	2
													232	3	7	116	1	5	232	3	7	116	1	5
													440	0	0	220	0	0	440	0	0	220	0	0
													215	10	0	104	10	0	215	10	0	104	10	0

RECAPITULATION.

COUNTY OF OTTAWA.		No. of Houses.	Valuation of Arbitrators.			Sum granted by Government.		
School Municipalities.			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
WAKEFIELD	...	1	79	0	0	39	15	0
CALUMET	...	1	70	0	0	35	0	0
CLARENDON	...	4	247	0	0	123	10	0
LITCHFIELD	...	3	86	12	4	42	1	2
HULL	...	7	232	3	7	116	1	5
TEMPLETON	...	3	440	0	0	220	0	0
BRISTOL	...	4	215	10	0	104	10	0
Total—Houses.....		22	1370	5	11	680	17	7
Amount of valuation.....		...	1370	5	11	...	...	...
Amount granted.....		...	...	...	...	680	17	7
			1370	5	11	680	17	7

STATEMENT OF MONIES furnished by the Government to aid in erecting School Houses in Lower Canada, &c.—(Continued.)

COUNTY OF PORTNEUF.	School Municipalities.	No. of Division.	NAME OF GRANTEE.	Title granted		Superficial extent of Land.	Size of House.	Of what materials constructed.			Common School.	Model School.	Superior School for Girls.	Valuation of Arbitrators.			Sum granted by Government.		
				To Comm. To dissent	To dissent			Wood.	Brick.	Stone.				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
CAP-SANTÉ.	1	1	Sieur Joseph Figet.....	1	21,600 feet	50x30	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	116	7	0 1/2	58	3	6
	2	1	M. Kury.....	1	8,000 "	24x16	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	36	10	0	18	5	0
	3	1	Sieur D. Marcot.....	1	2,670 "	34x22	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	75	0	0	37	10	0
GRONDINES.	1	1	Aug. Mercure.....	1	2,576 "	36x36	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	56	5	9	28	2	10
	2	1	Sieur Joseph Roy.....	1	1/2 arpent.....	26x24	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	80	0	0	40	0	0
	3	1	F. Grondines.....	1	1,200 feet	20x40	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	35	18	8	17	19	4
DESCHAMBAULT.	1	1	Isidore Gauthier.....	1	1 arpent	30x36	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	99	2	0	49	11	0
	2	1	Sieur E. Chabouix.....	1	1 "	30x28	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	85	0	0	41	10	0
	3	1	La Fabrique.....	1	1 arpent	41x32	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	102	0	0	50	0	0
	4	1	Sieur P. Groleau.....	1	9,000 feet	31x27	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	130	0	0	64	17	9
	5	1	F. X. Arcand.....	1	1 arpent	24x21	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	62	10	0	31	5	0
ANCIENT LOBETTE.	1	1	Isidore Gauthier.....	1	2,680 feet	26x24	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	41	14	6	20	17	3
	2	1	Sieur G. Robitaille.....	1	1,384 "	33x29	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	50	10	0	25	5	0
ST AUGUSTIN.	1	1	Aug. Bouchard.....	1	3,000 "	25x15	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	182	0	0	91	0	0
	2	1	Sieur Joseph Tobin.....	1	4,925 "	30x25	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	141	15	0	70	17	6
														139	0	0	69	10	0
														280	15	0	280	15	0

Appendix
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Appendix
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21th June.

RECAPITULATION.

COUNTY OF PORTNEUF.		Number of Houses	Valuation of Arbitrators.			Sum granted by Government.		
School Municipalities.			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
CAF-SANTÉ	...	5	364	2	9½	182	1	4
GRONDINES	...	3	218	0	8	109	0	4
DESHAMBAULT	...	5	586	14	6	192	5	0
ANCIENT LORETE	...	1	182	0	0	91	0	0
SAINT AUGUSTIN	...	2	280	15	0	140	7	6
Total—Houses.....		16	1431	12	11½	714	14	2
Amount of valuation.....		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount granted.....		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			1431	12	11½	714	14	2

STATEMENT OF MONEYS furnished by the Government to aid in erecting School Houses in Lower Canada, &c.—(Continued.)

COUNTY OF QUEBEC.	No. of Division.	NAME OF GRANTEE.	Title granted			Superficial extent of Land.	Size of House.	Of what materials constructed.			Valuation of Arbitrators.			Sum granted by Government.			
			To Commrs.	To Trustees.	To Commrs.			Wood.	Brick.	Stone.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
CITY (Protestants).....	...	M. McKenzie	1	...	4134 feet	31½ × 38	1	...	...	...	1	1064	1	9	359	14	5
CHARLESBOURG	1 & 2	Rev. Ant. Bédard	1	...	2½ arpents	32 × 32	...	...	...	...	1	25	0	0	12	0	0
	3	J. B. Mariel	1	...	4	42 × 32	...	...	...	...	...	237	16	0	118	0	0
	4	J. & P. Déry	1	...	20 rods	36 × 30	...	...	...	...	...	156	0	0	78	0	0
	5	F. Bédard	1	...	62½ "	35 × 20	...	...	...	...	...	125	0	0	60	0	0
STE. FOY	1	J. Berthiaume	1	...	3000 feet	31 × 26	...	...	...	...	...	312	19	1	142	9	2
	2	Sharples, Wainright & Co.	1	...	360 "	36 × 24 2 stories	...	...	...	...	...	96	10	1	48	5	0
VALCARTIER	2	L. Mooney	1	...	½ arpent...	20 × 20	...	...	...	...	...	29	10	0	14	5	0
BEAUFORT	5	L'Hon. J. Stewart	1	...	1 arpent.....	31½ × 31½	...	...	...	...	...	175	15	9	87	17	10
St. AMBROISE	2	A. Dural	1	...	6588 feet	30 × 20	...	...	...	...	...	79	0	0	39	10	0
	3	P. Cardinal	1	...	7766 "	30 × 25	...	...	...	...	...	88	0	0	44	0	0
	4	J. Geneste	1	...	1360 "	30 × 20	...	...	...	...	...	72	0	0	36	0	0
	5	J. B. Duigle	1	...	3600 "	30 × 20	...	...	...	...	...	63	0	0	31	10	0
	7	P. Beaulieu, senr. and junr.	1	...	3300 "	30 × 21	...	...	...	...	...	70	0	0	35	0	0
	8	Jos. & Et Sivad	1	...	1200 "	30 × 22	...	...	...	...	...	75	0	0	37	10	0
												447			0 0 223 10 0		

RECAPITULATION.

COUNTY OF QUEBEC.		Number of Houses.	Valuation of Arbitrators.			Sum granted by Government.		
School Municipalities.	£		s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
CITY (Protestants)	1	1064	1	9	359	14	5	
CHARLESBOURG	4	543	16	0	568	0	0	
STE. FOY	2	409	9	2	190	14	2	
VALGARTIER	1	29	10	0	14	12	0	
BEAUFORT	1	175	15	9	87	17	10	
ST. ANDROISE	6	447	0	0	223	10	0	
Total—Houses.	15	2669	12	8	1144	11	5	
Amount of valuation					2669	12	8	
Amount granted					1144	11	5	

STATEMENT OF MONEYS FURNISHED BY THE GOVERNMENT TO AID IN ERECTING SCHOOL HOUSES IN LOWER CANADA, &c.—(Continued.)

COUNTY OF RICHELIEU.	School Municipalities.	NAME OF GRANTEE.	Title granted		Superficial extent of Land.	Size of House.	Of what materials constructed.			Valuation of Arbitrators.			Sum granted by Government.				
			To Commrs.	To Trustees.			Wood.	Brick.	Stone.	Common School.	Model School.	Superior School for Girls.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
ST. VICTOIRE.	1	La Fabrique	1	1	7,448 feet	40x25	1	1	1	1	1	213	17	0	106	18	6
	2	Joseph Harpin Prov. in.	1	1	7,448 "	30x23	1	1	1	1	1	100	0	0	50	0	0
	3	Joseph Héroux	1	1	7,448 "	30x25	1	1	1	1	1	100	0	0	50	0	0
ST. AIMÉ.	1	Louis Boisvert.	1	1	10,000 "	48x30	1	1	1	1	1	375	0	0	146	7	8
	2	Joseph Thérien	1	1	1 arpent.	40x30	1	1	1	1	1	166	13	4	64	17	2
	3	M. Proulx	1	1	1 "	30x25	1	1	1	1	1	108	6	8	40	5	0
	4	M. Proulx	1	1	1 "	31x24	1	1	1	1	1	107	6	8	40	0	0
	5	E. Himeur.	1	1	12,500 feet.	56x25	1	1	1	1	1	182	0	0	82	0	0
ST. DENIS.	1	J. B. Bedard, priest	1	1	1 arpent.	50x30	1	1	1	1	1	130	0	0	65	0	0
ST. OUBS.	1	La Fabrique	1	1	1 arpent.	55x34	1	1	1	1	1	438	15	0	113	15	0
	2	Do.	1	1	1 arpent.	37x27	1	1	1	1	1	130	0	0	62	5	0
	3	J. B. Belanger.	1	1	1 arpent.	36x24	1	1	1	1	1	79	0	0	37	4	6
	4	Jos. Gaudette	1	1	1 arpent.	26x26	1	1	1	1	1	50	0	0	25	0	0
	5	Do.	1	1	1 arpent.	26x26	1	1	1	1	1	50	0	0	25	0	0
	6	Jos. Deblois.	1	1	1 arpent.	26x26	1	1	1	1	1	50	0	0	25	0	0
Total—Houses.	30											950	0	0	300	0	0
Amount of valuation												1300	0	0	300	0	0
Amount granted												115	15	0	26	8	0

COUNTY OF RICHELIEU.	School Municipalities.	NAME OF GRANTEE.	Number of Houses.	Valuation of Arbitrators.			Sum granted by Government.							
				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.					
SOREL.	1	La Fabrique	1	44,055 feet.	65x30	1	1	1	950	0	0	300	0	0
	2	Do.	1	52,200 "	50x40 2 stories.	1	1	1	1300	0	0	300	0	0
	3	Royal Institution	1	26,136 "	46x26	1	1	1	67	15	0	26	8	0
	4	F. Pelouin	1	10,800 "	40x20	1	1	1	115	0	0	57	10	0
	5	Aug. LeMoine	1	3 arpent.	30x24	1	1	1	142	0	0	71	0	0
	6	Ol. T. LeMoine	1	6,000 feet	30x25	1	1	1	132	0	0	61	0	0
	7	Sam. Blumette	1	1 arpent.	30x24	1	1	1	115	0	0	57	10	0
	8	Frs. Gauthier Delisle	1	35 rods	30x24	1	1	1	140	0	0	70	0	0
	9	Sieur Frs. Ester	1	35 rods	30x24	1	1	1	100	0	0	50	0	0
	10	Do.	1	35 rods	30x24	1	1	1	100	0	0	50	0	0
ST. CHARLES.	3	Joseph Loiselle	1	4,500 feet	Missing	1	1	1	180	0	0	90	0	0
	4	Amable Tetro	1	24 rods	25x21	1	1	1	81	5	0	40	12	6
ST. BAENABE.	1	Sieur J. Bourque	1	4,050 feet	30x20	1	1	1	100	0	0	49	19	2
	2	Edouard Fichette	1	1 arpent.	40x25	1	1	1	200	0	0	96	3	10
ST. JUDE.	3	Jude Mignault	1	3,000 feet	20x20	1	1	1	49	0	0	24	10	0
	4	Joseph Plante	1	3,600 "	24x24	1	1	1	61	0	0	30	10	0
	5	Louis Piché Lathèque	1	1,440 "	26x26	1	1	1	57	0	0	28	10	0
		Frs. Chapdelaine	1	4,800 "	18x26	1	1	1	56	0	0	28	0	0
Total—Houses.			30						950	0	0	300	0	0
Amount of valuation									1300	0	0	300	0	0
Amount granted									115	15	0	26	8	0

RECAPITULATION.

COUNTY OF RICHELIEU.		Number of Houses.	Valuation of Arbitrators.			Sum granted by Government.		
School Municipalities.	£		s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
SAINTE VICTOIRE	3	413	17	0	206	18	6	
SAINTE AIMÉ	4	753	6	8	293	9	10	
SAINTE DENIS	1	182	0	0	82	0	0	
SAINTE OUBS	5	827	15	4	393	4	6	
SOREL	9	3051	15	0	993	8	0	
SAINTE CHARLES	2	261	5	0	130	12	6	
SAINTE JUDE	5	423	0	0	207	13	10	
SAINTE BAENABE	1	100	0	0	49	19	3	
Total—Houses.	30	6012	19	0	2267	6	5	
Amount of valuation					6012	19	0	
Amount granted					2267	6	5	

Appendix
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24th June.

Appendix
(X).
24th June.

STATEMENT OF MONEYS furnished by the Government to aid in erecting School Houses in Lower Canada, &c.—(Continued.)

COUNTY OF RIMOUSKI School Municipalities.	No. of Division.	NAME OF GRANTEE.	Title granted		Superficial extent of Land.	Size of House.	Of what materials constructed.			Common School.	Model School.	Superior School for girls.	Valuation of Arbitrators.			Sum granted by Government.					
			To Commis- sioners.	To Dissectment Trustees.			Wood.	Brick.	Stone.				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
ST. ELOI.	2	Thomas Menier.....	1	..	3 arpents.....	25 x 20	1	..	..	1	..	..	53	0	0	26	0	0
	3	La Fabrique.....	1	..	3136 feet	20 x 20	1	..	..	1	..	..	13	10	0	6	15	0
	4	Jean Malenfant.....	1	..	1 arpent.....	20 x 20	1	..	..	1	..	..	18	0	0	9	0	0
	1	Isaac Roy.....	1	..	15 1/2 rods.....	31 x 21	1	..	..	1	..	..	105	10	0	52	15	0
ST. FABIEN	3	Hilaire Fournier.....	1	..	"	25 x 15	1	..	..	1	..	..	90	10	0	45	5	0
	...	Johu Fraser.....	1	..	28,000 feet.....	{ 50 x 30, 25 x } 25, 1 wing }	..	..	1	..	..	..	403	15	2	201	17	7
RIMOUSKI	1	J. P. St. Laurent.....	1	..	3 arpents.....	30 x 26	1	..	..	1	..	..	100	0	0	50	0	0
	1	Benjamin Dionne.....	1	..	1250 feet	30 x 30	1	..	..	..	..	..	304	9	0	125	0	0
	2	F. & Cyp. Guichard.....	1	..	3 arpents	30 x 30	1	..	..	1	..	..	162	10	6	81	5	3
	3	Abraham Lebel	1	..	31 rods	36 x 23 1/2	1	..	..	1	..	..	130	0	0	60	16	1
	4	Firmin Guent et al.....	1	..	23 "	32 x 20	1	..	..	1	..	..	78	0	0	39	0	0
	5	Louis E. Morin	1	..	12 "	30 x 24	1	..	..	1	..	..	104	0	0	54	0	0
	7	Honoré Caron.....	1	..	5 "	30 x 25	1	..	..	1	..	..	84	0	0	42	0	0
RIVIÈRE DU LOUP	1	F. Pelletier	1	..	3 arpents	30 x 25	1	..	..	1	..	..	80	0	0	40	0	0
	1	S. Kirouac et al.....	1	..	3 arpents.....	36 x 26	1	..	..	1	..	..	75	0	0	37	10	0
	4	Hubert Rossignol	1	..	"	40 x 26	1	..	..	1	..	..	15	0	0	7	10	0
	2	John M. McNider	1	..	2250 feet	24 x 20	1	..	..	1	..	..	17	0	0	8	10	0
TROIS PISTOLES	1	Cyrille Larivée.....	1	..	12 rods	40 x 26	1	..	..	1	..	..	18	0	0	9	0	0
	4	Alexis Laclère.....	1	..	12 1/2 "	25 x 22	1	..	..	1	..	..	33	0	0	16	10	0
	6	P. Roy Lauzon.....	1	..	1800 feet	20 x 22	1	..	..	1	..	..	49	0	0	24	10	0
GREEN ISLAND	2	La Fabrique.....	1	..	800 feet.....	40 x 28	1	..	..	..	..	..	100	0	0	50	0	0
	3	Chs. Dugas.....	1	..	3850 "	30 x 26	1	..	..	1	..	..	9	0	0	4	10	0
	7	Hilaire Housnel.....	1	..	3 arpents.....	30 x 24	1	..	..	1	..	..	50	0	0	25	0	0
	1	M. Côté.....	1	..	"	30 x 22	1	..	..	1	..	..	50	0	0	25	0	0
	1	G. S. Marceau, priest.....	1	..	6750 feet	30 x 20	1	..	..	..	..	..	150	0	0	75	0	0
	1	P. Jean.....	1	..	12 rods	30 x 20	1	..	..	1	..	..	93	12	6	46	16	3
	1	Fabien Savois.....	1	..	56 "	18 x 18	1	..	..	1	..	..	30	0	0	15	0	0
ST. SIMON	2	Alexis Fortin	1	..	10 1/2 "	30 x 20	1	1	96	10	0	48	5	0			
	3	M. Mancau	1	..	10 1/2 "	30 x 18	1	1	99	5	0	49	12	6			
													469	7	6	234	13	9			

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Appendix
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STATEMENT OF MONEYS FURNISHED BY THE GOVERNMENT TO AID IN ERECTING SCHOOL HOUSES IN LOWER CANADA, &c.—(Continued.)

COUNTY OF ROUVILLE. School Municipalities.	No. of Division.	NAME OF GRANTEE.	Title granted		Superficial extent of Land.	Size of House.	Of what materials constructed.			Common School.	Model School.	Superior School for Girls.	Valuation of Arbitrators.		Sum granted by Government.		£ s. d.							
			To Commis- sioners.	To Dissentien- t Trustees.			Wood.	Brick.	Stone.				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.			
STE. BRIGITE	1	Daniel Murray	1	..	45 rods	36 x 24	1	..	..	1	..	..	105	0	0	30	0	0	..	..	..
	2	Royal Institution	1	..	1 arpent	36 x 24	1	..	..	1	..	..	20	0	0	7	12	8	..	..	..
	3	James McGuire	1	..	"	36 x 24	1	..	..	1	..	..	78	5	0	39	2	6	..	..	..
	4	Jas. T. Franchère	1	..	"	36 x 24	1	..	..	1	..	..	60	3	4	30	0	0	..	..	..
	5	Aug. Basinet, sen., et al.	1	..	"	36 x 18	1	..	..	1	..	..	76	0	0	38	0	0	..	..	..
ST. GREGOIRE	1	Frs. Loïselle	1	..	1 arpent	40 x 32	1	1	218	15	0	100	0	0	339	8	4	144	15	2
	2	Benoit Lareau	1	..	"	30 x 26	1	..	..	1	..	..	150	0	0	44	5	9	..	..	..
	3	G. Larea	1	..	"	30 x 24	1	..	..	1	..	..	60	15	0	30	7	6	..	..	..
	4	Frs. Davignon	1	..	27 rods	30 x 24	1	..	..	1	..	..	91	0	0	45	10	0	..	..	..
	5	André Jetté	1	..	1 arpent	20 x 16	1	..	..	1	..	..	91	0	0	45	10	0	..	..	..
STE. MARIE	3	Jos. David Baré	1	..	1 arpent	Missing.	1	1	92	10	0	46	5	0	611	10	0	265	13	3
	6	Lambert Bienvenu	1	..	"	38 x 22	1	..	..	1	..	..	60	0	0	30	0	0	..	..	..
	7	Charles Loïselle	1	..	"	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	79	0	0	39	10	0	..	..	..
	8	Jacques Guillet	1	..	" meadow.	36 x 24	1	..	..	1	..	..	73	0	0	36	10	0	..	..	..
	9	Hon. Juge Rolland	1	..	"	32 x 22	1	1	100	0	0	50	0	0	404	10	0	202	5	0
HENRIVILLE	2	Joha Sheridan	1	..	16 rods	18 x 18	1	..	..	1	..	..	65	0	0	15	0	0	..	..	..
	4	Benj. Bullock	1	..	6 rods and 12 feet	24 x 20	1	..	..	1	..	..	80	0	0	40	0	0	..	..	..
	5	Jos. Gartepp	1	..	1 arpent	46 x 36	1	..	..	1	..	..	138	0	0	69	0	0	..	..	..
	7	Frs. Lamoureux	1	..	"	26 x 22	1	..	..	1	..	..	63	10	0	31	15	0	..	..	..
	8	W. & Joshua Lewis	1	..	24 rods	23 x 22	1	..	..	1	..	..	55	17	7	27	18	9 1/2	..	..	..
	11	James Hanné, sen.	1	..	1 arpent	26 x 23	1	..	..	1	..	..	87	10	0	43	15	0	..	..	..
	12	J. B. Cyre	1	..	"	30 x 24	1	..	..	1	..	..	102	10	0	51	5	0	..	..	..
	14	Paul Dutoit	1	..	"	28 x 23	1	..	..	1	..	..	87	10	0	43	15	0	..	..	..
	15	Louis Berton	1	..	"	32 x 22	1	..	..	1	..	..	109	0	0	50	0	0	..	..	..
	16	Sebastian Deal	1	..	"	36 x 24	1	1	25	0	0	12	10	0	804	17	7	384	18	9 1/2
	ST. ATRAXASE	3	Michel Massé	1	..	"	25 x 15	1	1	100	0	0	50	0	0		
		5	Olivier Lavoie	1	..	"	26 x 22	1	1	75	0	0	37	10	0		
		6	Louis Bissette	1	..	16 rods	20 x 24	1	1	33	0	0	16	10	0		
		7	P. Plante, sen.	1	..	1 arpent	26 x 22	1	1	80	0	0	40	0	0		
		9	Robert McKeon	1	..	"	22 x 18	1	1	65	12	6	32	16	3		
		11	J. Menard et al.	1	..	"	30 x 25	1	1	73	7	10	36	13	11		
12		John M. Cambridge	1	..	"	24 x 20	1	..	..	1	..	..	52	0	0	26	0	0	..	..	..
13		J. B. Mercier	1	..	"	26 x 21	1	..	..	1	..	..	76	0	0	38	0	0	..	..	..
14		Barth. Nerbonne	1	..	"	23 x 17	1	..	..	1	..	..	80	0	0	40	0	0	..	..	..
14		B. Heiggs	1	..	"	20 x 18	1	..	..	1	..	..	82	10	0	41	5	0	..	..	..
15		P. Goyette	1	..	"	26 x 23	1	..	..	1	..	..	71	0	0	37	10	0	..	..	..
16		Jacques Tremblay	1	..	"	24 x 26	1	..	..	1	..	..	66	0	0	33	0	0	..	..	..
1		Isaac Williams	1	..	1500 feet	30 x 25 1/2 stories.	1	1	125	0	0	42	9	0	854	10	4	427	5	2
FOUCAULT																			125	0	0	42	9	0

STATEMENT OF MONEYS FURNISHED BY THE GOVERNMENT TO AID IN ERECTING SCHOOL HOUSES IN LOWER CANADA, &c.—(Continued.)

COUNTY OF ST HYACINTHE	School Municipalities.	NAME OF GRANTEE.	Title granted To Commis- sioners or Trustees	Superficial extent of Land.	Size of House.	Of what materials constructed.			Common School.	Model School.	Superior School For Girls.	Valuation of Arbitrators.		Sum granted by Government.		
						Wool.	Brick.	Stone.				£	s. d.	£	s. d.	
COUNTY OF ST HYACINTHE	School Municipalities.	SAINT DAMASE	3 Archange Morin	1 arpent	30x20	1	1	1	1	1	1	47 1 8	38 10 10	£	s. d.	
		J. P. Beaudet	31x21	1	1	1	47 17 0	21 17 6	1	1	1	1	43 17 0	18 4 7	1	1
		Louis Durely	25x20	1	1	1	65 15 0	32 17 6	1	1	1	1	47 17 6	23 18 9	1	1
		Ed Dupont	24x20	1	1	1	47 17 6	30 0 0	1	1	1	1	60 0 0	30 0 0	1	1
		Joseph Fontaine	21x20	1	1	1	47 17 6	30 0 0	1	1	1	1	49 3 4	24 11 8	350 1 8	190 0 10
		H. Blanchard	22x22	1	1	1	9 02 5 feet	1	1	1	1	1	400 0 0	200 0 0	1	1
		J. B. Belval	24x20	1	1	1	19,200 feet with attic.	1	1	1	1	1	21 5 0	15 12 6	1	1
		SAINT HYACINTHE	2	Roman Catholic Bishop of Montreal	1	1	5,400 "	1	1	1	1	1	44 3 4	22 1 8	1	1
		Ave. Horny	30x27	1	1	1	85 8 4	42 14 2	1	1	1	1	50 0 0	25 0 0	1	1
		J. B. Plamondon	30x24	1	1	1	4,200 feet	1	1	1	1	1	47 10 0	23 15 0	1	1
		L. Laplante	30x28	1	1	1	4 arpent	1	1	1	1	1	27 1 8	13 10 10	1	1
		E. Crozier, Priest	30x28	1	1	1	3 "	1	1	1	1	1	41 13 4	20 16 8	1	1
		P. Belanger	27x20	1	1	1	3 "	1	1	1	1	1	36 18 4	18 9 2	1	1
		P. Lavallée	24x22	1	1	1	4,500 feet	1	1	1	1	1	20 16 8	35 8 4	1	1
		P. Michère	20x24	1	1	1	3,500 feet	1	1	1	1	1	34 9 2	17 4 7	1	1
		A. Mignault	30x18	1	1	1	1 arpent	1	1	1	1	1	42 5 4	21 2 8	911 11 2	455 13 7
		J. B. Vignoux	27x15	1	1	1	35 rods	1	1	1	1	1	32 0 0	16 0 0	1	1
		M. Mungt	30x24	1	1	1	7,200 feet	1	1	1	1	1	58 12 0	29 6 0	1	1
		LA PRESENTATION	1	Sieur J. B. J. Beauregard	1	1	30x21	1	1	1	1	1	119 0 8	59 13 4	1	1
2	La Fabrique	1	1	1	30x20	1	1	1	1	1	112 0 0	55 12 10	321 18 8	160 12 2		
3	Fr. Chapeleau	1	1	1	30x24	1	1	1	1	1	63 10 0	17 0 0	1	1		
4	M. Beauregard	1	1	1	30x24	1	1	1	1	1	74 10 0	15 0 0	1	1		
ABBOIT-FORD	1	John Whitney	1	1	25x21	1	1	1	1	1	40 0 0	15 6 8	178 0 0	45 6 8		
2	Abraham Fisk	1	1	1	30x24	1	1	1	1	1	275 0 0	137 10 0	1	1		
3	Fis. Gubb.	1	1	1	24x20	1	1	1	1	1	60 0 0	21 0 0	1	1		
SAINT CESAIRE	1	Frs. Papineau	1	1	50x32	1	1	1	1	1	21 0 0	10 0 0	1	1		
2	Do.	1	1	1	32x25	1	1	1	1	1	21 0 0	10 0 0	1	1		
3	N. Vinclette	1	1	1	21x21	1	1	1	1	1	79 0 0	39 10 0	1	1		
4	Sieur Robt.	1	1	1	19,600 "	1	1	1	1	1	32 10 0	16 5 0	1	1		
5	Oil, Phelps	1	1	1	20x18	1	1	1	1	1	39 0 0	10 11 84	1	1		
6	Fr. Tétrault	1	1	1	25 rods	1	1	1	1	1	40 0 0	20 0 0	1	1		
7	Fr. Tétrault	1	1	1	24x20	1	1	1	1	1	71 0 0	10 11 84	1	1		
8	Fr. Tétrault	1	1	1	4,800 feet	1	1	1	1	1	50 0 0	25 0 0	1	1		
9	M. Dacneux	1	1	1	26x22	1	1	1	1	1	44 0 0	22 0 0	1	1		
10	F. Menard	1	1	1	24x10	1	1	1	1	1	41 15 4	20 16 0	1	1		
11	M. H. Gauthier	1	1	1	25x16	1	1	1	1	1	45 0 0	22 10 0	1	1		
12	M. Auger	1	1	1	4,030 feet	1	1	1	1	1	85 10 0	17 15 10	794 13 4	373 10 3		
13	Ignace Guenier	1	1	1	1030 "	1	1	1	1	1	45 0 0	22 10 0	1	1		
14	Fr. Riviere	1	1	1	24x20	1	1	1	1	1	35 10 0	17 15 10	1	1		
15	F. Chabotte	1	1	1	24x20	1	1	1	1	1	234 0 0	100 0 0	1	1		
SAINT SIMON	1	Antoine Cadoret	1	1	40x30	1	1	1	1	1	93 11 8	46 15 10	417 1 8	191 10 10		
2	Joseph Maun	1	1	1	28x24	1	1	1	1	1	89 10 0	44 15 0	1	1		
3	Joseph Trudeau	1	1	1	30x26	1	1	1	1	1	83 6 8	31 6 8	1	1		
SAINT HUGUES	1	Sieur A. Leclerc	1	1	30x25	1	1	1	1	1	108 6 8	54 3 4	328 13 4	154 0 0		
2	Joseph Tremblay	1	1	1	30x22 1/2	1	1	1	1	1	62 0 0	31 0 0	1	1		
3	J. L. Lévesque	1	1	1	30x24	1	1	1	1	1	234 0 0	100 0 0	1	1		
4	Joseph Tremblay	1	1	1	30x24	1	1	1	1	1	93 11 8	46 15 10	417 1 8	191 10 10		
5	Joseph Tremblay	1	1	1	30x24	1	1	1	1	1	83 6 8	31 6 8	1	1		

COUNTY OF ST HYACINTHE	School Municipalities.	Number of Houses.	Valuation of Arbitrators.	Sum granted by Government.
SAINT SIMON	1	10	744 18 4	372 1 8
2	2	117 15 0	58 7 6	
3	3	173 9 0	84 18 4	
SAINT HUGUES	1	7	380 1 8	190 0 10
2	12	911 11 2	455 15 7	
3	4	321 18 8	160 12 2	
4	3	178 0 0	45 6 8	
5	13	794 13 4	373 10 3	
Total—Houses	61	4368 2 11	2086 13 10	
Amount of valuation	4368 2 11	2086 13 10	4868 2 11 2086 13 10	
Amount granted	2086 13 10	4868 2 11 2086 13 10		

RECAPITULATION.

COUNTY OF ST HYACINTHE.	School Municipalities.	Number of Houses.	Valuation of Arbitrators.	Sum granted by Government.
SAINT PIERRE	10	744 18 4	372 1 8	
SAINT ROSALIE	2	117 15 0	58 7 6	
SAINT DOMINIQUE	3	173 9 0	84 18 4	
SAINT DAMASE	7	380 1 8	190 0 10	
SAINT HYACINTHE	12	911 11 2	455 15 7	
LA PRESENTATION	4	321 18 8	160 12 2	
ABBOTSFOURD	3	178 0 0	45 6 8	
SAINT CESAIRE	13	794 13 4	373 10 3	
SAINT SIMON	3	417 1 8	191 10 10	
SAINT HUGUES	4	328 13 4	154 0 0	
Total—Houses	61	4368 2 11	2086 13 10	
Amount of valuation	4368 2 11	2086 13 10	4868 2 11 2086 13 10	
Amount granted	2086 13 10	4868 2 11 2086 13 10		

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24th June.

Appendix
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STATEMENT OF MONIES FURNISHED BY THE GOVERNMENT TO AID IN ERECTING SCHOOL HOUSES IN LOWER CANADA, &c.—(Continued.)

COUNTY OF SHERBROOKE. School Municipalities.	No. of Division.	NAME OF GRANTEE.	Title granted		Superficial extent of Land.	Size of House.	Of what materials constructed.			Common School.	Model School.	Superior School For Girls.	Valuation of Arbitrators.			Sum granted by Government.				
			To Comm'rs.	To Trustees.			Wood.	Brick.	Stone.				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.			
WINDSOR	1	Samuel M. Collough	1	1	1/2 arpent	27 x 22	1	..	..	1	..	..	37 10 0	18 15 0	5 10 0	95 0 0	46 0 0	0 0 0
	2	John Rankin	..	..	40 rods	27 x 25	1	..	..	1	..	..	57 10 0	27 6 0	..	..	..	..
MELBOURNE	7	George Duston	1	..	36 "	20 x 20	1	..	..	1	..	..	11 0 0	5 10 0	..	..	..	..
	9	J. & W. F. Fowler	1	..	1/2 arpent	36 1/2 x 25 1/2	1	..	..	..	1	..	315 0 0	122 10 0	..	..	..	..
	11	Noah Lawrence	1	..	16 rods	30 x 24	1	..	..	1	..	..	74 3 4	37 1 8	..	..	..	..
	13	B. Miller	1	..	1/2 arpent	25 x 25	1	..	..	1	..	..	97 10 0	39 5 0	..	..	..	..
	16	Alexander Grant	1	..	1/2 "	25 x 20	1	..	..	1	..	..	56 15 0	25 0 0	..	..	..	..
ASCOT	1	Luther Bullard	1	..	38 rods	26 x 22	1	..	..	1	..	..	8 15 0	3 18 0	..	..	..	..
	2	Calvin Hyatt	1	..	64 "	26 x 22	1	..	..	1	..	..	2 10 0	1 5 0	..	..	..	..
	3	Seth Hunting	1	..	36 "	25 x 20	1	..	..	1	..	..	18 15 0	9 7 6	..	..	..	..
	4	Joseph Barnard	1	..	2500 feet, about.	30 x 25	1	..	..	1	..	..	32 12 8	11 6 4	..	..	..	..
	5	Horace Webster	1	..	16 rods	27 x 23	1	..	..	1	..	..	45 10 0	22 15 0	..	..	..	..
	6	B. A. L. Company	1	..	2500 feet, about.	25 x 22	1	..	..	1	..	..	12 10 0	6 5 0	..	..	..	..
	10	Deborah Stevens	1	..	1/2 arpent	27 x 23	1	..	..	1	..	..	53 0 0	5 17 0	..	..	..	..
	11	Henri Lemercier	1	..	1/2 arpent	27 x 23	1	..	..	1	..	..	24 18 9	12 9 4 1/2	..	..	..	..
	12	Peter McLellan	1	..	1/2 arpent	20 x 18	1	..	..	1	..	..	25 0 0	8 11 3	..	..	..	..
	4	S. S. Willard	1	..	1/2 arpent	32 x 26	1	..	..	1	..	..	93 15 0	30 4 7	..	..	..	..
	5	Amos D. Bishop	1	..	1/2 "	22 x 18	1	..	..	1	..	..	62 10 0	31 5 0	..	..	..	..
	EATON	3	Jas. B. Smith	1	1	1	82 5 0	19 6 6	
5		Aricmus C. Mats	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	68 15 0	..	..	..	..	..
8		Jas. B. Smith	1	..	6080 feet	30 x 24	1	..	..	1	..	..	75 0 0	25 0 0	..	..	..	..
10		Rufus Lubet	1	..	1600 "	22 x 22	1	..	..	1	..	..	25 0 0	12 0 0	..	..	..	..
12		Joshua Sawyer	1	..	20 rods	29 x 25	1	..	..	1	..	..	13 15 0	6 0 0	..	..	..	..
14	W. G. Planché	1	..	1600 feet	30 x 20	1	..	..	1	..	..	15 9 0	7 0 0	..	..	..	..
HEREFORD	1	Stephen Farnham	1	..	1 arpent	30 x 24	1	..	..	1	..	..	57 10 0	21 14 1	..	..	..	..
SHIPTON	19	Ed. Trenchholm	1	..	80 rods	22 x 20	1	..	..	1	..	..	15 10 0	7 15 0	..	..	..	..
	20	Thos. Hull	1	..	70 "	21 x 20	1	1	10 10 0	5 5 0		
															554 8 4	229 6 8				
																213 11 5	81 14 5 1/2			
																156 5 0	61 9 7			
																280 4 0	69 6 6			
																57 10 0	21 14 1			
																26 0 0	14 0 0			

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RECAPITULATION.

COUNTY OF SHERBROOKE.		Number of Houses.	Valuation of Arbitrators.			Sum granted by Government.			Valuation of Arbitrators.			Sum granted by Government.		
School Municipalities.			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
WINDSOR .....	..	10	95	0	0	46	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..
MELBOURNE .....	..	5	554	8	4	229	6	8	..	..	..	..	..	..
ASCOT .....	..	9	213	11	5	81	14	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
DUNSWELL .....	..	2	156	5	0	61	9	7	..	..	..	..	..	..
EATON .....	..	6	280	4	0	69	6	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
HEREFORD .....	..	1	57	10	0	21	14	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
SHIPTON .....	..	2	26	0	0	14	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total—Houses.....	..	27	1382	18	9	522	11	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Amount of valuation .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Amount granted .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
						1382 18 9			522 11 3			1382 18 9 522 11 3		

STATEMENT OF MONEYS furnished by the Government to aid in erecting School Houses in Lower Canada, &c.—(Continued.)

COUNTY OF STANSTEAD.	No of Division.	NAME OF GRANTEE.	Title granted		Superficial extent of Land.	Size of House.	Of what materials constructed.			Common School.	Model School.	Superior School for Girls.	Valuation of Arbitrators.			Sum granted by Government.			
			To Commis- sioners.	To Trustees.			Wood.	Brick.	Stone.				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£
BARSTON	1	Martin Kennison.....	1	..	2400 feet	28 x 24	1	..	..	1	..	..	76	5	0	38	2	6
	2	Lewis Aldrick.....	1	..	arpent.....	28 x 24	1	..	..	1	..	..	70	0	0	35	0	0
	6	Sarah M. Daniels	1	..	"	22 x 22	1	..	..	1	..	..	71	5	0	35	12	6
	7	Cyrus Burbank.....	1	..	"	26 x 22	1	..	..	1	..	..	59	0	0	29	10	0
	8	Lewis Hanson.....	1	..	"	28 x 28	1	..	..	1	..	..	68	0	0	34	0	0
	9	Alpheus Lewis.....	1	..	"	29 x 25	1	..	..	1	..	..	79	0	0	39	10	0
	12	Jacob Clifford.....	1	..	"	25 x 20	1	..	..	1	..	..	62	10	0	31	5	0
	22	James Grisine.....	1	..	"	30 x 24	1	..	..	1	..	..	77	10	0	38	15	0
	STANSTEAD.....	1	M. & M. Copp.....	1	..	"	36 x 26 1/2 story.	1	1	..	194	6	8	97	3	4
		5	Benj. Atkinson	1	..	"	30 x 38	1	1	155	0	0	77	10	0
		17	Jas. Hoss.....	1	..	"	28 x 24	1	1	100	0	0	55	0	0
		21	Moses Finhurst	1	..	"	26 x 32	1	1	87	10	0	43	15	0
30		Johnson Taplin	1	..	"	24 x 32	1	1	97	10	0	48	15	0	
													563 10 0			311 15 0			
													684 6 8			317 3 4			

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STATEMENT OF MONEYS furnished by the Government to aid in erecting School Houses in Lower Canada, &c.—(Continued.)

COUNTY OF STANSTEAD.	No. of Division.	NAME OF GRANTEE.	Title granted		Superficial extent of Land.	Size of House.	Of what materials constructed.			Common School.	Model School.	Superior School for Girls.	Valuation of Arbitrators.			Sum granted by Government.						
			To Commrs.	To Dissectors.			Wool.	Brick.	Stone.				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.				
HATLEY	1	Amas Keger	1	...	37 rods	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	86	15	8	43	0	0
	8	Royal Institution	1	...	20 "	26 x 26	1	...	...	1	...	...	83	15	0	41	17	6
	15	Thomas Reid	1	...	37 "	25 x 20	1	...	...	1	...	...	23	5	0	11	10	0
	16	W. L. Felton	1	...	37 "	20 x 20	1	...	...	1	...	...	20	0	0	10	0	0
BOLTON	2	Miles E. Knowlton	1	...	36 "	30 x 26	1	...	...	1	...	...	72	2	6	36	0	11
	5	Jas. Hoyt	1	...	480 feet	24 x 20	1	...	...	1	...	...	37	10	0	12	10	0
	6	Wesley Ward	1	...	80 rods	23 x 21	1	...	...	1	...	...	51	0	10	25	10	5
	7	James Sargeant	1	...	40 "	24 x 20	1	...	...	1	...	...	51	0	0	25	10	0
	11	Sehonon Comstock	1	...	60 "	28 x 24	1	...	...	1	...	...	106	5	0	25	0	0
	3	Stephen Gadhings	1	...	60 "	24 x 22	1	...	...	1	...	...	59	0	0	15	10	0
	14	Arad Williams	1	...	80 "	21 x 22	1	...	...	1	...	...	61	10	0	30	0	0
														213	15	8	106	7	6			
																	438	8	4	170	1	4

RECAPITULATION.

COUNTY OF STANSTEAD.											
School Municipalities.											
Number of Houses.	Valuation of Arbitrators.			Sum granted by Government.							
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.					
BARNSTON ...	503	10	0	311	15	0					
STA STEAD ...	624	6	8	317	3	4					
HATLEY ...	213	15	8	106	7	6					
BOLTON ...	438	8	4	170	1	4					
Total—Houses.....	1850	0	8	905	7	2					
Amount of valuation.....	1850 0 8										
Amount granted.....	905 7 2										

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STATEMENT OF MONIES furnished by the Government to aid in erecting School Houses in Lower Canada, &c.—(Continued.)

COUNTY OF SAGUENAY.	School Municipalities.	No. of Division.	NAME OF GRANTEE.	Title granted.		Superficial extent of Land.	Size of House.	Of what materials consist, &c.			Common School.	Model School.	Superior School for girls.	Valuation of Arbitrators.		Sum granted by Government.	
				To County.	To Trustees.			Wood.	Brick.	Stone.				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
LATERRIÈRE.....	1	1	F. H. Pinet, Priest.....	1	2 arpents	36 x 30	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	275 0 0	56 5 0	275 0 0	56 5 0
BAGOTVILLE.....	2	1	Placide Bouchard	1	"	31 x 26	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	90 0 0	20 0 0	90 0 0	20 0 0
BIGOT.....	1	1	La Fabrique.....	1	43½ rods	25 x 25	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	100 0 0	25 0 0	100 0 0	25 0 0
	2	1	John Kane	1	40½ "	25 x 22	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	52 0 0	15 0 0	52 0 0	15 0 0
ST. IRÈNÉE.....	1	1	Isaac Gauthier	1	25 "	40 x 30	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	150 0 0	75 0 0	150 0 0	75 0 0
ST. URBAIN	1	1	Bénoni Girard.....	1	40,500 feet.....	20½ x 21	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	40 0 0	20 0 0	40 0 0	20 0 0
	2	1	Louis Tremblay et al	1	1 arpent	27 x 25	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	33 0 0	19 10 0	33 0 0	19 10 0
	3	1	Claude Bayin	1	24 rods	25 x 25	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	39 0 0	11 10 0	39 0 0	11 10 0
	6	1	Bénoni Girard.....	1	1500 feet	31 x 26	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	104 0 0	52 0 0	104 0 0	52 0 0
ST. AGNÈS	1	1	Et. Brassard	1	35 rods	36 x 23½	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	150 0 0	75 0 0	150 0 0	75 0 0
	2	1	Jos. Neveu	1	½ arpent.....	30 x 25	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	120 0 0	60 0 0	120 0 0	60 0 0
MALBAIE	1	1	J. Navine.....	1	3000 feet	45 x 20	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	85 7 6	17 13 9	85 7 6	17 13 9
	4	1	P. Bergeron et al	1	5000 "	30 x 25	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	72 0 0	25 0 0	72 0 0	25 0 0
	8	1	Jamase Simard et al	1	5000 "	36 x 18	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	192 0 0	50 0 0	192 0 0	50 0 0
	9	1	Hyp. Brassard.....	1	5000 "	36 x 18	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	52 0 0	25 0 0	52 0 0	25 0 0
	12	1	Frs. Lebreton	1	½ arpent.....	30 x 25	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	72 0 0	25 0 0	72 0 0	25 0 0
BOULEMENTS	3	1	Jos. M. Tremblay	1	1 "	34½ x 27½	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	135 10 0	50 1 1	135 10 0	50 1 1
BAIE ST. PAUL.....	1	1	Marie J. M. Deschêne	1	5 arpents 4 feet	53 x 31	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	109 0 0	50 0 0	109 0 0	50 0 0
	2	1	H. Gauthier Larouche	1	5000 feet	40 x 30	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	100 0 0	50 0 0	100 0 0	50 0 0
	4	1	Luc Léveillé Truchon	1	50 rods	30 x 25	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	80 0 0	40 0 0	80 0 0	40 0 0
	5	1	Dame Paulin Gresson et al	1	3224 feet		1	..	..	..	1	..	..	70 0 0	35 0 0	70 0 0	35 0 0
	6	1	André Simon	1	5 rods	28 x 24	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	110 0 0	50 0 0	110 0 0	50 0 0
	7	1	Joaquin Simard et al	1	5 rods	30 x 20	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	75 0 0	37 10 0	75 0 0	37 10 0
	8	1	Aug. Bayin.....	1	80 rods and 5 feet	30 x 20	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	43 0 0	21 10 0	43 0 0	21 10 0
	9	1	Jos. Marinneau et al.....	1	72 rods	30 x 28	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	53 0 0	25 0 0	53 0 0	25 0 0
	10	1	Marc Simard	1	1½ arpent	40 x 22	1	1	90 0 0	45 0 0	90 0 0	45 0 0
PETITE RIVIÈRE.....	1	1	S. Racine.....	1	16½ rods	36 x 25	1	1	55 10 0	14 9 1	55 10 0	14 9 1

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RECAPITULATION.

COUNTY OF SAGUENAY.		No. of Houses.	Valuation of Arbitrators.			Sum granted by Government.		
School Municipalities.			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
	LATERRIERE	1	275	0	0	56	5	0
	BAGOTVILLE	1	90	0	0	20	0	0
	BAGOT	2	132	0	0	40	0	0
	ST. IRENE	1	130	0	0	75	0	0
	ST. URBAIN	4	222	0	0	111	0	0
	ST. AGNES	2	270	0	0	135	0	0
	MALBAIE	5	353	7	6	142	13	9
	EROLEMENTS	1	135	10	0	50	1	1
	BAIE ST. PAUL	9	721	0	0	354	0	0
	PETITE RIVIERE	1	55	10	0	14	9	1
	Total—Houses.....	27	2424	7	6	998	8	11
	Amount of valuation.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Amount granted.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			2424	7	6	998	8	11

STATEMENT OF MONEYS FURNISHED BY THE GOVERNMENT TO AID IN ERECTING SCHOOL HOUSES IN LOWER CANADA, &c.—Continued.

COUNTY OF SHEFFORD.	No. of Division.	NAME OF GRANTEE.	Title granted		Superficial extent of Land.	Size of House.	Of what materials constructed.			Valuation of Arbitrators.			Sum granted by Government.										
			To Commrs.	To Dissentient Trustees.			Wood.	Brick.	Stone.	Common School.	Model School.	Superior School for Girls.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.					
GRANBY.....	2	John Dixon.....	1	...	16 rods	34 x 26	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	101	10	0	25	0	0	...	...	...
	3	Richard Neil	1	...	4 arpent.	30 x 24	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	65	0	0	25	0	0	...	...	...
	9	Robt. Beard.....	1	...	4 "	26 x 24	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	77	0	0	38	10	0	...	...	...
MILTON.....	1	Alphonse Tétreault	1	...	3500 feet	30 x 26	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	93	6	8	46	13	4	...	...	...
	1	Frs. Mount .....	...	1	768 "	32 x 24	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	43	13	0	10	18	3	...	...	...
	2	P. Murin	1	...	5680 "	25 x 20	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	58	6	8	29	3	4	...	...	...
	3	Ant. Bullard Latour	1	...	2500 "	24 x 20	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	25	5	6	12	12	9	...	...	...
	5	Y. Yets.....	1	...	2500 "	25 x 22	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	70	3	4	35	1	8	...	...	...
BROME.....	5	Chester Couley	1	...	1 arpent	24 x 21	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	61	16	0	22	14	7	...	...	...
	10	Nathaniel Pettes.....	1	...	4 "	30 x 24	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	75	0	0	37	10	0	...	...	...
	12	Frastus Tibbitts.....	1	...	4 "	30 x 24	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	95	1	8	30	0	0	...	...	...
	15	Thomas Eldridge	1	...	4 "	26 x 24	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	86	13	4	25	0	0	...	...	...
ELY.....	1	Nathl. Darber.....	1	...	1 "	24 x 24	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	107	10	0	32	0	0	...	...	...
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	107	10	0	32	0	0	...	...	...
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	243	10	0	88	10	0	...	...	...
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	290	15	2	134	9	4	...	...	...

FABHAM		18 rods	39 x 26	...	1	1	1	81	5	0	16	10	21
1	Phil. and Saml. Wood	21 "	32 x 24	...	1	1	100	0	0	0	16	10	21
4	Chs. Taber	58 "	28 x 26	...	1	1	78	7	6	6	30	10	3
5	George Adams	10,000 feet	20 x 22	...	1	1	5 ⁰	0	0	0	16	10	2
6	Jacob Pickle	10,000 "	30 x 24	...	1	1	61	7	6	6	16	10	3
7	John Waller	10,000 "	24 x 20	...	1	1	53	0	0	0	16	10	3
8	Fremm Higgins	3520 "	24 x 20	...	1	1	75	0	0	0	14	10	3
9	Robert M. Cokill	2500 "	24 x 20	...	1	1	63	10	0	0	31	5	6
10	James Musker	9 rods	30 x 26	...	1	1	93	15	0	0	16	10	3
11	Dennis Aliso	43 "	30 x 24	...	1	1	75	0	0	0	37	10	0
12	Clarke and Eli Hall	17 rods	30 x 24	...	1	1	94	0	0	0	25	0	0
13	Howard Lambkin	40 "	30 x 26	...	1	1	51	15	0	0	25	0	0
14	Robert Payne	1 arpent	34 x 28	...	1	1	107	10	0	0	25	0	0
15	Silas Lewis	3800 feet	24 x 20	...	1	1	150	0	0	0	50	0	0
16	Orange Ellis	1 arpent	24 x 24	...	1	1	67	12	6	33	16	3	6
17	Royal Institution	5800 feet	24 x 24	...	1	1	57	15	0	0	58	17	6
18	Guinus Geer	1 arpent	24 x 24	...	1	1	69	3	3	3	34	11	7
19	Eas. Lincoln	1 arpent	24 x 24	...	1	1	103	15	0	0	62	15	11
20	Saml. Rollins	1500 feet	30 x 26 1/2 story	...	1	1	125	0	0	0	42	9	0
21	Peter Williams	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	Isaac Williams	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SHEFFORD		...	...	...	...	...	804	0	0	230	16	9	...
LITCHFIELD		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SHEFFIELD		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL		...	...	...	...	...	2590	16	11	928	10	11	...

RECAPITULATION.

COUNTY OF SHEFFORD.		Number of Houses	Valuation of Arbitrators.	Sum granted by Government.	£ s. d.
School Municipalities.					
GRABY	...	3	£ 243 10 0	£ 88 10 0	£ s. d.
MILTON	...	5	290 13 2	134 9 4	...
BROME	...	4	318 11 0	115 4 7	...
ELY	...	1	107 10 0	32 0 0	...
FAGHAM	...	11	804 0 0	230 16 9	...
SHEFFORD	...	7	597 15 9	222 5 4	...
STUKELY	...	2	228 15 0	105 4 11	...
Total—Houses	...	33	2590 16 11	928 10 11	2590 16 11 928 10 11
Amount of valuation
Amount granted

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STATEMENT OF MONIES furnished by the Government to aid in erecting School Houses in Lower Canada, &c.—(Continued)

COUNTY OF SAINT MAURICE.	School Municipalities.	No. of Division.	NAME OF GRANTEE.	Title granted		Superficial extent of Land.	Size of House.	Of what materials constructed.			Common School.	Model School.	Superior School for Girls.	Valuation of Arbitrators.		Sum granted by Government.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
				To Commis- sioners.	To Trustees.			Wood.	Brick.	Stone.				£	s.	d.	£			s.	d.
STE. URSULE.	2	G. Lambert.....	1	3,000 feet	25 x 23 2 stories	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	68	15	0	34	7	6	£ s. d.	
		4	Louis Valère.....	1	1 arpent.....	30 x 24	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	105	0	0	31	0	0	£ s. d.	
		5	J. B. Lambert.....	1	1 " " " " " " " "	30 x 24	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	104	10	0	52	0	0	£ s. d.	
		6	J. B. Belant.....	1	3,600 feet	24 x 22	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	32	0	0	26	0	0	£ s. d.
		3	Mr. H. Beaulieu.....	1	1,276 "	30 x 24	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	140	0	0	70	0	0	£ s. d.
		4	Ed. Plouffe.....	1	3 arpent.....	25 x 28	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	112	0	0	56	0	0	£ s. d.
MASKINONGÉ	6	J. and E. Baron Lafrenière.....	1	46 rods	30 x 26	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	60	0	0	30	0	0	£ s. d.	
		7	Ant. Ranfrette.....	1	1 arpent.....	26 x 22	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	38	10	8	29	5	4	£ s. d.	
		7	Louis Paquette.....	1	1 " " " " " " " "	26 x 22	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	95	0	0	47	10	0	£ s. d.	
		8	D. Martin.....	1	1 " " " " " " " "	25 x 22	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	100	0	0	50	0	0	£ s. d.	
BANLIEUE—3 RIVIERES.	1	Charlotte Louval.....	1	8,100 feet	35 x 20	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	100	0	0	50	0	0	£ s. d.	
		2	Frs. Ayoite.....	1	1 arpent.....	26 x 20	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	90	0	0	45	0	0	£ s. d.	
		3	F. Louval.....	1	1 " " " " " " " "	30 x 28	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	106	5	0	53	2	6	£ s. d.	
RIVIERE DU LOUF.	3	Ant. Fréchette, junior.....	1	1 " " " " " " " "	34 x 22	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	114	5	0	57	2	6	£ s. d.	
		4	A. Pichette.....	1	1 " " " " " " " "	24 x 22	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	82	5	0	41	2	6	£ s. d.	
		5	A. Caron.....	1	60 rods	27 x 20	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	72	0	0	36	0	0	£ s. d.	
		6	B. St. Pierre.....	1	1 arpent.....	28 x 18	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	95	0	0	45	0	0	£ s. d.	
		8	Ant. Bel, father and son.....	1	1 " " " " " " " "	24 x 24	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	107	17	6	53	18	9	£ s. d.	
		9	T. M. Clairmont.....	1	1 " " " " " " " "	26 x 22	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	71	17	6	35	18	9	£ s. d.	
GATINEAU	1	Ant. Beaulieu.....	1	9 rods	24 x 20	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	75	0	0				£ s. d.	
		2	T. Gélins.....	1	34 " " " " " " " "	24 x 21	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	100	0	0				£ s. d.	
		3	M. Bourassa.....	1	7 1/2 " " " " " " " "	25 x 24	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	55	0	0				£ s. d.	
		4	Alex. Boisvert.....	1	1 arpent.....	24 x 22 1/2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	60	0	0	139	3	0	£ s. d.	
POINTE DU LAC	1	J. and J. Gauthier.....	1	4,500 feet	30 x 25	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	57	0	0	26	17	10	£ s. d.	
		1	La Fabrique.....	1	25,000 "	80 x 40 2 stories.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1050	0	0	275	0	0	£ s. d.	
YAMACHICHE	1	Do.....	1	1,530 "	34 x 45 2 "	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	675	0	0	250	0	0	£ s. d.	
		7	Ol. Martin.....	1	3 arpent.....	24 x 24	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	60	0	0	30	0	0	£ s. d.	
		9	Aug. Bourassa.....	1	4,320 feet	24 x 24	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	79	1	0	78	13	3	£ s. d.	
		11	Ant. Simson.....	1	1 arpent.....	24 x 24 1/2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	78	5	8				£ s. d.	
		15	Ol. Fréchette.....	1	1 " " " " " " " "	27 x 24	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	55	0	0	26	10	7	£ s. d.
DUMONTIER	4	F. Dupaul.....	1	1 arpent.....	23 x 22	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	98	12	6	49	6	3	£ s. d.	
		1	Jos. Charvathier.....	1	1 " " " " " " " "	36 x 26	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	160	0	0	80	0	0	£ s. d.	
		5	P. Lafleur.....	1	1 " " " " " " " "	24 x 22	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	90	0	0	45	0	0	£ s. d.	
		6	T. Kimpton.....	1	4,864 feet	36 x 24	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	86	0	0	43	0	0	£ s. d.
		8	G. Fortier.....	1	2,592 "	26 x 24	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	76	12	6	38	6	3	£ s. d.
		9	T. Coulombe.....	1	1 arpent.....	24 x 22	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	82	10	0	41	5	0	£ s. d.
10	1	C. Grenier.....	1	1 " " " " " " " "	26 x 20	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	65	0	0	32	10	0	£ s. d.	
		13	C. Coulombe.....	1	1 " " " " " " " "	24 x 23	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	130	0	0	65	0	0	£ s. d.	
788 15 0 394 7 6																					

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RECAPITULATION.

COUNTY OF SAINT MAURICE.		Number of Houses.	Valuation of Arbitrators.			Sum granted by Government.			£ s. d.		
School Municipalities			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
SAINTE URSULES .....	...	4	327	5	0	163	7	6			
MASKINGÉ .....	...	6	565	10	8	282	15	4			
BANLIEU—THREE RIVERS .....	...	3	295	5	0	148	2	6			
RIVIERE DU LOCP .....	...	6	543	5	6	269	2	6			
GATINEAU .....	...	4	290	0	0	139	5	0			
POINTE DU LAC .....	...	1	57	0	0	26	17	10			
YAMACHICHE .....	...	6	1997	6	8	660	3	10			
DUMONTIER .....	...	8	788	15	0	394	7	6			
Total—Houses.....	.....	38	4864	7	4	2084	2	0			
Amount of valuation .....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4864	7	4
Amount granted .....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2084	2	0
									4864	7	4
									2084	2	0
									4864	7	4
									2084	2	0

STATEMENT OF MONEYS furnished by the Government to aid in erecting School Houses in Lower Canada, &c.—(Continued.)

COUNTY OF TERREBONNE.	School Municipalities.	No. of Division.	NAME OF GRANTEE.	Title granted		Superficial extent of Land.	Size of House.	Of what materials constructed.			Common School.	Model School.	Superior School for Girls.	Valuation of Arbitrators.			Sum granted by Government.			£ s. d.					
				To Commis- sioners.	To Trus- tees.			Wood.	Brick.	Stone.				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
ST. MARTIN, HAUT DU BORD-DE-L'EAU.....	...	1	D. Martin Ledouceur.....	1	...	25 rods	30 x 24	1	...	...	1	...	...	350	0	0	60	0	0	2657	10	0	1213	15	0
CÔTE ST. ELZÉAR.....	...	2	T. and M. Hothé.....	1	...	24 "	36 x 24	1	...	...	...	...	...	400	0	0	200	0	0	95	16	8	47	18	4
CÔTE ST. ANTOINE.....	...	3	J. B. Proulx et al.....	1	...	1 arpent	32 x 27 1/2	1	...	...	1	...	...	346	0	0	173	0	0	95	16	8	47	18	4
BORD-DE-L'EAU.....	...	5	Jos. Taillefer et al.....	1	...	45 rods	36 x 24	1	...	...	1	...	...	350	0	0	175	0	0	95	16	8	47	18	4
BAS ST. MARTIN.....	...	8	Jos. Labelle et al.....	1	...	1/2 arpent	38 x 28	1	...	...	1	...	...	389	10	0	194	15	0	665	3	4	333	1	8
HAUT ST. MARTIN.....	E. Cavalier.....	1	...	25 rods	34 x 28	1	...	...	1	...	...	372	0	0	186	0	0	190	0	0	92	17	8
BAS DU BORD-DE-L'EAU.	...	12	Ed. Milment.....	1	...	2 arpents—4 rods.	32 x 30 3 stories.	1	...	...	1	...	...	450	0	0	225	0	0	190	0	0	92	17	8
ST. FRANÇOIS DE SALES.	...	1	J. B. Mercier.....	1	...	1/2 arpent.....	36 x 22	1	...	...	1	...	...	95	16	8	47	18	4	2657	10	0	1213	15	0
ST. JANVIER.....	...	1	La Fabrique.....	1	...	12,100 feet	37 x 25	1	...	...	1	...	...	237	10	0	118	15	0	95	16	8	47	18	4
	...	2	Moyses Deronen.....	1	...	4,225 "	32 x 18	1	...	...	1	...	...	174	10	0	87	5	0	95	16	8	47	18	4
	...	3	M. Brunet, Priest.....	1	...	1/2 arpent	20 x 20	1	...	...	1	...	...	120	16	8	60	8	4	95	16	8	47	18	4
	...	5	Jos. David.....	1	...	1/4 "	26 x 22	1	...	...	1	...	...	133	6	8	66	13	4	665	3	4	333	1	8
STE. ANNE DES PRAINES	...	1	A. Prévost.....	1	...	1/2 arpent.....	42 x 36	1	190	0	0	92	17	8	190	0	0	92	17	8

Appendix
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Appendix
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STATEMENT OF MONEYS FURNISHED BY THE GOVERNMENT TO AID IN ERECTING SCHOOL HOUSES IN LOWER CANADA, &c.—Continued.

COUNTY OF	NAME OF GRANTEE.	Division of	Title granted		Superficial extent of Land.	Size of House.	Of what materials constructed.			Common School.	Model School.	Superior Schools	Valuation of Arbitrators.		Sum granted by Government.	£ s. d.		
			To Commrs	To Trustees			Wood.	Brick.	Stone.				£	s.		d.	£	s.	d.
LACORNE	H. Mackenzie	1	1	10,000 feet	21 x 20	1				1			58	15	0	29	7	0
	C. Cunningham	2	1	1,600 "	24 x 24	1				1			32	0	0	16	0	0
	D. Cagle	3	1	7,200 "	30 x 24	1				1			45	0	0	22	10	0
	P. Carey	4	1	8,000 "	30 x 24	1				1			47	10	0	23	10	0
TERREBONNE	La Fabrique and F. Masson	1	1	1 arpent - 47 rods	Missing					1			2000	0	0	400	0	0
	J. B. Roy	2	1	128 arpents	30 x 20	1				1			27	10	0	13	15	0
	J. O. Tanguay et al.	4	1	4,500 "	30 x 24	1				1			90	0	0	45	0	0
	Jos. Archambault	3	1	1 arpent	30 x 20	1				1			87	10	0	43	10	0
STE. ROSE	J. B. L. Deslauriers	5	1	3 "	24 x 13	1				1			75	0	0	37	10	0
	Fos. Meunier	5	1	4 "	30 x 16	1				1			71	16	8	35	18	4
	T. Charbonneau	8	1	1 "	30 x 16	1				1			125	0	0	62	10	0
	R. Mercier, Priest	2	1	7,800 feet	60 x 24	1				1			100	0	0	50	0	0
ST. VINCENT DE PAUL	N. Quivillon	3	1	8,64 "	30 x 24	1				1			106	5	0	30	0	0
	S. Page	5	1	7,776 "	30 x 24	1				1			75	0	0	25	0	0
	Hon. G. Roy	1	1	11 arpent	60 x 30	1				1			460	0	0	125	0	0
ST. JEROME	M. Bayenard	2	1	1,944 feet	30 x 25	1				1			151	8	9	57	10	0
	F. Brisson	3	1	6 rods	30 x 25	1				1			70	12	0	30	0	0
	M. Dumas	5	1	6 "	26 x 24	1				1			30	0	0	15	0	0
	Mrs. M. Parisien	6	1	1 arpent	25 x 20	1				1			38	8	4	19	4	2
	Louis Côté-pât	7	1	6 rods	30 x 25	1				1			58	2	0	29	1	0
	Eti. Thibault	8	1	1,944 feet	30 x 25	1				1			170	0	0	57	10	0
	J. B. Chathambeau	1	1	12 rods	30 x 21	1				1			150	0	0	75	0	0
	A. Hamelin	2	1	25 "	30 x 21	1				1			150	0	0	75	0	0
STE. THERESE	T. Trudel	3	1	12 "	35 x 25	1				1			150	0	0	75	0	0
	Messire Ducharme	1	1	2 arpents	70 x 40 2 stories. } basement and } attic.					1			490	0	0	242	15	5
	F. J. Gaton	3	1	2 "	26 x 26	1				1			125	0	0	62	10	0
" Lower part of RIVIERE CACHEE	A. Desjardins	5	1	30 rods	30 x 26	1				1			141	13	4	70	16	8
	A. Duval	6	1	3 arpents	30 x 26	1				1			101	13	4	50	10	0
	W. Hardy et al.	1	1	1 "	30 x 26	1				1			152	0	0	70	10	0
	N. Roebou	1	1	1 "	30 x 26	1				1			125	0	0	62	10	0

£ s. d. £ s. d.

£ s. d.

£ s. d.

£ s. d.

£ s. d.

Appendix (X.)

24th June.

RECAPITULATION.

COUNTY OF TERRIBONNE.

School Municipalities.

No. of Houses.	Valuation of Houses by Arbitrators.		Sum granted by Government.		£ s. d.	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
7	2657	10 0	1213	15 0		
1	95	16 8	47	18 4		
4	656	3 4	335	1 8		
1	150	0 0	62	17 8		
4	183	5 0	91	12 6		
3	2117	10 0	458	15 0		
4	359	6 8	179	13 4		
3	281	5 0	105	0 0		
10	1428	11 1	523	11 2		
6	1176	6 8	365	18 9		
43	9115	14 5	3612	3 5	9115	14 5 3612 6 5

Total—Houses Amount of valuation Amount granted.

STATEMENT OF MONEYS FURNISHED BY THE GOVERNMENT TO AID IN ERECTING SCHOOL HOUSES IN LOWER CANADA, &c.—Continued.

COUNTY OF VAUCREUIL.	NAME OF GRANTEE.	No. of Divisions.	Title granted.		Superficial extent of Land.	Size of House.	Of what materials constructed.			Common School.	Model School.	Superior School Fee.	Valuation of Arbitrators.		Sum granted by Government.		£ s. d.		
			To Comm.	To Trustees.			Wood.	Brick.	Stone.				£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£
ST. ZOTIQUE	Jus Lalonde	2	1	1	4 arpents	32 x 24	1	...	...	1	...	...	99	7 6	49	13 9	220	2 6	110 1 3
	J. Groux	3	1	1	4 "	32 x 22	1	...	...	1	...	...	120	15 0	60	7 6	115	0 0	54 19 7
ISLE PERROT	M. Lalonde	1	1	1	15 rods 180 feet	36 x 20	1	...	...	1	...	...	115	0 0	54	19 7	60	0 0	30 0 0
	G. Hope	2	1	1	1 arpent	30 x 20	1	...	...	1	...	...	60	0 0	30	0 0	41	13 4	25 16 3
NEW LONGUEUIL	T. Doré	1	1	1	5 940 feet	30 x 18	1	...	...	1	...	...	83	6 8	41	13 4	95	0 0	37 10 0
	D. M. Craig	5	1	1	4 arpents	30 x 20	1	...	...	1	...	...	51	12 6	25	16 3	102	10 0	51 5 0
	T. Castin	12	1	1	4 "	30 x 17	1	...	...	1	...	...	95	0 0	37	10 0	84	0 0	41 0 0
STE. MARTHE	A. P. Bellefeuille	1	1	1	4 arpents	30 x 24	1	...	...	1	...	...	102	10 0	51	5 0	84	0 0	41 0 0
	J. Franche	2	1	1	4 "	20 x 20	1	...	...	1	...	...	84	0 0	41	0 0	82	0 0	41 0 0
	A. Ouimet	3	1	1	480 feet	21 x 20	1	...	...	1	...	...	82	0 0	41	0 0	84	15 0	42 7 6
	C. McGoathun	4	1	1	2,500 "	24 1/2 x 21	1	1	130	0 0	65	0 0	209	19 2	104 19 7
	J. Maublen	6	1	1	4 arpents	22 x 22	1	1	130	0 0	65	0 0	483	5 0	241 12 6

Appendix (X.)

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Appendix
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24th June.

STATEMENT OF MONIES FURNISHED BY THE GOVERNMENT TO AID IN CREATING SCHOOL HOUSES IN LOWER CANADA, &c.—(Continued)

COUNTY OF VAUDREUIL, School Municipalities.	NAME OF GRANTEE.	Title granted		Superficial extent of Land.	Size of House.	Of what materials constructed.				Common School.	Model School.	Superior School for Girls.	Valuation of Arbitrators.		Sum granted by Government.				
		To Commis- sioners.	To Trustees.			Wood.	Brick.	Zones.	£				s.	d.	£	s.	d.		
SOCLANGES	H. Surin	1	1	1 arpent.	30 x 26	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	166	0	0	66	11	9	
	Dame Chemer	1	1	1 arpent.	30 x 28	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	166	0	0	66	11	9	
VAUDREUIL	Hon. G. Moffatt	1	1	1 arpent.	48 x 56 2 stories.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	669	10	0	151	12	8	
	A. Denis	1	1	1 arpent.	Missing	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	81	3	4	40	11	8	
	P. Robitaille	1	1	1 arpent.	60 rods.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	71	0	0	35	10	0	
	J. Grosdal	1	1	1 arpent.	28 x 24 2 stories.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	60	0	0	30	0	0	
" (Dissentients)	A. Cameron	1	1	1 arpent.	Missing	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	162	10	0	81	5	0	
	James Leslie et al	1	1	1 arpent.	Missing	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	750	0	0	375	0	0	
	L. Bruzau et al	1	1	1 arpent.	36 x 24	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	90	0	0	45	0	0	
	Jos. Béland et al	1	1	1 arpent.	30 x 24	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	90	0	0	45	0	0	
	H. P. Laframboise	1	1	1 arpent.	24 x 30	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	80	0	0	40	0	0	
	N. E. Sabourin	1	1	1 arpent.	26 x 24	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	100	0	0	50	0	0	
	" Lefèvre	1	1	1 arpent.	30 x 24	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	90	0	0	45	0	0	
	S. Fournier	1	1	1 arpent.	24 x 24	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	70	0	0	35	0	0	
	J. B. Monpéit	1	1	1 arpent.	24 x 22	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	58	6	8	29	5	4	
CÔTEAU DE LAC	L. St Denis	1	1	1 arpent.	30 x 24	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	160	0	0	80	0	0	
	J. B. Poirer	1	1	1 arpent.	25 x 21	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	77	1	8	38	10	10	
	J. B. Lagault	1	1	1 arpent.	24 x 22	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	72	18	4	36	9	2	
	J. B. Labarre	1	1	1 arpent.	26 x 26	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	91	13	4	45	0	0	
	Ant. Lefevre	1	1	1 arpent.	23 x 22	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	55	2	6	27	11	3	
	C. Duhaie	1	1	1 arpent.	24 x 24	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	65	0	0	32	19	0	
														1270	0	0	635	0	0
														580	2	6	294	4	7

RECAPITULATION.

COUNTY OF VAUDREUIL.	Valuation of Arbitrators.		Sum granted by Government.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		
	£	s.	d.	£							s.	d.
Sr ZOTIQUE	220	2	6	110	1	3	220	2	6	110	1	3
ISLE PERROT	115	0	0	54	19	7	115	0	0	54	19	7
NEWTON	60	0	0	30	0	0	60	0	0	30	0	0
NEW LONGUEUIL	209	19	2	104	19	7	209	19	2	104	19	7
SrE. MARIE	483	5	0	241	12	6	483	5	0	241	12	6
SOCLANGES	320	0	0	133	3	6	320	0	0	133	3	6
VAUDREUIL	1035	3	4	338	19	4	1035	3	4	338	19	4
RIGAUD	1270	0	0	635	0	0	1270	0	0	635	0	0
CÔTEAU DE LAC	580	2	6	254	4	7	580	2	6	254	4	7
Total—Houses	4233	12	6	1903	0	4	4233	12	6	1903	0	4
Amount of valuation
Amount granted	4293	12	6	1903	0	4

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Appendix (X.)
24th June.

STATEMENT OF MONYS furnished by the Government to aid in erecting School Houses in Lower Canada, &c.—(Continued.)

COUNTY OF VERCHERES. School Municipalities.	No. of Division.	NAME OF GRANTEE.	Title granted		Superficial extent of Land.	Size of House.	Of what materials constructed.			Common School.	Model School.	Superior School for Girls.	Valuation of Arbitrators.			Sum granted by Government.		
			To Commrs.	To Trustees.			Wood.	Brick.	Stone.				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
VERCHERES	1	Hon. F. X. Malhiot	1	158 rods	85 x 35 2 stories	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	866	0	0	375	0	0
	3	F. Handfield	1	95 "	38 x 26	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	140	0	0	70	0	0
BEIGIL	1	La Fabrique	Enjoyment to comm. mis.		43 x 32	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	15	0	2	7	6
	3	J. R. Ayette	1	32 rods	36 x 26	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	166	3	4	83	1	8
	4	P. P. Beauchemin	1	60 "	36 x 26	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	172	11	8	86	5	10
VARENES	5	J. F. Prefontaine	1	44 "	36 x 30	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	193	9	11	96	14	11
	2	F. X. Blanchard	1	21 "	32 x 22	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	100	0	0	50	0	0
CONTRECEUR	6	A. Gauthier	1	15 "	30 x 28	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	162	10	0	78	2	9
	2	Frs. Lemieux	1	1 arpent	30 x 26	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	204	4	4	102	2	2
St. ANTOINE	3	G. Cormier	1	1 "	36 x 25	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	227	4	4	113	12	2
	4	A. L. Aussem	1	1 "	23 x 24	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	186	19	8	93	9	10
St. MARC	3	J. Fraser	1	12,500 feet	33 x 20	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	83	6	8	41	13	4
	4	P. Menard	1	1,400 "	23 x 20	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	83	6	8	41	13	4
	3	La Fabrique	1	1 arpent	35 x 28	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	169	15	0	84	17	6

RECAPITULATION.

COUNTY OF VERCHERES.		Valuation of Arbitrators.		Sum granted by Government.	
School Municipalities.	Number of Houses	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
VERCHERES	2	1006	0 0	445	0 0
BELGIL	4	536	19 11	268	9 11
VARENES	3	262	10 0	128	2 9
CONTRECEUR	3	618	8 4	309	4 2
St. ANTOINE	2	166	13 4	83	6 8
St. MARC	1	169	15 0	84	17 6
Total—Houses	14	2760	6 7	1319	1 0
Amount of valuation
Amount granted

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24th June.

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24th June.

STATEMENT OF MONEYS FURNISHED BY THE GOVERNMENT TO AID IN ERECTING SCHOOL HOUSES IN LOWER CANADA, &c.—(Continued.)

COUNTY OF YAMASKA School Municipalities.	NAME OF GRANTEE.	Division of	Title granted to the County	Superficial extent of Land.	Size of House.	Of what materials constructed.			Common School.	Model School.	Superior School for Girls.	Valuation of Arbitrators.		Sum granted by Government.		£ s. d.	
						Wood.	Brick.	Stone.				£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
	F Hébert	1	16,000 feet	30 x 23	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	102	10	0	51	5	0
	J. Wente	1	33,600 "	80 x 32	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	175	0	0	87	10	0
	J. Arpent	9	14,100 "	24 x 20	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	70	0	0	37	0	0
	G. Poirier	5	2,100 feet	26 x 26	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	105	0	0	56	0	0
	C. Meunier et al.	1	4,700 feet	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	166	3	0	36	0	0
	M. Grouin	7	1,400 feet	30 x 26	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	90	0	0	47	0	0
	The Council of the Abenakis	1	2,900 feet	30 x 30	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	100	0	0	97	11	1
	M. Houle	2	17,010 "	30 x 26	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	95	0	0	47	11	0
	J. B. Mansour	4	16,200 "	50 x 25	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	41	0	0	20	0	0
	L. F. Poirier et al.	5	19,400 "	30 x 25	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	50	0	0	27	0	0
	F. Lemire	6	1,400 feet	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	54	0	0	27	0	0
	E. Lebel	8	8,050 feet	28 x 26	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	44	0	0	22	0	0
	P. Mattau et al.	3	13,876 "	27 x 21½	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	49	9	6	24	14	9

* Granted under the special approval of the Executive Council

RECAPITULATION.

COUNTY OF YAMASKA. School Municipalities.	Number of Houses.	Valuation of Arbitrators.		Sum granted by Government.		£ s. d.	
		£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
YAMASKA	1	102	10	0	51	5	0
ST. DAVID	3	247	0	0	172	10	0
ST. FRANÇOIS	3	206	3	0	192	11	1
BAIE DE FÉVRE	6	333	9	6	166	14	9
Total—Houses	13	1077	4	6	583	0	10
Amount of valuation	1077	4	6
Amount granted	583	0	10

Appendix
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24th June.

Appendix
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24th June.

GENERAL RECAPITULATION.

COUNTIES.	Number of Houses.	Of what materials constructed.			Common School.	Model School.	Superior School for Girls.	Valuation of Arbitrators.			Sum granted by the Government.		
		Wood.	Brick.	Stone.				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
BEAURNAIS	64	60	4	4	56	7	1	13	3	8½	2706	4	8
BELLECHASSE	4	3	1	1	4	4	2	6	6	8	330	18	10
BERTHES	49	48	1	1	41	7	2	14	9½	10	2754	5	4
BONAVENTURE	17	17	5	5	24	4	2	6	11	4	598	11	4
CHAMBLEY	30	25	5	5	10	4	2	15	0	4	2835	16	11
CHAMPLAIN	10	10	19	19	19	4	2	15	0	11	430	16	2
DORCHSTER	23	23	12	12	12	3	2	15	5	8½	636	17	8½
DRUMMOND	15	15	6	6	15	3	2	15	2	10	872	6	10
GASPE	17	17	5	5	15	5	2	15	11	1	3219	16	1
HUNTINGDON	59	53	2	2	9	2	2	10	6	3	1392	5	3
KAMOURASKA	13	11	2	2	4	3	1	0	0	0	1695	0	0
L'ISLET	8	6	2	2	3	5	2	9	5	0	2225	12	0
LEINSTER	37	34	1	1	17	4	1	8	7½	14	1141	14	7
LOUISIERE	22	21	1	1	18	3	1	14	1	11½	778	4	11½
MEGANTIC	21	21	1	1	8	3	1	0	0	11½	436	17	11½
MISSISQUOI	9	7	4	4	11	1	1	0	0	5	1049	2	5
MONTMORENCI	12	8	4	4	9	8	1	3	5	3	597	16	3
MONTREAL	16	12	4	4	11	1	1	0	11½	2	2190	3	11
NICOLET	31	30	1	1	30	1	1	13	0	7	1468	17	7
OTTAWA	22	20	2	2	20	2	2	5	11	14	680	14	2
PORTNEUF	16	15	1	1	14	2	1	12	11½	2	714	11	5
QUEBEC	15	13	1	1	12	2	1	19	8	5	1144	6	5
RICHELIEU	30	27	1	1	23	6	1	0	0	8	2267	7	8
RIMOUSKI	29	28	1	1	25	4	1	12	2	5	1276	7	8
ROUVILLE	49	45	2	2	45	3	1	7	1	1	1988	1	1
SAGUENAY	27	27	2	2	24	3	1	6	6	8	998	13	10
SAINTE-ANNE	61	59	2	2	57	3	1	2	11	10	2086	2	0
SAINTE-HYACINTHE	38	36	1	1	36	2	1	7	4	0	2084	10	11
SAINTE-MARIE	33	27	1	1	31	2	1	16	11	928	522	11	3½
SHEFFORD	27	27	26	26	26	1	1	18	9	3½	522	7	2
SHERBROOKE	27	27	23	23	23	1	1	18	0	2	905	3	5
STANSTAD	24	24	6	6	37	5	2	14	5	3	3612	0	8½
TERRERONNE	43	37	2	2	37	4	1	18	3	4	2226	0	0
TWO MOUNTAINS	58	30	6	6	27	6	1	12	6	7	1903	1	0
VAUDREUIL	33	33	1	1	27	6	1	6	7	0	1319	1	0
VERCHERES	14	13	1	1	13	1	1	4	6	10	583	16	8
YAMASKA	12	12	15	15	11	1	1	4	4	6	52921	16	8
Grand Total	968	893	15	60	843	110	21	14	10	8	131949	16	8

EDUCATION OFFICE, Montreal. 14th June, 1851.

J. B. MEILLEUR,
Superintendent of Education.

Toronto:

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FRONT STREET.

Appendix
(Y.)
25th June.

RETURN of COMMUTATIONS of TENURE effected within the CROWN DOMAIN, in the GENESIVE of QUEBEC, under the 10th & 11th Vic. Cap. 111, from 1st May, 1850, to 1st May, 1851.

NAME OF PARTY COMMUTING.	PROPERTY.—WHERE SITUATED.	DATE OF DEED, AND NOTARY PASSING IT.		Arrears of Seigniorial Dues.		Commutation Money Paid.		Commutation Money left a Constitut.	
		Month	Day	£	s.	£	s.	£	s.
The Honorable Thomas Cushing Aylwin	Haldimand Street, Upper Town, Quebec	May	1, 1850					45	3 10
Anna Maria Atkinson	D'Artigny Street, St. Louis Suburbs, Quebec	do	23, do			12	18 10		
Andrew Torrance	St. Peter Street, Lower Town, Quebec	do	29, do			100	3 10		
Jacques Paquet	Belair Street, St. Roch's Suburbs, Quebec	June	7, do			6	8 10		
Margaret Boss	Mountain Street, Lower Town, Quebec	do	11, do			27	18 10		
Benjamin Tremain	St. Louis Road, St. Louis Suburbs, Quebec	do	15, do					75	3 10
Benjamin Tremain	St. Louis Road, St. Louis Suburbs, Quebec	do	do					27	18 10
Peter Langlois, senior	Lorette Road, Banlieu of Quebec	July	10, do					26	8 10
Mary Johnson, and others	Des Prairies Street, St. Roch's Suburbs, Quebec	do	15, do			12	18 10		
James Gibb	La Chevroitière Street, St. Louis Suburbs, Quebec	do	16, do					12	18 10
Antoine Legare	La Chevroitière Street, St. Louis Suburbs, Quebec	do	do					25	3 10
John Fisher	Market Place, Notre Dame street, Lower Town, Quebec	November	16, do			120	3 10		
The Honorable Louis Panet	St. Louis Street, Upper Town, Quebec	do	22, do					75	3 10
The Honorable Louis Panet	Lorette Road, Banlieu of Quebec	do	do					100	1 0½
Joseph Noel	St. Olivier Street, St. John's Suburbs, Quebec	do	do					15	11 4
George Irvine	St. Augustin Street, St. Louis Suburbs, Quebec	January	4, 1851			6	17 2		
The Honorable Jean Chabot	St. Augustin Street, St. Louis Suburbs, Quebec	February	6, do			5	3 10		
Eliza Janet Sewell	St. John Street, St. John's Suburbs, Quebec	March	8, do			14	5 1		
Mary Stiles	Corner of St. Joseph and St. Dominique Streets, St. Roch's Suburbs, Quebec	April	21, do			12	18 10		
James Dean	St. Peter Street, Lower Town, Quebec	do	29, do			38	10 6		

J. H. PRICE,
Commissioner of Crown Lands.

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT,
Montreal, 31st May, 1851.

Appendix
(Y.)
25th June.

Appendix
(Y.)
25th June.

RETURN of COMMUTATIONS of TENURE effected within the CENSIVE of the late Order of the JESUITS, in the DISTRICT of QUEBEC, under the 10th & 11th Vic. Cap. 111, from 1st May, 1850, to 1st May, 1851.

NAME OF PARTY COMMUTING.	PROPERTY.—WHERE SITUATED.	DATE of DEED, AND NOTARY PASSING IT.	Arrears of Seigniorial Dues.		Commutation Money Paid.		Commutation Money left à Constitut.			
			£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.		
Michael Stevenson	One Lot.—Notre Dame des Anges	May 25, 1850			0	4	6	45	16	8
Michael Byrnes	do Sillery Domain	July 26, do			0	14	6	49	6	8
James Gibb and others	do Seigniori of Sillery	do 30, do			171	18	4			
James Bell Forsyth	Two Lots.—Sillery Domain	August 12, do			1	6	10			
Alexander Davison Bell	do do	do do			101	1	9			
Seminary of Quebec	One Lot.—Seigniori of Sillery	January 7, 1851			41	14	0			
Ann Pyke Tremain	do Notre Dame des Anges	February 26, do			4	0	0	75	0	0
Thomas Bedard	do do	March 31, do			17	14	10			

J. H. PRICE,
Commissioner of Crown Lands.

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT,
Montreal. 31st May, 1851.

RETURN of COMMUTATIONS of TENURE effected within the CENSIVE of the late Order of the JESUITS, in the DISTRICT of THREE RIVERS, under the 10th & 11th Vic. Cap. 111, from 1st May, 1850, to 1st May, 1851.

NAME OF PARTY COMMUTING.	PROPERTY.—WHERE SITUATED.	DATE of DEED, AND NOTARY PASSING IT.	Arrears of Seigniorial Dues.		Commutation Money Paid.		Commutation Money left à Constitut.			
			£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.		
Amable Baron Lafrenière	South-east Ste. Marguerite, Parish of St. Maurice, Seigniori Cap de la Magdeleine	October 17, 1850			6	16	8			

J. H. PRICE,
Commissioner of Crown Lands.

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT,
Montreal, 31st May, 1851.

Appendix
(Y.)
25th June.

Appendix
(Y.)
25th June.

RETURN of COMMUTATIONS of TENURE effected within the CENSIVE of the SEIGNIORY of LAUZON, under the 10th & 11th Vic. Cap. 111, from 1st May, 1850, to 1st May, 1851.

NAME OF PARTY COMMUTING.	PROPERTY.—WHERE SITUATED.	DATE of DEED, AND NOTARY PASSING IT.	Arrears of Seigniorial Dues.		Commutation Money paid.		Commutation Money left to Constitut.		
			£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	
Abraham Lacroix	Parish of St. Isidore	May 18, 1850					27	14	9
Charles Valliere	Parish of St. Isidore	September 9, 1851					25	4	0
Marie Magdeleine Plante, et al.	Parish of St. Henri	January 8, 1851					7	13	4
Jean Talbot dit Gervais	Parish of St. Henri	do 18, do					7	5	10
Jean Couture	Parish of St. Henri	March 22, do					16	16	8
Marie Magdeleine Plante, et al.	Parish of St. Henri	do do					21	17	6
François Begin	Parish of St. Joseph de la Pointe Levy	do 24, do					9	4	1
Joseph Flamand	Parish of St. Joseph de la Pointe Levy	do do					13	18	0
Marie Rosalie Blouin	Parish of St. Henri	April 12, do					12	7	10

J. H. PRICE,
Commissioner of Crown Lands.

BROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT,
Montreal, 31st May, 1851.

10 COMMUTATIONS of TENURE have been effected within the CENSIVE of the late Order of the JESUITS, in the DISTRICT of MONTREAL, under the 10th & 11th Vic. Cap. 111, from 1st May, 1850, to 1st May, 1851.

J. H. PRICE,
Commissioner of Crown Lands.

BROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT,
Montreal, 31st May, 1851.

Appendix
(Y.)
25th June.

RETURN

TO AN ADDRESS FROM THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL, dated the 16th instant; praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before the House, "a Copy of any Instrument, or other Document, or Receipt, registered in the Registrar's Office of the County of Haldimand, by any Company of persons for the construction of a Railroad from Fort Erie to Dunnville and Brantford."

By Command.

J. LESLIE,

Secretary.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

Toronto, 25th June, 1851.

(Copy.)

Be it remembered, That on the 21st day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one, we, the undersigned Stockholders, met at the Town of Brantford, in the County of Wentworth, in the Province of Canada, and resolved to form ourselves into a Company, to be called "The Brantford and Buffalo Joint Stock Railroad Company," according to the provisions of a certain Act of the Parliament of this Province, intituled, "An Act to authorise the formation of Joint Stock Companies for the construction of Roads and other works in Upper Canada;" and also, according to the provisions of a certain other Act of the said Parliament, intituled, "An Act to amend and extend the provisions of an Act, passed in the twelfth year of Her Majesty's Reign, intituled, "An Act to authorise the formation of Joint Stock Companies, for the construction of Roads and other works in Upper Canada," for the purpose of

constructing a Railroad from the Niagara River, at or near Fort Erie, in the Township of Bertie, in the said Province, to intersect the "Great Western Railroad," at or near the Town of Brantford, passing through the said Town of Brantford.

And we do hereby declare that the Capital Stock of the said Company shall be One hundred and Fifty thousand pounds, to be divided into thirty thousand shares, at the price or sum of five pounds each; and we, the undersigned Stockholders, do hereby agree to take and accept the number of shares set by us opposite to our respective signatures; and we do hereby agree to pay the calls thereon, according to the provisions of the said in part recited Act, and of the rules, regulations, resolutions and by-laws of the said Company, to be made or passed in that behalf. And we do hereby nominate James Wadsworth, Aaron D. Patchin, Alexander Douglas, Arunah Huntington and Ignatius Cockshutt, to be the first Directors of the said Company.

	NAMES.	No. of Shares.	Amount.		
			£	s.	d.
[L. S.]	The Town Council of the Town of Brantford, Five Thousand Shares, Signed, John Henry Moore, Mayor.....	Five thousand.....	25000	0	0
(Signed,)	A. Huntington	One hundred	500	0	0
	A. Huntington	Fifty	250	0	0
	Ignatius Cockshutt.....	One hundred and fifty	750	0	0
	George T. Wilkes	One hundred	500	0	0
	P. V. Van Brocklin	One hundred	500	0	0
	John Lovejoy	Fifty	250	0	0
	J. A. Wilkes	Seventy-five	375	0	0
	R. R. Strobridge.....	Fifty	250	0	0
	Thomas Botham.....	Twenty-five	125	0	0
	J. Christie	Twenty	100	0	0
		Twenty-five	125	0	0

Appendix
(Z.)

LIST OF SHAREHOLDERS.—(Continued.)

Appendix
(Z.)

25th June.

25th June.

NAMES.	No. of Shares.	Amount.		
		£	s.	d.
(Signed,) M. H. Pruyn	Twenty	100	0	0
W. H. Clark	Fifteen	75	0	0
Allen C. Cleghorn	Twenty	100	0	0
F. T. Wilkes	Fifty	250	0	0
Henry Lemmon	Twenty-five	125	0	0
Garrit Honel, junior	Twenty	100	0	0
John Comerford	Fifteen	75	0	0
Allen Good	Five	25	0	0
William Muirhead	Twenty	100	0	0
Sutherland Griffin	Twelve	60	0	0
John Kerby	Fifty	250	0	0
T. Foster	Ten	50	0	0
Southworth Cole	Ten	50	0	0
Archibald Gilkison	Twenty	100	0	0
A. K. Smith	Twenty-five	125	0	0
J. B. Hayden	Five	25	0	0
J. Hale	Five	25	0	0
James Moore	Five	25	0	0
James Kerby	Twenty	100	0	0
Henry Yardington	Fifty	250	0	0
Peter Jones	Twenty	100	0	0
George Babcock	Forty	200	0	0
H. Johnston	Twenty	100	0	0
H. A. Hardy	Five	25	0	0
A. Kerby	Ten	50	0	0
Alfred Digby	Ten	50	0	0
Thomas Grantham	Fifty	250	0	0
Alexander Dukie	Five	25	0	0
Charles C. Dickson	Ten	50	0	0
Henry Myers	Five	25	0	0
James D. Clement	Twenty	100	0	0
William M'Intyre	Six	30	0	0
Garret Terhune	Five	25	0	0
A. Brownson	Forty	200	0	0
William Thompson	Twenty	100	0	0
John W. Brocklebank	Forty	200	0	0
L. J. Wetherby	Twenty	100	0	0
Hezekiah Davis	Forty	200	0	0
S. Amsden	Ten	50	0	0
Hugh Asher	Ten	50	0	0
Thomas Carlisle	Five	25	0	0
John Oldfield	Forty	200	0	0
John Armour	Ten	50	0	0
William Scholfield	Five	25	0	0
Richard Chambers	Five	25	0	0
T. J. Wiggins	Five	25	0	0
Henry Penny	Twenty	100	0	0
C. W. Cleveland	Ten	50	0	0
Samuel C. Davis	Twenty	100	0	0
— Loosee (so illegible, cannot make it out) A.P.F., Reg.	Ten	50	0	0
Hezekiah Hyatt	Twenty	100	0	0
James Adams	Five	25	0	0
T. Darling	Forty	200	0	0
William Wallace	Ten thousand	50000	0	0
William A. Routh	Five	25	0	0
George Hardison	Five	25	0	0
James Wadsworth	Fifty	250	0	0
A. D. Patchin	Fifty	250	0	0
P. C. Van Brocklin	Six thousand two hundred	31000	0	0
Barton Farr	Twenty	100	0	0
Thomas Boyle & Co.	Forty	200	0	0
J. R. Brown	Twenty	100	0	0
P. C. Van Brocklin	Five hundred and seventy	2850	0	0
[L. S.] The Municipality of the Township of Brantford	Two thousand five hundred	12500	0	0
(Signed,) David Christie, Reeve				
(Signed,) A. B. Bennet	Twenty-five	125	0	0
John H. Moore	Twenty-five	125	0	0
Daniel M. Gilkison	Twenty-five	125	0	0
Lyman Chapin	Twenty-five	125	0	0
James Loughry	Fifteen	75	0	0
James Wilkes	Twenty	100	0	0
John Heaton	Twenty	100	0	0
A. Higginbotham	Eleven	55	0	0
William Lines	Twelve	60	0	0
J. Craig	Five	25	0	0
Edmund Christie	Five	25	0	0
William B. Hurst	Five	25	0	0
Duncan M'Kay	Ten	50	0	0
Job Trip	Twelve	60	0	0
A. Kirkland	Ten	50	0	0
Ebenezer Roy	Ten	50	0	0

Appendix

(Z.)

25th June.

LIST OF SHAREHOLDERS.—(Continued.)

Appendix

(Z.)

25th June.

	NAMES.	No. of Shares.	Amount.		
			£	s.	d.
(Signed,)	F. P. Goold	Ten	50	0	0
	Henry Racey	Five	25	0	0
	James Torrance Mair	Ten	50	0	0
	Robert Sproule.....	Five	25	0	0
	George Varey, junior	Five	25	0	0
	Frederick Simpson	Ten	50	0	0
	John M. Tupper	Five	25	0	0
	Luther Burley	Ten	50	0	0
	William Mathews	Ten	50	0	0
	F. H. Leonard	Five	25	0	0
	A. Reid.....	Ten	50	0	0
	W. Rubridge	Ten	50	0	0
	William Mellish	Ten	50	0	0
	Robert R. Brown.....	Ten	50	0	0
	John Russell.....	Ten	50	0	0
	John W. Downs	Ten	50	0	0
	D. R. Henwood	Ten	50	0	0
	Louis Burwell	Five	25	0	0
	Thomas Swam	Ten	50	0	0
	John McColloer	Twenty	100	0	0
	John Turner.....	Ten	50	0	0
	Clement G. Hanning	Twenty	100	0	0
	Silvester Day	Ten	50	0	0
	David Christie	Ten	50	0	0
	William Miles	Ten	50	0	0
	William Lanney	Five	25	0	0
	G. W. Carlisle	Ten	50	0	0
	Hudson Killogg	Ten	50	0	0
	William Benson	Ten	50	0	0
	Levi Carter	Five	25	0	0
	John Root.....	Ten	50	0	0
	William Dunn	Five	25	0	0
	James McIndoe	Fifty	250	0	0
[L. S.]	The Municipality of the Township of Bertie, two thousand shares.....	Two thousand	10000	0	0
	(Signed,) Alexander Douglass, Town Reeve				
(Signed,)	John C. Clark	Five	25	0	0
[L. S.]	The Municipality of the Township of Canboro', four hundred shares	Four hundred.....	2000	0	0
	(Signed,) A. Bradshaw, Township Reeve.....				
(Signed,)	Samuel Birdsall	Twenty-five	125	0	0
[L. S.]	The Municipality of the United Townships of Molton and Sherbrooke, one thousand shares	One thousand.....	5000	0	0
	(Signed,) J. Wetherby, Township Reeve.....				
(Signed,)	Thomas Muir	Two	10	0	0

BRANTFORD, 3rd June, 1851.

£9000.

Received the sum of nine thousand pounds (two thousand eight hundred and fifty pounds of said amount being Town and Township Debentures), being six per cent. on Capital Stock of the Brantford and Buffalo Joint Stock Railroad Company.

(Signed,) J. CHRISTIE,
Treasurer.

I hereby certify that the above is a true Copy of Instruments entered and registered in the Register of the County of Haldimand, on the 4th day of June, A.D. 1851, at ten o'clock, A.M., in Liber B, folios 160, 161, 162, 163 and 164.

AGNEW P. FARRELL,
Registrar.

REGISTER OFFICE,
Cayuga, 23rd June, 1851.

R E T U R N

TO AN ADDRESS FROM THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL, dated the 3rd instant; praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before the House, "a Return shewing the Names of the Arbitrators appointed under the 13th & 14th " Vic. cap. 13, for appraising the Damages sustained by parties in, or in consequence of, the " construction of the Public Works; the Number of claims for Damages; the Names of " the claimants; and the respective amounts claimed and allowed, and then paid; and also, " those (if any) unpaid up to the present time; also, the amount paid to the Arbitrators " respectively, and for expenses attendant upon their duties and investigation, and the time " occupied therein."

By Command.

J. LESLIE,

Secretary.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

Toronto, 26th June, 1851.

STATEMENT A.—Shewing the AMOUNT of CLAIMS against the PUBLIC WORKS of CANADA; also, the Amounts Awarded by the Provincial Arbitrators, since the passing of the Act 13 & 14 Vic. Cap. 13; and the Amounts which have been Paid, and remaining Unpaid.

NAMES.	Claims.			Awards.			Paid.			Unpaid.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Archibald McDonald	135	0	0	43	2	6	43	2	6			
Robert Robertson.....	75	0	0	25	0	0	25	0	0			
C. J. Baldwin	338	0	0	160	0	0	160	0	0			
Mrs. Bridget Houlighan.....	100	0	0	22	10	0	22	10	0			
Alexander Lane.....Not specified.				11	5	0	11	5	0			
Michael Lehaine	40	0	0	22	10	0	22	10	0			
James Wallis.....	2416	13	4	600	0	0	600	0	0			
Frs. B. Spelsberg.....	400	0	0	166	0	0	166	0	0			
Roger Bates	800	0	0	360	0	0	360	0	0			
John Stewart				12	10	0	12	10	0			
Adam Sturk	48	0	0	17	15	0	17	15	0			
Mrs. Almira Foley	40	0	0	34	0	0	34	0	0			
Honorable James Crooks	1961	3	0	600	0	0	600	0	0			
Richard Birdsall	69	0	0	47	5	0	47	5	0			
Widow Daniels.....	46	10	0	15	10	0	15	10	0			
Elizabeth Murphy.....Not specified.				10	0	0	10	0	0			
William J. Fitzgerald	198	0	0	160	0	0	160	0	0			
Mrs. Sarah Hamilton				13	2	6	13	2	6			
Thomas Groves				14	5	0	14	5	0			
Michael McAuliffe				15	0	0	15	0	0			
Jeremiah McCarty				11	17	6	11	17	6			
Clark Spalding.....	375	0	0	40	0	0	40	0	0			
Christopher Knowlton.....	50	0	0	20	0	0	20	0	0			
Thomas Anderson	40	0	0	15	0	0	15	0	0			
John Gilchrist	2152	13	2	350	0	0	350	0	0			
William Cottingham	660	0	0	550	0	0	550	0	0			
Patrick Dawson				18	2	6	18	2	6			
James Douglas.....	83	10	0	18	0	0	18	0	0			
Ira Vanvalkenburg				30	0	0	30	0	0			
Thomas May	250	0	0	36	5	0	36	5	0			
<i>Carried over</i>	£ 10278	9	6	3434	0	0	3434	0	0			

Appendix
(A.A.)

STATEMENT A.—(Continued.)

Appendix
(A.A.)

26th Janr.

26th June.

NAMES.	Claims.			Awards.			Paid.			Unpaid.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
<i>Brought over</i>	10278	9	6	3434	0	0	3434	0	0			
John Arksey.....	175	0	0	25	0	0	25	0	0			
John Cury.....	300	0	0	40	0	0	40	0	0			
Charles Boyer.....	369	4	0	101	0	0	101	0	0			
Robert Bell Miller.....	227	10	0	97	10	0	97	10	0			
Mrs. Matthews.....	4794	3	6	1583	3	3	1583	3	3			
James Ferguson.....				266	15	7	266	15	7			
Peter Perry.....	290	16	3	49	2	0	49	2	0			
Charles B. Hewitt.....				440	0	0	440	0	0			
McKerracher & McKinnon.....	1000	0	0	458	13	0	458	13	0			
Garnar Ellwood.....	1855	8	6	558	4	6	558	4	6			
Daniel Sullivan.....	288	0	0	170	0	0	170	0	0			
Hunter & Dane.....	269	12	0	37	12	0	37	12	0			
James Taylor.....	413	4	6	30	0	0	30	0	0			
James Russell.....	12515	0	0	5011	10	0	2000	0	0	3011	10	0
Widow Dorothy Durrell.....	150	0	0	31	16	3	31	16	3			
Edmund Longley.....	50	0	0	50	0	0	50	0	0			
Michael Bray.....	62	10	0	13	15	3	13	15	3			
John Bellows.....	43	10	0	29	1	3	29	1	3			
Joshua Rowell.....	300	0	0	230	0	0	230	0	0			
Reverend R. A. Flanders.....	75	0	0	47	1	0	47	1	0			
Ralph Merry.....	50	0	0	31	14	4	31	14	4			
Horlow Miner.....	75	0	0	55	0	0	55	0	0			
Honorable Z. Burnham.....	622	10	0	20	0	0				20	0	0
William French.....	50	0	0	10	0	0				10	0	0
Patrick Gallachan..... Not specified.				5	0	0				5	0	0
Edward Sullivan..... do do				7	10	0				7	10	0
Mrs. Catherine Flood..... do do				17	10	0				17	10	0
Richard Kanna.....	21	5	0	15	0	0				15	0	0
James & Richard Kanna.....	13	0	0	10	0	0				10	0	0
Charles Wilkins.....	222	10	0	10	4	9				10	4	9
— Barwick.....	150	0	0	15	0	0				15	0	0
John Geary.....	2744	15	6	700	0	0				700	0	0
Hewitt & Schram.....	2194	2	3½	375	0	0				375	0	0
James Morrison.....	2877	17	6	487	10	0				487	10	0
Timothy Harvey.....	50	0	0	5	0	0				5	0	0
Cornelius Harrington.....	25	0	0	No thing.								
Henry Ruttan..... Not specified.				do								
Mrs. Ann Bilton..... do do				do								
Forsyth, Richardson & Co.....	1100	0	0	do								
Cheeseman Moe.....	120	0	0	do								
Robert Ross..... Not specified.				do								
Charles Thompson..... do do				do								
Orange Clark.....	184	0	0	do								
E. W. Thompson.....	13575	14	4	do								
Roswell & Willard A. Sargeant.....	375	0	0	do								
William Brown.....	37	10	0	do								
Samuel N. Mock.....	70	0	0	29	13	9	29	13	9			
	£ 58015	12	10½	14498	6	11	9809	2	2	4689	4	9
PAID TO ARBITRATORS, &c.												
William Hutton.....200 days at 20s.	200	0	0									
Travelling Expenses.....200 do 10s.	100	0	0									
				300	0	0						
William Woodruff.....172 do 20s.	172	0	0									
Travelling Expenses.....172 do 10s.	86	0	0									
				258	0	0						
Charles W. Lount.....130 do 20s.	130	0	0									
Travelling Expenses.....130 do 10s.	65	0	0									
				195	0	0						
Francis Hall, Clerk.....246 do 15s.	184	10	0									
Stationery, Postage, &c.....	3	6	6									
				187	16	6						
Paul T. Masson.....39 days at 20s.	39	0	0									
Travelling Expenses.....54 do 10s.	27	0	0									
				66	0	0						
James Somerville.....45 do 20s.	45	0	0									
Travelling Expenses.....50 do 10s.	25	0	0									
				70	0	0						
Edward Quin.....45 do 20s.	45	0	0									
Travelling Expenses.....50 do 10s.	25	0	0									
				70	0	0						
A. G. Lajoie, Clerk.....79 do 15s.	59	5	0									
Travelling Expenses, &c.....	17	18	6									
				77	3	6	£1224	0	0			

NOTE.—There is an account of the Upper Canada Arbitrators for Travelling Expenses, Contingencies, &c., amounting to £58 ls. 4d., remaining unsettled.

Appendix
(A.A.)
26th June.

Appendix
(A.A.)
26th June.

STATEMENT of CLAIMS for DAMAGES before ARBITRATORS, but not yet Awarded upon.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
— Murry				George Cowan.....			
Charles Watts				Charles Hale	22	10	0
Abraham Cook.....				W. H. Davidson			
M. Hanlin.....				Thomas Fee.....	30	0	0
Patrick Mee.....				B. Reynolds			
Nathaniel Hill.....	25	5	0	Arthur McQuade.....	30	5	0
Cameron Reid				King's College, U. Canada.....			
William Cook & Co.	11011	0	0	Lawrence Driscoll			
Brown & McDonald	4259	17	6	A. W. Denmark	25	0	0
James Henderson.....				John Davis			
Sifton & Owen.....	198	16	6	W. W. Meyers.....	25	0	0
Collin & Rowe				Patrick McHugh.....	43	10	0
James Jones.....	24	0	0	W. Pharrill			
Samuel Taylor.....	330	0	0	M. Collins			
Sir James Stuart				C. Armstrong			
Asa Dunbar.....	150	0	0	A. D. Chisholm			
V. McCarroll				S. McKenzie			

STATEMENT B.—Of CLAIMS not yet laid before the PROVINCIAL ARBITRATORS, made by Sundry Parties for DAMAGES said to have been sustained by them in consequence of the construction of the PUBLIC WORKS of CANADA.

No.	NAMES or CLAIMANTS.	Amount Claimed.			No.	NAMES or CLAIMANTS.	Amount Claimed.		
		£	s.	d.			£	s.	d.
1	Hyacinthe Montpetit	6	0	0					
2	Louis Lessier	19	0	0	49	Xavier Lameyse	807	0	0
3	Joseph Lefebvre.....	20	0	0	50	Louis Paquet	8	10	0
4	Paschal St. Denis	8	0	0	51	François D'Aoust	37	10	0
5	Pierre Houle	5	0	0	52	François Sauvé	4	0	0
6	Pierre Gagné	6	0	0	53	François Sauvé	17	0	0
7	Pierre Leduc	4	10	0	54	Jean Baptiste Carbonneau	8	0	0
8	Louis Coté	29	1	3	55	Joseph Hogue.....	21	0	0
9	François Leduc	5	0	0	56	Françoise D'Aoust.....	13	15	0
10	Joseph Lalonde, fils	36	10	0	57	Augustin Poirier	20	0	0
11	Pierre Cleroux	8	10	0	58	Medard Bariteau	65	0	0
12	Jean Baptiste Sauvé	22	10	0	59	Basile Leduc	15	10	0
13	Joseph Lalonde	21	15	0	60	Paul Ravary	11	10	0
14	Françoise Sauvé, fils	4	5	0	61	Jean Baptiste Levesque.....	90	15	0
15	Damase Daoust	15	3	9	62	Dosité Tellier	21	1	3
16	Moyse Sauvé	21	5	0	63	Françoise Heneau	25	0	0
17	Pierre Leduc	8	15	0	64	Antoine Léger dit Parisien	11	0	0
18	Martin Lévesque	12	0	0	65	Antoine Poirier	23	15	0
19	Joseph Lefebvre.....	36	0	0	66	Augustin Lefebvre.....	19	0	0
20	Jean Baptiste Léger	10	0	0	67	Narcisse Laberge	4	0	0
21	Marcill L'Hortie	9	5	0	68	Françoise Houle.....	2	0	0
22	Jérémie L'Hortie	12	10	0	69	Jacques Léger.....	4	0	0
23	John Sayer	32	0	0	70	Laurent Belanger	8	0	0
24	Félix Cardinal	28	0	0	71	Louis Montpetit	24	0	0
25	Joseph Balard	19	10	0	72	Françoise Mercille.....	28	10	0
26	Louis Roy	18	0	0	73	Jean Baptiste Heneau	57	0	0
27	Cyrill Lefebvre	44	0	0	74	Leon Chartraud	26	17	6
28	Olivier Sauvage	13	0	0	75	Pierre Petit	17	0	0
29	Pierre Lemieux	23	10	0	76	Joseph Leduc	23	10	0
30	Ephraim Cardinal	28	0	0	77	Louis Leduc, fils.....	21	15	0
31	Joseph Courinard	16	0	0	78	Hyacinthe Vicau.....	4	0	0
32	Joseph Boyer, fils	7	0	0	79	Seraphin Clement	8	15	0
33	Jean Baptiste Houle	5	0	0	80	John Russell	12	0	0
34	Jean Baptiste Hogue.....	16	0	0	81	Haminegild Fortier	3	0	0
35	Gédéon Vreau	25	0	0	82	Clement Houle	7	10	0
36	Maxime Laurin	10	15	0	83	Hubert Marlo.....	12	0	0
37	Françoise Courville	29	7	6	84	Jean Baptiste Pigeon.....	6	0	0
38	Joseph St. Pierre	9	0	0	85	Ambroise Roy	4	0	0
39	Xavier Courville.....	8	0	0	86	Basile Roy	4	0	0
40	Joseph Boyer	9	2	6	87	John McEnvenn.....	50	0	0
41	Félix Boucher.....	10	0	0	88	Pierre Lebœuf.....	9	0	0
42	Louis Leduc, père	58	5	0	89	Joseph Leroux	108	15	0
43	Benjamin Viau	14	0	0	90	Charles D'Aout	170	0	0
44	Cyprien Leduc	12	0	0	91	Antoine Devin.....	101	15	0
45	Michel Lalonde	16	0	0	92	Edouard Mailloux	19	14	0
46	Narcisse Chatel	10	0	0	93	Noel Boyer	62	10	0
47	François Poirrier	11	0	0	94	Jean Baptiste Monpetit.....	40	10	0
48	Jean Baptiste Raymond	13	10	0	95	Louis Schall	11	12	6
	Carried up	£ 807	0	0		Carried over.....	£ 1978	10	3

Appendix
(A.A.)
20th June

STATEMENT B. — (Continued.)

Appendix
(A.A.)
26th June

No.	NAMES OF CLAIMANTS.	Amount Claimed.			No.	NAMES OF CLAIMANTS.	Amount Claimed.		
		£	s.	d.			£	s.	d.
	<i>Brought over</i>	1978	10	S		<i>Brought up</i>	4975	11	0
96	Joseph D'Aout	25	5	0	175	Cyprien Gaultrier	50	0	0
97	Joseph Albert Mercier	30	0	0	176	H. H. Whitney	150	0	0
98	Ignace Tessier	23	9	9	177	H. H. Whitney, 1 quai	30	0	0
99	Angélique Tessier	30	15	0	178	Robert Dixon	150	0	0
100	François Grenier	22	0	0	179	Joseph Marlo	75	0	0
101	Louis Miron	35	15	0	180	Vincent Dubois	10	0	0
102	Gatien Martin	31	15	0	181	Benjamin Boyer	17	10	0
103	Xavier Ethier	51	17	6	182	Augustin Prieur	17	10	0
104	Joseph Daigneau	33	8	4	183	Louis Deschamps	37	10	0
105	Pierre Gendron	31	7	6	184	Joseph Beriau	37	10	0
106	Pierre Lefort	27	5	0	185	Joseph Asselin	150	0	0
107	Vve. Josephite Lebœuf	24	2	6	186	Hyacinthe Asselin	150	0	0
108	François D'Aout	4	7	6	187	Dénié Verronneau	150	0	0
109	François Poirrier	38	0	0	188	Seraphin Sauvé	150	0	0
110	Pierre Poirrier	43	15	0	189	Guillaume Mitchell	30	0	0
111	Basile Mathieu	13	6	4	190	Pierre Ch. ux	40	0	0
112	Félix Grenier, fils	3	10	0	191	Les Héritiers Amable Martin	30	0	0
113	François Perron	27	0	0	192	Joseph Lalonde	15	0	0
114	Hyacinthe Lefebvre	27	5	0	193	Guillaume Lalonde	65	0	0
115	Jean Baptiste Hogue, fils	27	10	0	194	Vve. Frs. Régis Prieur	150	0	0
116	Etienne Haineault	90	0	0	195	Françoise Prieur, fils	150	0	0
117	François Quenouille	4	7	0	196	Cyprien Gauthier	25	0	0
118	François Dorris	14	10	0	197	Jean Baptiste Lalonde	25	0	0
119	Gérémy Girouards	6	5	0	198	Joseph Prieur	25	0	0
120	Antoine Montpetit	4	2	6	199	Vve. Frs. Régis Prieur	52	10	0
121	Thomas Leduc	14	11	0	200	Charles Châlles	22	10	0
122	Jean Baptiste D'Aoust	11	5	0	201	Joseph Deschamps	25	0	0
123	Henry Leduc	7	10	0	202	Joachim Lalonde	50	0	0
124	Jean Baptiste Conjuncault	29	0	0	203	Hyacinthe Lalonde	52	0	0
125	Antoine Poirrier	16	3	0	204	Jean Baptiste Sauvé	28	0	0
126	Joseph Boyer	50	0	0	205	Françoise Montpetit	75	0	0
127	Bernard Peauvais	56	0	0	206	Olivier Bray	75	0	0
128	James Night	25	0	0	207	Edouard Sullivan	150	0	0
129	Syl. Darpenigny	50	0	0	208	Michel Fournier	155	0	0
130	J. B. Chatigny	52	16	8	209	Jean Baptiste Mackie	75	0	0
131	Joseph Lefevre	18	10	0	210	Joseph Lalonde, jamiva	75	0	0
132	Joseph Leroux	5	0	0	211	Olivier Bray	25	0	0
133	Catherine Galarneau	21	9	0	212	Joseph W. Parent	50	0	0
134	Vve. Margueritte Picard	31	0	0	213	Joseph Lalonde, jamiva	21	6	8
135	Louis Prevost	62	0	0	214	Frs. X. Beauchêne	8	6	8
136	Nicolas Gagner	18	0	0	215	Joseph Lalonde, 1 quai	15	0	0
137	Pierre Leduc, fils	42	0	0	216	William Duckett	50	0	0
138	Jacques D'Aoust	22	13	4	217	William Duckett, 1 quai	55	0	0
139	Isidore Brousseau	29	2	6	218	Jean Baptiste Hélie	84	0	0
140	Luc Bouge	21	5	0	219	Jean Baptiste Cédilot	40	0	0
141	Antoine Leduc	47	0	0	220	André Hélie	44	0	0
142	Joseph Boyer dit Peltier	13	10	0	221	Vve. Etienne Leblanc	76	17	6
143	Laurent Dagenais	87	10	0	222	William Duckette, père	78	15	0
144	Antoine Houle	27	10	6	223	Joseph Verronneau	317	10	0
145	Pierre Soutinier	60	10	0	224	Israël Lalonde	103	15	0
146	Michel Lebœuf	13	10	0	225	Jean Baptiste Lalonde	274	10	0
147	Antoine Leduc, fils	45	15	0	226	Pierre Dénié dit Picard	280	0	0
148	Joseph Bergevin	40	0	0	227	Joseph Asselin	175	0	0
149	Louis Bergevin	55	0	0	228	Joseph Miville	100	0	0
150	Joseph Lalonde	43	2	6	229	Jean Baptiste Bériau	75	0	0
151	Louis Decoigne	22	10	0	230	Augustin Montpetit	75	0	0
152	Louis Leduc	15	0	0	231	Honorable G. R. S. de Beaujeu	75	0	0
153	Martin Fortier	125	0	0	232	Hyacinthe Asselin, &c.	150	0	0
154	Antoine Daigneau	19	17	4	233	Hyacinthe Montpetit	100	0	0
155	Alexandre Perry	20	0	0	234	Olivier Bray	100	0	0
156	Joseph Giroux	100	0	0	235	Honorable G. R. S. de Beaujeu	100	0	0
157	Reverend Jacob J. S. Mountain	50	0	0	236	Honorable G. R. S. de Beaujeu	100	0	0
158	Abraham H. McIntyre	50	0	0	237	Honorable G. R. S. de Beaujeu	100	0	0
159	Veuve Gillis	7	10	0	238	Honorable G. R. S. de Beaujeu	100	0	0
160	Joseph Asselin	80	0	0	239	Paul Cédilot	150	0	0
161	Joseph Asselin, 1 quai	100	0	0	240	Basile Poirier	75	0	0
162	John Birmingham	25	0	0	241	Pierre Leblanc	75	0	0
163	Joseph W. Parent	150	0	0	242	Honorable G. R. S. de Beaujeu	112	10	0
164	Smith & Wilkins	150	0	0	243	Honorable G. R. S. de Beaujeu	112	10	0
165	Orton Tease	30	0	0	244	John Birmingham	112	10	0
166	John Birmingham	30	0	0	245	Honorable G. R. S. de Beaujeu	112	10	0
167	Smith & Wilkins	50	0	0	246	Jean Baptiste McNie	100	0	0
168	Smith & Wilkins, 1 quai	25	0	0	247	Vve. Françoise Bissonette	106	0	0
169	Jean Baptiste Prieur, père	50	0	0	248	Honorable G. R. S. de Beaujeu	75	0	0
170	Amable Lalonde	50	0	0	249	Honorable G. R. S. de Beaujeu	75	0	0
171	Honorable G. R. S. de Beaujeu	15	0	0	250	Albert Fournier	75	0	0
172	Alexandre Perry	35	0	0	251	Louis Lafortune	75	0	0
173	Alexandre Perry, 1 quai	115	0	0	252	Frs. Xavier Jammes	50	0	0
174	Jean Baptiste Asselin	45	0	0	253	Pierre Emilien Warier	225	0	0
	<i>Carried up</i>	£ 4975	11	0		<i>Carried forward</i>	£ 11865	11	10

Appendix
(A.A.)
26th June

STATEMENT B.—(Continued.)

Appendix
(A.A.)
26th June.

No.	NAMES OF CLAIMANTS.	Amount Claimed.			No.	NAMES OF CLAIMANTS.	Amount Claimed.		
		£	s.	d.			£	s.	d.
	<i>Brought forward</i>	11865	11	10		<i>Brought up</i>	20729	12	1½
254	Thomas Ledweege	332	0	0	332	Joseph Grenier	40	0	0
255	Jean Baptiste Leblanc	100	0	0	333	Jean Baptiste Queneville	30	0	0
256	Amable Leblanc	100	0	0	334	Jean Baptiste Launière dit Lajenness	25	12	6
257	Joseph Deschamps, fils	100	0	0	335	John Leslie	36	0	0
258	Frs. Xavier St. Amand	100	0	0	336	Patrick Currin	63	0	0
259	Giles Biron	100	0	0	337	Honorable G. R. S. de Beaujeu	3617	6	11
260	Charles McPherson	350	0	0	338	L. G. Brown, for Seigneur	16237	7	6
261	William McKie	25	0	0	339	Brewster & Co.	500	0	0
262	Dunkan McKie	150	0	0	340	J. G. Cowly	25	0	0
263	William McKie	200	0	0	341	John Findly	47	16	0
264	William Briss	25	0	0	342	C. H. Findly	2387	10	0
265	Charles McPherson	300	0	0	343	Turner & Murry	500	0	0
266	Walter Campbell	200	0	0	344	John Steele	53	0	0
267	William Sherwell	35	0	0	345	Thomas Bunting	30	0	0
268	John Curry, fils	200	0	0	346	John Thompson	13	10	0
269	Joachim Darpentigny	22	19	0	347	John Wilde	37	10	0
270	Giseppe Darpentigny	29	0	6	348	A. R. Boomer	46	12	0
271	Jean Baptiste Darpentigny	17	10	0	349	G. Wand	100	0	0
272	Paschal Mercier	8	10	0	350	Abraham Neff	40	0	0
273	Hylairo Lefebvre	6	10	0	351	Alva Dittrich	250	0	0
274	Michel Boyer	9	8	0	352	Jacob Dittrich	300	0	0
275	Françoise Plante	8	5	0	353	Edouard Lee	110	10	0
276	Ambroise Plante	9	7	0	354	Hiram Marlatt, &c.	500	0	0
277	Hyacinthe Lefebvre	38	3	0	355	Garven & Laurie	1785	0	11
278	Augustin Poirrier	12	5	0	356	Peter Carman	7	10	0
279	Joseph D'Aoust	3	0	0	357	Joseph Baldwin, junior	24	10	0
280	Louis Bergevin	15	0	0	358	Beldin Adams	147	14	0
281	Antoine Latulippe	90	0	0	359	Jacob Browse			
282	Isidore Courville	330	0	0	360	Jacob Merkly	15	0	0
283	Godfrois Gauthier	50	0	0	361	John Molson	856	5	0
284	Peter Chaunon	102	0	0	362	Peter Anderton	304	5	0
285	Thomas McDonald	1125	0	0	363	William Stuart	160	0	0
286	Antoine Médé Filion	165	0	0	364	William Serviss	178	15	0
287	Antoine Heneault	90	0	0	365	J. W. Stoneburner	172	10	0
288	Charles Leroux	268	0	0	366	Mary Anderson	25	0	0
289	Honorable G. R. S. de Beaujeu	301	5	0	367	A. Shearer	132	0	0
290	Alexander Clark	863	6	0	368	Hector Russell & Co.	225	0	0
291	John Madrault	105	0	0	369	George Robertson	200	0	0
292	Louis Gauthier	79	10	0	370	Charles Rattray	850	0	0
293	Joseph W. Parent	120	0	0	371	I. Van Camps	100	0	0
294	Joseph Dupuis	200	0	0	372	John Tait	231	0	0
295	Henry Caza	60	0	0	373	Edmond Ryan	170	11	6
296	S. H. Masson	362	6	10½	374	Widow Pescod	42	18	0
297	Antoine Duncan	18	15	0	375	Hannah Wagner	255	0	0
298	Ignace Plomondon	25	0	0	376	Michel Mattice	19	6	0
299	Allen Mason	50	0	0	376½	Perkins & Thompson	738	0	0
300	George Classon	21	5	0	377	Swell Cutler	1138	0	10½
301	Philippe Prieur	2	10	0	380	John Roy	280	0	0
302	Vve. Antoine Quesnel	45	0	0	381	William Polley	200	0	0
303	Josiah Classon	25	0	0	382	Chamberlain, Worvall & Co.	2500	0	0
304	Antoine Dupuis, père	17	10	0	383	Cotton & Rowe	2237	0	0
305	Richard Higgins	60	0	0	384	Job Tripp	196	11	10½
306	Samuel Rankin	135	0	0	385	Brooks, Longley & Parker	421	2	10
307	Leandre Duhaime	50	0	0	386	B. G. French	562	10	0
308	Michel Beauchéne	80	0	0	387	T. Shaver, for S. Kin	30	0	0
309	François Charlebois	13	10	0	388	John Wright	20	5	0
310	James Higgins	50	0	0	389	John Finlay	47	16	0
311	Lawrence Sullivan	50	0	0	390	Isaac Smith	337	4	1½
312	Françoise Dagenais	81	10	0	391	Orange Clark	600	0	0
313	Pierre Beauchéne	40	5	0	392	Grierson & McIntosh	500	0	0
314	Joseph E. Watier	175	0	0	393	David Doly	17	0	0
315	Pierre Charlebois	60	0	0	395	Benjamin Lockwood	45	0	0
316	Etienne Leculier	100	0	0	396	William McLoughlin			
317	George H. Deunenil	25	0	0	397	F. Larivière, Beauharnois			
318	Thomas Lahay	35	0	0	398	J. B. Leduc, do			
319	François Martin	125	0	0	399	E. Bergevin, do			
320	Antoine Bonneville	30	0	0	400	G. Lacoste, do			
321	Paul Amelotte	40	0	0	401	J. Bougi & I. Dagenais, do			
322	Pierre Dupins	88	10	0	402	J. B. Ladugin, do			
323	Jean Baptiste Aubin	25	0	0	403	Pierre Benois, do			
324	Augustin Leger	50	0	0	404	Olivier Benoit, do			
325	Jean Baptiste Séguin	60	0	0	405	François Leduc, do			
326	Benjamin Séguin	20	0	0	406	Maurice Sauvé, do			
327	James Jobin	50	0	0	407	Jean Baptiste Filiatreault, do			
328	Antoine Caza	200	0	0	408	Régis Boissonneault, do			
329	Aléxis Chrétien	30	0	0	409	Joachim Darpentigny, do			
330	Louis Chrétien	95	0	0	410	Gesipe Darpentigny, do			
331	Donald McKillopp	75	0	0	411	J. B. Darpentigny, do			
	<i>Carried up</i>	£ 20729	12	1½		<i>Carried over</i>	£ 61493	3	2

The amounts claimed not mentioned.

Appendix
(A.A.)

STATEMENT B.—(Continued.)

Appendix
(A.A.)

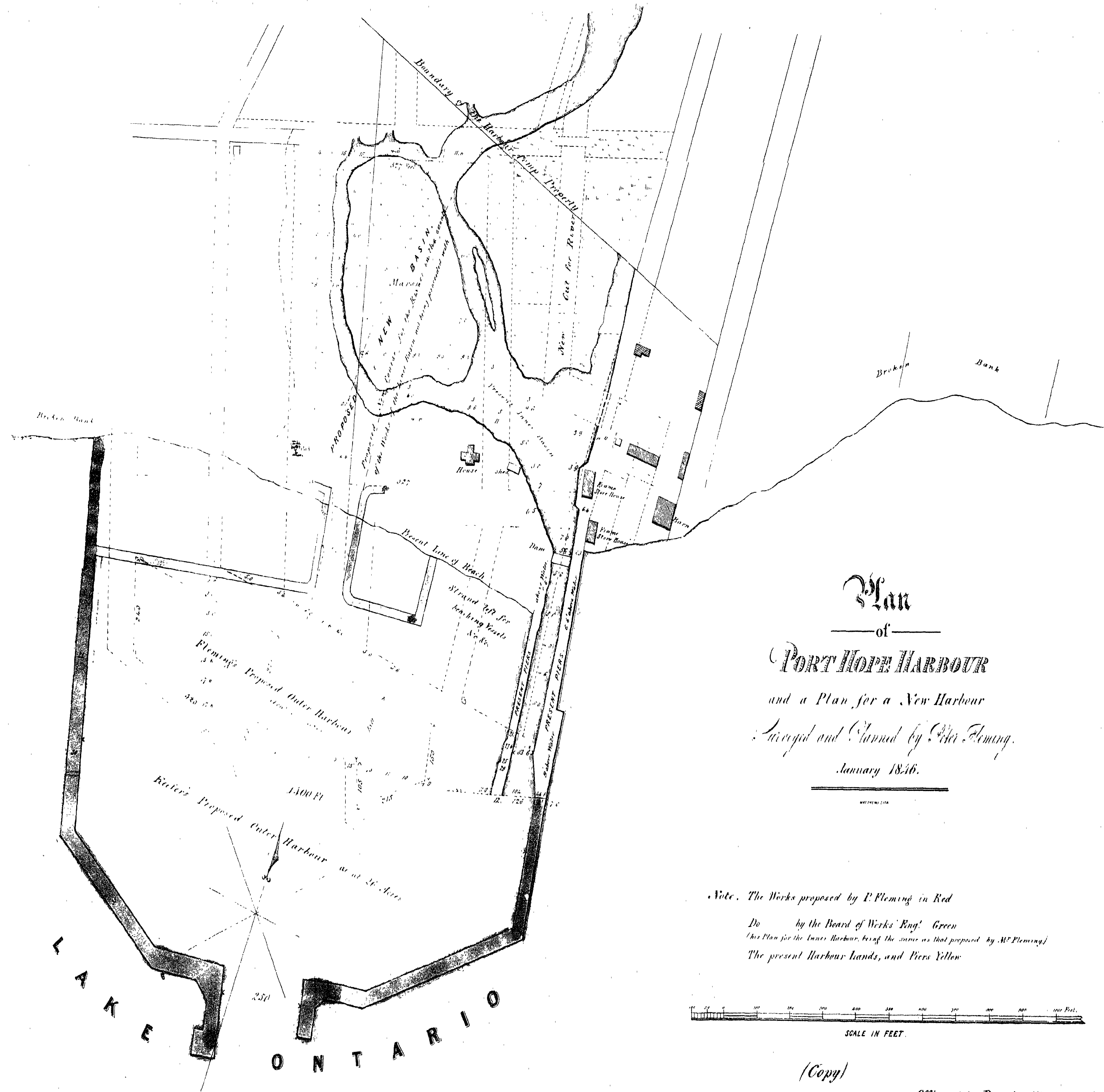
26th June.

26th June.

No.	NAMES OF CLAIMANTS.	Amount Claimed.			No.	NAMES OF CLAIMANTS.	Amount Claimed.			
		£	s.	d.			£	s.	d.	
	<i>Brought over...</i>	61493	3	2		<i>Brought up ...</i>	61493	3	2	
412	Paschal Mercier, Beauharnois	}	*		417	Ambroise Plante, Beauharnois	}			
413	Hylaïre Lefebvre, do				418	Hyacinthe Lefebvre, do				
414	Michel Boyer, do				419	Hyacinthe Payment, do				
415	Françoise Sauvé, do				420	Augustin Poirier, do				
416	Françoise Plante, do									
	<i>Carried up.....</i>	£	61493	3	2		£	61493	3	2

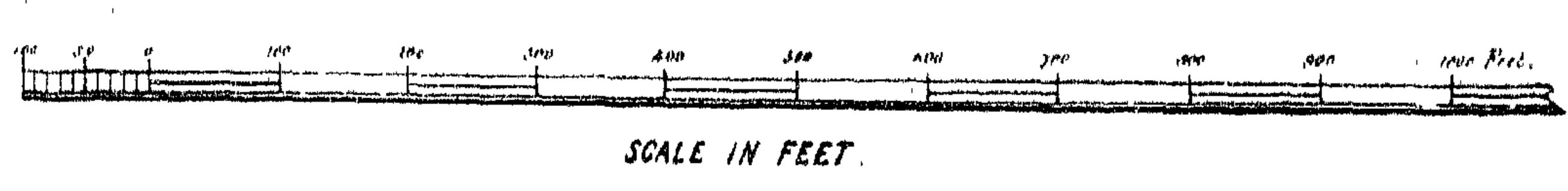
* The amounts claimed not mentioned





Plan
 of
 PORT HOPE HARBOUR
 and a Plan for a New Harbour
 Surveyed and Planned by Peter Fleming.
 January 1846.

Note. The Works proposed by P. Fleming in Red
 Do by the Board of Works' Eng. Green
 (his Plan for the Outer Harbour, being the same as that proposed by Mr Fleming)
 The present Harbour lands, and Piers Yellow



(Copy)

Office of the Board of Works.

R E T U R N

TO AN ADDRESS from the Legislative Assembly to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 12th May, 1849, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before the House "copies of any Memorial to the Government of this Province from the inhabitants of Port Hope, on the subject of a survey of the Harbour at that place, the reply thereto, the instructions given to Peter Fleming, Civil Engineer, for such survey, together with his survey, reports, plans, and estimates for each Harbour; the instructions given to Samuel Keefer, Esquire, Civil Engineer, and his Report upon that of Mr. Fleming, and any further Report thereon by any officer of the Board of Works; also all and every Memorial or Petition from the inhabitants of Port Hope, or of Upper Canada, to the Provincial Government to assume said Harbour as a Public Work, the number of signatures, and the reply thereto; also of any correspondence between the Provincial Government, or any Department thereof, with the Imperial Government, or any Department of the same, on the subject of that Harbour, or of the proposed erection of any works for the public defence at that place, and of all and every instructions given for the survey of any location thereat by any Departments of the Imperial Government for such purpose, as well as the plans, surveys, estimates, and reports thereon, together with a statement of the loan by the Provincial Government to the Harbour Company, there shewing the original amount loaned, the different payments made, and the balance with interest still due thereon, and a copy of the bond or other security given for the payment thereof."

By Command,

J. LESLIE,
Secretary.Provincial Secretary's Office,
Toronto, 26th June, 1851.

(Copy.)

PORT HOPE, April 10th, 1845.

SIR,—I beg leave to transmit you herewith a letter from the Merchants of Port Hope, to His Excellency the Governor General in Council, in relation to the Harbour at this place. The importance of the subject in a maritime and commercial view, is self-evident; and I trust it will receive, at the hands of the Executive Government, that consideration which it is justly entitled to. May I request you to submit the same to the Council?

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed.)

J. J. WILLIAMS,
M. P. P.Hon. D. Daly,
Provincial Secretary,
Montreal.

To His Excellency the Right Honourable Charles Theophilus Baron Metcalfe, Governor General of British North America, &c., &c., &c., in Council. The Petition of the undersigned Merchants, Traders, and others, inhabitants of the town of Port Hope,

HUMBLY SHeweth,—

That it is a fact admitted by those who navigate Lake Ontario, and have recourse to the various Ports thereon, that Port Hope yields to none in natural advantages, but that it is hopeless to expect their development through the exertions of private enterprise; and this statement is borne out by the utter failure of the Port Hope Harbour Company, up to the present time, in complying with the provisions of their Charter, as will be seen on reference thereto;

the Port being inaccessible in moderately bad weather, owing to the improper construction of the Piers, and being moreover incapable of affording protection to many vessels, after an entrance has been attained. That a large sum of money has been expended by the said Company in their endeavours to meet the exigencies of the case, but your Petitioners have no doubt of its misapplication in many respects, owing, as your Petitioners conceive, less to the fault of the Company or its Agents, than to the want of skill, no competent persons having ever been employed in the design of the said works.

Under these circumstances, your Petitioners cannot but feel that their interests in particular, as well as the interests of the Shipowners and the community at large, are suffering much from the inadequacy of this Harbour to the general purposes for which it was intended to serve, namely, as a place capable of receiving and sheltering all or any description of craft navigating Lake Ontario. That inasmuch as the Port Hope Harbour Company have been unable to construct a safe and commodious Harbour in accordance with the provisions of their Charter, and inasmuch as the want of such a Harbour between Kingston and Toronto is every day more and more felt by the shipping interest, and as the proper application of the advantages which nature has already afforded for the construction of such a work, would be of the utmost importance to a large section of country for which Port Hope is the natural outlet, being the point of terminus of the newly-constructed Portage Road to Rice Lake; your Petitioners therefore pray that your Excellency in Council will be pleased to recommend to the Legislature such a course as will place the Province in possession of this work, and tend to its completion, under the superintendence of the Board of Works, rendering it a place of importance to the Province, and to the community at large.

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In any arrangement of this nature, your Petitioners would beg leave to remark, that the interests of the Stockholders in the present Company (which your Petitioners humbly consider should be always kept in view) might be served by taking the present Harbour and appurtenances, the property of the Company, at a valuation, which sum might be considered as a loan on the part of the said Company to the Government, and be held by them with the consideration of a fixed rate of interest, or a proportionate share in the annual dividends of the Harbour.

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

Port Hope, March 21st, 1845.

(Signed,)

DAVID SMART,	WM. HENDERSON,
M. F. WHITEHEAD,	RICHARD BARRETT,
R. N. WADDLE,	FRANCIS THOMPSON,
JOHN MIGHT,	JOSEPH NEWMAN,
ROBERT MAXWELL,	E. H. WARD,
FISHER WALLACE,	ROBERT SCARLETT,
CHAS. HUGHES, Drug't,	JAMES CULROSS,
JOHN LYNN,	ROBERT SMART,
ROBT. CHAS. MANNING,	E. H. GRIERSON,
WM. SESSON.	M. K. BURNHAM,
T. WARREN HASTINGS,	WM. FURLEY,
WM. BURNHAME,	JAMES SMITH,
WM. BARRE,	MORICE HAY,
A. KIRCHOFFER,	JOHN BROWN,
CHARLES HUGHES,	JOHN ADAMS,
W. WALTON,	JAMES GRANT,
W. W. CREWLEY,	FRANCIS BEEMISH,
W. S. SEXTON,	R. S. FROWLIE,
WM. BEEMISH,	E. R. H. WETT,
ELIAS P. SMITH,	GEORGE HEWITT,
H. CRAUFORD & Co.,	GEORGE HOBBS,
H. GILBERT,	DAVID GILLESPIE.

(Copy.)

MONTREAL, 10th March, 1851.

SIR,—I have to request that you will be pleased to lay the enclosed letter before His Excellency the Governor General in Council, and I beg to say that the subject matter therein contained, is entitled and will doubtless claim, the serious consideration of the Executive Government.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed,) J. J. WILLIAMS.

Hon. Dominick Daly,
Secretary.

To His Excellency the Right Honourable Charles Baron Metcalfe, of Ferne Hill, in the County of Berks, Knight Commander of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, one of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, Governor General of British North America, 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 Shipowners and Mariners on Lake Ontario.

HUMBLY SHEWETH:

That from the want of sufficient and commodious Harbours between Toronto and Kingston, on the said

lake, your Petitioners are annually exposed to great loss and danger:

That in the opinion of your Petitioners, the interests of all those engaged in commerce, or in the navigation of the lake, would be greatly promoted, if the Harbour at Port Hope, instead of remaining private property, were made a public work, and put into a state of completion:

That at a comparatively moderate expense, the said harbour, possessing as it does great natural advantages for the purpose, might be rendered a highly commodious, safe, and convenient resort for vessels in bad weather:

That in the opinion of your Petitioners, works of public importance and utility, such as the formation of the Harbour in question, should not be left to the accomplishment of private enterprise; and your Petitioners have reason to believe that, so long as the present Harbour remains in the hands and under the control of private individuals, it will never be made to answer the exigencies of commerce, nor be conducted to the satisfaction or advantage of those engaged in the navigation of the lake:

That from the want of a sufficient Harbor at the Port in question, vessels are frequently compelled by stress of weather to run for Toronto or Kingston, thereby incurring delay and unnecessary risk of life and property; a risk, which as your Petitioners believe, has in several instances resulted in the total loss as well of vessels, as of their crews, passengers, and cargoes.

Wherefore, your Petitioners humbly pray that your Excellency will be pleased to recommend to Parliament, to grant a sufficient sum of money for the object set forth in this Petition, and to pass such enactments (due regard being had to the interests of the present Proprietors), as may be necessary for rendering the work in question public instead of private property.

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

Toronto, 1st March, 1845.

(Signed,) HUGH RICHARDSON,
Steamer Chief Justice Robinson.
D. BETHUNE, _____
SIDNEY S. HAMILTON,
Schooner Rose of Britain.
JAMES DICK, Steamer Admiral.
WILLIAM GORDON, _____
JOHN GORDON, Steamer Eclipse.
JAMES SUTHERLAND,
Steamer Sovereign.
SAMUEL McCLAIN,
Schooner Prosperity.
WM. McCLAIN, Schooner John Bull.
THOS. YOULTHORPE, Schooner Erin.
ISAAC BLEIRE,
Schooner Jane E. Eliza.
WILLIAM TWOHY, Schooner Rose.
GEORGE ROSS, _____
JOHN KEMP,
Schooner William Gamble.
HUGH McCABE, Schooner Nancy.
EDWARD GLEESON, Schooner Dolphin.
THOS. DICK, Royal Mail Steamer
City of Toronto.
WILLIAM COLCLEUGH, Royal Mail
Steamer Princess Royal.
HENRY TWOHY, Steamer America.
HENRY RICHARDSON, Steamer Queen

Appendix
(B. B.)

26th June.

Appendix
(B. B.) (Copy.)

26th June.

BOARD OF WORKS,
MONTREAL, 24th October, 1845.

SIR,—The Directors of the Port Hope Harbour Company, having applied to the Government to have a survey made (under the direction of this Department) of that work, were informed that, unless they contributed to the expense attendant upon the survey, it could not be undertaken.

By a communication lately received from the Directors, the Board are apprised that they have placed £50 to the credit of the Board for that purpose. I am directed to inquire if you are disposed to undertake this duty for the sum appropriated for it (viz. £50), and if so, to request that you will enter upon it at your earliest convenience.

The survey is to shew minutely the position and dimensions of the works, their relative connection with the Town, &c., line of coast on either side of them, the depths of water, the interior basin, &c.; and the report accompanying the map will describe particularly the condition of the present works, the probable amount expended; the work now required to complete the Harbour in an efficient manner, to meet the wants of the trade and back country; the position and value of the old works, available for that purpose, and all such further information or suggestions which you may think it essential the Board should be in possession of.

I remain, &c.,

(Signed) THOMAS A. BEGLY,
Secretary.Peter Fleming, Esquire,
Civil Engineer.REPORT UPON THE PRESENT STATE AND OF THE
IMPROVEMENT OF PORT HOPE HARBOR:

Agreeably to the instructions addressed to me by the Secretary of the Board of Works, dated 24th October, I proceeded to Port Hope, and made a minute survey of that part of the Harbour which belongs to the Harbour Company, and also of the adjoining properties, so far as I considered, of those which might be required for the improvement or extension of this Harbour; and also with a part of the Town and adjacent coast, the latter on the West to William's Point, and on the East nearly an equal distance. I also have made soundings on the Lake opposite, and on the inside I have ascertained, by soundings with an iron rod, the nature of the ground which may be required to be excavated for the proposed extension or improvement, of all which I report upon, in the following order:—of the present state of the Harbor,—of a plan for a new Harbor,—of the construction of a new Harbour and new building Ground,—the Trade of Port Hope,—and of, also, that Port Hope is likely to become a Military and Naval Station.

Of the present state of the Harbor.

The present piers which form the entrance to the Harbour, have been built in parts at different times, and are now in a state of decay and disruption,—the Eastern Pier is not throughout solid, but has four openings, which by allowing the sea to pass through into the entrance in easterly winds, has carried with it gravel and sand, which has partly filled this up so as to leave a depth of water only from five to seven feet; also the inner basin has not above the same water, and in which is only a narrow channel of this depth, so that there is neither entrance or room, but for a very few vessels drawing these depths, and consequently none for vessels of greater draught.—The

mouth of entrance between said Piers, not exceeding one hundred feet in breadth, makes it dangerous to be taken by vessels from the Lake during the Gales, which send in here a very heavy sea. These Piers have been the cause of intercepting the gravel and sand, which is washed from the adjoining broken shore lands, which, being deposited, have both increased the height and breadth of the Beach towards the Lake on the west side—also the inner basin, however before may have been deepened, is filled up from the ooings of the soft marsh land, that chiefly bound it, and which will not stand of itself to a cut shape, consequently this basin would require to be annually dredged to keep it open; but which appears is not done, but what is made by the stream passing through it, in a very narrow channel. Under those defects, and especially the position of the present entrance not presenting favourable circumstances, for its alteration or improvement, I have given a plan for an entire new Harbour and Inner Basin.

Of plan for new Harbours and Inner Basin.

The blue shade upon the plan shows the waters of the River and Lake with the Basin, and entrance in the present state, and the boundary coloured yellow, shows the property within it of the Harbour Company.

The red lines describes the plan of a proposed outer Harbour, an Inner Basin with an entrance between them. Around the inner Basin and along the shore side of the outer Harbour, are lines for streets, both over the present ground and that which would by this plan be obtained by embanking in the Lake, as would be required to complete the wharfs, and the fitting up of the present Basin and Entrance. Besides is also shown a new channel for the river into the Lake, from a point below the tail race of Gilmore & Co's. Flour Mills: all these are also shown, by red lines and shade. The soundings of water is shown upon the Lake and on the inner basin, by fractions of which the numerator is the depth of water, and denominator the depth to the hard bottom below the soft or marsh soil; and those marked out of the water upon the marsh is the same from the surface of marsh which is eighteen inches above the level of the water,—the figures upon the beach and wharfs are the height of these above the water.

The hard bottom found under the marsh, as far as judged by the Iron Rod, is bound sand and gravel or hard pan—but without rocks. I have found by previous water marks, that the Lake is unprecedented low this season, or two feet and a half below these; but it is to the present level that all the depths are referred to in this report and plan.

By the design described for a new Inner Basin, this would be completely sheltered by the high grounds on the west and the east sides, and by the beach on the south; by which vessels would lay in smooth water, during the heaviest Gales from any quarter; but from the great exposure of this coast, the suggestion has arisen to me that an outer Harbour is necessary to cover the entrance to the Inner Basin, which without this entrance would be equally difficult to be taken by vessels as the present one, and farther, this even entrance would be liable to be choked up, or have a bar formed on the outside from the *débris* which is every season carried off from the broken shore land, which as already stated, have formed an extension of beach on the back of the present west Pier. Such augmentation of beach by the new plan, would hereafter be wholly stopped on the west side of the outer Harbour:

The outer Harbour is to be formed into two Docks, one on each side of the entrance, of three hundred feet in width. It is clear that the outer Harbour would afford every required shelter in the heaviest gales, which might overtake vessels on the lake, by running into either Dock; for the west Dock would

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be entirely covered from the south-west, and the east Dock, from the south-east; and both from the south. The winds from the latter, however, are seldom heavy, and never of long duration.

On this proposed outer Harbour, would be afforded ample and appropriate wharfage, without entering the inner basin, especially for the trip landings of steamboats, also for loading of lumber, &c.; while those vessels loaded in the inner basin would be hauled out, and ready for a desirable wind, but which might also clear the entrance outward in every wind; besides, early in spring and even in winter, vessels laying in the inner basin might, with little labour, be cut out of ice and get out to sea, as the outer Harbour would never be frozen, in consequence of the sea swell keeping within it a continued oscillatory motion of the water. Of the constructing of the new Harbour and Basin, as the inner basin is proposed to be wholly within the beach, this will require to be cut out entirely from the marsh ground. To render the excavation of this easy, I have proposed a new and permanent channel for the river, (as marked new cut for stream on the Plan), by which the water will be wholly kept out of that part intended for the basin; so that it may be excavated to the required depth, say twelve feet below the level of the lake, by the ordinary means for land pit excavation. This alteration of the channel of the stream has also the object to exclude all depositions, such as by freshets, waste from saw mills, and manure from the Town; also particularly that the Dock should be out of risk of being piled up from breakers in dams above it, which would be if the stream was allowed to flow through it.

The entrance to this basin is to be cut through the beach, which I am of opinion is entirely composed of sand and gravel. The soil of all excavations would be laid behind the new wharfs of the outer Harbour; also to fill up the present basin, and its entrance besides; to raise with it the surrounding low ground to a proper height, by which this would be converted into good ground for building on; under the latter view I have laid out all the ground around the Harbour into streets, both around the inner basin and along the front of the outer Harbour, suitable for extensive store and yard accommodation. These streets are laid off with red lines and shade on the Plan.

Of the Trade of Port Hope.

As far as I could learn, the amount in Harbour dues of this port have risen much the last two years, and that the lessee pays a rent of seven hundred and fifty pounds for this year (1845). But the trade of a place cannot be better estimated than by its annual additional and style of buildings, which are very considerable this year. Indeed this cannot be otherwise of a Town which is the Port to an extensive wheat growing country around it, and increasing in its annual productions, as instance a new mill, erected by Messrs. Gilmore & Co., which, with their old mill, will run ten pair of stones; and when the back country communication is further improved by good roads, and more especially by the contemplated Railroad from this Town to Peterboro'; the whole of the wheat, flour, and sawed lumber on the Otanabee river would be shipped at this port; and further considering the still unoccupied water power on that river, which, on the completion of the Railroad, would, in all probability, be put in action, the trade of Port Hope would many fold be augmented, while Peterboro' will become the largest inland Town in Canada, by possessing a speedy and direct outlet to the immense timber of all kinds standing in its vicinity.

As an additional and new trade to Port Hope would be that of building and repairing of vessels, as there is no place I have seen which is better adapted for the construction of Graving Docks, especially upon the west bank, which would be easily supplied with

lockage water from the stream above Gilmore & Co's mills to the requisite height, the surface of their dam being fourteen feet nine inches above the tail-race water.

Of Port Hope likely to become a Military and Naval Station.

The high land which encloses the Harbor of Port Hope, present also the best positions and character for military defensive works, and this united with all the facilities for ship building, by the construction of Graving Dock, as above stated, with an ample supply of every kind of timber, thereby affording every thing desirable for forming a Naval Station, at a central point of the coast, every way available for giving protection to a great part of it on both sides. Upon the above considerations respecting the improvement of Port Hope Harbour, I am of the opinion that they warrant such to be of the extent which I have proposed.

However, as the present trade might not yet require the whole extent proposed, for some time, the outer Harbour only completed would form a safe entrance and convenient port for vessels in all weathers, with sufficient depth of water and wharf accommodations for every description of vessels, and particularly the ready admission of steamboats for which the present entrance frequently is dangerous for their right landings, which compels both goods and passengers for this port to be landed at Cobourg. In this view, the inner basin might only be required, when a Railway is made between Port Hope and Peterboro'.

All which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed) PETER FLEMING.

The Honourable

The President of the Board of Works.

January 1846.

(Copy.)

Estimated value of the present Works of Port Hope Harbour.

East Pier.—Timber wharfing 22,762 square feet at 6d.....	£ 569	1	0
Timber Wharfing, fronting Basin, 2,757 square feet at 5d.....	57	0	5
Bridge on Canal,	50	0	0
West Pier.—Timber Wharfing 16,616 sq. ft. at 6d.	415	8	0
Do. 2,360 do 5d.	49	13	4
Do. on basin, 3,340 do 5d.	69	11	8
Boulder stones in both Piers reckoned at 7 feet, average depth 10,555 cubic yards at 5s.....	2638	15	0
Embanking and dredging 12,777 cubic yards at 2s. 6d.....	1597	2	6
Flooring on Piers, 40,714 square feet, at £5 10s. per M.....	225	5	6
	£5671	7	5

The above can only be considered as an approximate Estimate, being made without any plan or knowledge of the state of the ground and water before the work was done, which could not be obtained as accurate for this.

Estimate for New Basin.

Excavation of Basin, 139,852 cubic yards of soft ground at 1s.....	£6992	12	0
Excavation of hard ground, 35,175 cubic yards at 1s. 4d.....	2345	0	0
Beach ground in same, 50,370 cubic yards at 10d.	2098	15	0
Entrance to Basin, 14,457 cubic yards at 1s 6d.	1084	5	6
New cut for the River, 14,444 cubic yards, at 6d.	361	2	0
Three Street Bridges at £75,	225	0	0
One Swing Bridge over Entrance.....	250	0	0
Timber sides for new cut of Stream, 15,600 square feet at 6d.....	390	0	0
Timber Wharfing of Basin, 18 feet in height, 45,864 square feet at 7½d.	1433	5	0
Timber Wharfing entrance to Basin, 15,127 square feet at 7½d.	472	14	4½
To pumping during excavation and building Wharf,	500	0	0
To a Coffor Dam, and dredging mouth of Entrance,	250	0	0

£16402 13 10½

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Brought forward.....	£16402	13	10½
Estimate of Outer Harbour.			
Wharfing 118,016 square feet, to be six feet above the Lake, at 7½d.....	£3683	13	9
Picked stones or large gravel to be found on the adjacent shores for Piers, 34,662 cubic yards, at 2s., the remainder wanted from the Basin Excavation,.....	3466	4	0
To a Weather Wall on the west Pier of 6 feet in height above the Pier, 9,840 square feet at 6d.....	246	0	0
		7402	2 9
	£23804	16	7½
Contingencies at 10 per cent.....	2380	8	2
	£26185	4	9½

(Signed) PETER FLEMING,

January, 1846.

(Copy.)

BOARD OF WORKS,
MONTREAL, 18th February, 1846.

SIR,—In accordance with your directions I have made a careful examination of Mr. Fleming's Report, plan, and estimate, in reference to Port Hope Harbour, and I have now the honour to report thereon as follows:

Mr. Fleming has taken a very comprehensive view of the subject, and I fully concur with him in all that he says respecting the inadequacy of the existing works; the necessity of further and more effectual provision being made for adapting this Port to the increasing trade and productiveness of the surrounding country; the centrality of its position in relation thereto, being the natural outlet of a well settled back country; and finally, from the facilities afforded for the erection of graving docks, for building and repairing vessels by a head and fall of water more than sufficient for that purpose, as well as from the manner in which the basin is locked in and may be defended by the high lands on either side, this position appears to be peculiarly adapted for the creation of a naval and military station. To these may be added the necessity of forming upon this line of coast, an asylum where vessels may take refuge in stress of weather and adverse winds.

These considerations naturally lead to the conclusion, that whatever works of improvement are undertaken at this Port for civil and commercial purposes, should be designed and executed on a scale commensurate with the prospective and increased trade, population, and resources of the country; but from motives of economy, or rather from the absolute necessity of keeping down the first expenditure as low as possible, they should also be so designed, as that the several portions of the projected improvement may be undertaken at different periods, and yet each portion to be complete in itself. In the order of their importance, and in which they should be commenced, they would therefore stand thus: 1st, the outer Harbour; 2d, the inner Harbour; and 3d, the Graving Docks.

It is unnecessary at present to make any further reference to the graving docks, which will follow as a matter of course, upon the completion of the outer works.

The inner Harbour appears to have been judiciously placed, and thus far I am happy to express my perfect concurrence with Mr. Fleming's plan; but I regret that I cannot by any means agree with him in his plan for the outer Harbour, or with any of the remaining part of his project.

The space enclosed by his outer Harbour (about 5 acres only) is altogether too confined to be of any

service even in calm weather; and in rough weather, or moderate winds, I am quite sure no vessel would dare to approach it. In the Eastern Dock, there is not sufficient room for a steamboat to swing round, the distance from the point of the pier to the opposite wharf being only 180 feet, and the length of the Lake Steamers is nearly 200 feet. If in calm weather a vessel would find difficulty in working herself into the Dock, it would be dangerous to attempt an entrance when the wind was blowing; and in any wind from south to west, vessels would be in imminent danger of striking, and going to pieces upon the wharf.

A vessel may enter a harbour in two ways; first, where there is plenty of room, she may round to and come to anchor without difficulty; second, by gliding alongside a pier and checking her headway by the snubbing-posts; but, in Mr. Fleming's Harbour, neither method could be adopted, and therefore no Lake Captain, who is a good sailor, would be found to approve of it.

Mr. Fleming has also adopted a wrong principle in proposing, at considerable expense, to divert the stream to the outside of the Harbour, for the current should most unquestionably be directed through the channel connecting the two Harbours, to act as a scour to keep it open.

The powerful currents caused by spring freshets, are known to operate wonderfully for the improvement of Harbours thus situated; this is particularly the case at Port Maitland, on Lake Erie, and at many other of our Provincial harbours, not to mention those similarly favoured in other parts of the world. The deposit which he fears from the introduction of the stream into this Harbour, could not take place to such an extent as to be of any perceptible disadvantage to it, for the mill-dam above the Basin will effectually intercept the *débris* brought down by the stream, and which cannot be of great amount, since it passes over a rocky bed.

Not having been furnished with sections of Mr. Fleming's Dock-walls and Piers, showing the mode of construction adopted by him, it is impossible to check his estimates; but taking the imperfect data he has furnished, and basing my calculations upon what I would conceive the most proper and economical method of construction, consistent with a due regard to stability, I would estimate his inner Harbour at £27,189, and the outer Harbour £24,368;—in all, £51,557; his estimate for the both is only £26,185 4s. 9d.

Regarding his estimate of the value of the present Works at Port Hope Harbour, I am at a loss to conceive why he has given the value of the stones in the old piers at 5s. a cubic yard, when at the same time he considers the stone filling of the new piers worth only 2s. a cubic yard. The value put upon the old works by Mr. Fleming, is £5,671 7s. 5d., but I cannot perceive how they are of much service to his projected works; my opinion is, they could be built at about the same expense if none of the old works were in existence.

A plan may be adopted for the outer Harbour, by which advantages may be derived from a part of the old works, namely, the eastern pier, provided it is capable of being put in good repair, and this is one feature of the plan I am about to propose.

Having now stated my opinion of Mr. Fleming's plan, I beg leave to submit my own views regarding the improvement of this Harbour.

As before observed, I conceive that the inner Basin has been judiciously placed by Mr. Fleming; but since his outer Harbour is too small to be of any utility, I propose therefore to make an enclosure of about 26 acres, by means of massive piers built in the manner heretofore adopted by the Board, and having an opening of about 250 or 300 feet for an

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entrance; this opening to be situated at a distance of 820 feet from the wharf, and in a Southerly direction from the channel connecting the inner and outer Harbours—this channel to be 100 feet wide, to admit of two vessels passing each other in it, instead of 50 feet as proposed by Mr. Fleming; a strand of 300 feet in length to be left on the East side for beaching boats, damaged vessels, or rafts.

This Harbour will be about 1400 feet in width, and is of sufficient extent to enable a vessel, on entering, to round to and come to an anchor, even in the severest gales, and is capable of affording shelter in any wind (see the works coloured green upon the plan).

It is to be regretted that the soundings furnished do not afford the means of making an estimate of this plan; those given are all included in the space of 300 yards lengthwise of the shore, by 200 yards in breadth outward from the beach, and the deepest water represented is 18 feet. More soundings and much more information than that afforded will have to be obtained before the plan can be fully matured, or the Works correctly estimated.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obed't Servant,

(Signed) SAMUEL KEEFER,
Engineer Board Works.

I fully concur in the views of Mr. Keefer, as expressed in the preceding report.

HAMILTON H. KILLALY.

April 6th, 1846.

(Copy.)

To His Excellency the Right Honourable James, Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, Governor General, &c., &c., &c., in Council.

The Memorial of the undersigned Merchants, Ship-owners, Mariners, and other inhabitants of Canada West,

HUMBLY SHEWETH,—

That the town of Port Hope, in the District of Newcastle, is situate about midway between the cities of Kingston and Hamilton, the two extremities of Lake Ontario, from each of which points it is distant about 110 miles.

That Port Hope, from its position,—being the terminus of the Rice Lake and Lake Ontario road, forms the natural shipping port, or outlet, for a large and densely-populated tract of country in rear, including the town of Peterboro', the County Town of the Colborne District, the rapidly increasing exports of all which country would necessarily pass through this port.

That between the ports of Toronto and Kingston, there is no safe or accessible harbour of refuge, in consequence of which the navigation of the Lake is attended with great expense and delay, and subject to great peril of life and property.

That various applications have already been made to the Provincial Government, as well by the inhabitants of the Colborne and Newcastle districts, as from the principal shipowners, and mariners on Lake Ontario, with a view to have the harbour at Port Hope taken into the hands of the Government, and made a Provincial work, of such a scale as to meet the wants and requirements of the rapidly-increasing commerce of the country.

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That with the exception of the works at Toronto, Her Majesty's Government are in possession of no fortifications between Hamilton and Kingston, a distance of 220 miles and upwards, and that the intermediate country now rapidly advancing in wealth, population, and importance, is entirely defenceless.

That your memorialists have reason to believe that Her Majesty's Government, from the report of competent engineers, contemplate the erection of works of defence at Port Hope, it being found the only port on the North side of the Lake uniting the requisites for the formation of a perfectly safe and accessible harbour of refuge, and the construction of the necessary fortifications for its protection in time of war.

That some years ago, a Charter was granted by the Legislature of Upper Canada for the formation of a Company, with power to construct a harbour at the port in question, "fit and safe and commodious for the reception of such description of and burthen of vessels as commonly navigate Lake Ontario," which provided that the harbour aforesaid should be completed within a fixed time, upon pain of the forfeiture of said Charter, that the period limited for its completion was subsequently extended by Legislative enactments, the last of which extension has expired; and that although considerable progress has been made towards the accomplishment of that object, yet from various causes, the works have never attained that state of completion which is necessary to meet the exigencies of the commerce of the country; and the public, who desire but a limited advantage from the works, in their present inefficient state, are subject to the payment of the full rate of tolls laid down in the enactment.

That in the opinion of your memorialists, the revenue derived therefrom would, in a comparatively short period, repay the whole amount to be incurred in constructing a perfectly safe, commodious, and accessible harbour of refuge at Port Hope, while the benefit which would thereby be conferred upon those engaged in the navigation of the Lake, would be incalculable.

That, for some time past, vessels of the smallest class have been unable to freight between the piers, in consequence of the want of a sufficient depth of water, an evil which your memorialists also believe to be upon the increase, and that independent of the works as at present, not affording shelter or access in storms to such description of vessels as ordinarily navigate the Lake, they are compelled to make other ports during heavy weather, and to return to complete their loading or unloading upon the return of fair weather.

That some of your memorialists, residing at Port Hope, believing that a most favourable opportunity of obtaining possession of the said harbour is now offered, inasmuch as that the works already erected are in so dilapidated a state, as to require an immediate and considerable outlay, which the proprietors appear to be unwilling to make under existing circumstances, but which they will soon be compelled to incur in the event of the harbour continuing in their hands, caused an application to be made to the Harbour Company, on the 25th November last, to ascertain the terms upon which they would be willing to part with their interest in the same, to which application the following reply was received:—

"At a meeting of the President and Directors of the Port Hope Harbour and Wharf Company, held at the office of the Treasurer, on Thursday, 20th January, the following Resolution was adopted:

"Resolved, That the Government be allowed to assume the Port Hope Harbour and Wharf, upon the terms, conditions, and provisos contained in section 17 of the Act of Incorporation passed 20th March, 1829, Government at the same time assuming and

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adjusting all existing contracts between the said Port Hope Harbour and Wharf Company, and any person or persons, also any claims against the said Company, for any lands conveyed, appropriated, or improved for any purpose whatever."

(Signed,) H. H. MEREDITH,
President.
Jno. R. McDERMOT,
Secretary.

That at the instance of some of your memorialists, and under the direction of the Board of Works, a survey, estimate, and plan, was made of the present piers, lands, and waters adjacent thereto, by Peter Fleming, Civil Engineer, which, with his reports, as well as a further report thereupon by A. Keefer, Esquire, are upon the files in the office of the Board of Works, and to which your memorialists respectfully crave leave to refer.

That your memorialists are convinced that if the said harbour shall ever be assumed by the Province, no further expenditure ought to be made towards the repairs or completion of the same upon its present place of construction, as it is totally unsuited for the purposes required; but that an entirely new harbour should be formed to the westward of the present works, after the plan suggested in the report of the said Engineers.

Wherefore your Excellency's memorialists humbly pray, that your Excellency in Council will be pleased to take the subject into consideration; and that, whilst due regard is had to the just interests of all concerned, such a course of proceeding may be adopted, as to place the piers and works at Port Hope upon an efficient and satisfactory basis; and your Excellency's memorialists, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

(1785 signatures.)

GOVERNOR GENERAL'S SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
TORONTO, 26th June, 1851.

SIR,—In reply to your letter of the 18th instant, requesting to be furnished with copies of correspondence and other papers on the subject of the Port Hope Harbour, or of the proposed erection of any Works for the defence of that place, for the purpose of their being laid before the Legislative Assembly, I have the honour to transmit herewith, copies of the Despatches as noted in the margin, Mr. [Gladstone, 27th February, 1846; Earl Cathcart, 27th April, 1846. Earl Cathcart, 26th December, 1846; Earl Grey, 20th January, 1847.] which are the only documents on this subject on record in this office; the Reports of Royal Engineer Offices and the Plans, Surveys, and Estimates by which they were accompanied, having been transmitted in original to the Secretary of State for the Colonies in the Despatches of Earl Cathcart.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,
R. BRUCE,
Governor's Secretary.

The Honorable James Leslie,
Provincial Secretary,
&c. &c. &c.

(Copy.)

No. 27.

DOWNING STREET,
27th February, 1846.

My Lord,—I have the honour to transmit to your Lordship the accompanying copy of a Memorial

addressed to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, by the Inhabitants of Port Hope, in the District of New Castle, Canada,—suggesting the advantages of that place as a Port, and recommending that measures be taken for constructing Fortifications in the vicinity, and I have to request that your Lordship would report to me your opinion as to the expediency of acceding to the prayer of the memorialists.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) W. E. GLADSTONE.

Lieutenant General,
The Earl Cathcart, K. C. B.
&c. &c. &c.

(Copy.)

ADMIRALTY, 18th February, 1846.

SIR,—I am commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, to request you will lay before Mr. Secretary Gladstone, the accompanying copy of a Memorial from certain Inhabitants of Port Hope, in the District of Newcastle, in Canada, suggesting the advantages of that place as a Port, and recommending that measures be taken for constructing Fortifications in the vicinity.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) W. A. B. HAMILTON.

G. W. Hope, Esquire,
&c. &c. &c.

(Copy.)

PORT HOPE, CANADA,
24th January, 1846.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit to you a Memorial from a number of the most respectable inhabitants of this Town, and beg you will lay the same before the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) J. J. WILLIAMS.

The Right Honourable,
H. T. S. Corry,
&c. &c. &c.

(Copy.)

To the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral of Great Britain and Ireland.

The Memorial of the undersigned inhabitants of the Town of Port Hope, in the District of Newcastle and Province of Canada,

HUMBLY SHEWETH,—

That the Town of Port Hope is situate about midway between the Towns of Hamilton and Kingston, the two extremities of Lake Ontario, from both of which points it is distant about 110 miles.

That, with the single exception of the Fort at Toronto, Her Majesty's Government are in possession of no Fortification between those two positions, a distance of 220 miles and upwards, and that the entire country within these limits, (now rapidly advancing in wealth, population, and importance), is entirely defenceless.

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That in the opinion of scientific men, as your Memorialists have reason to believe, the town of Port Hope presents advantages, both for the formation of a perfectly safe and accessible Harbour of Refuge, and the construction of the necessary Fortifications for its protection in time of war, unequalled by any other position on the north side of the Lake, and is in fact the only position where both objects can be secured.

That some years ago, a Charter was granted by the Legislature of Upper Canada, for the incorporation of a Company with power to construct a Harbour at the Port in question, and that considerable progress has been made toward the accomplishment of that object, but from various causes, the works have never attained that state of completion which is necessary to meet the exigencies of the commerce of the country, or to be of any avail in a Military point of view.

That Port Hope from its position, forms the natural shipping port for a large and densely populated tract of country in rear, including the Town of Peterborough, the County Town of the District of Colborne, the rapidly increasing exports and imports of all which country would necessarily pass through the Harbour in question.

That in the opinion of your Memorialists, the Revenue derived therefrom, would in a comparatively short period repay the whole amount to be incurred in constructing a perfectly safe, commodious, and accessible Harbour of Refuge; whilst the benefits which would be thereby conferred upon those engaged in the navigation of the Lake would be incalculable.

That in reference to the last mentioned consideration, your Memorialists would humbly beg leave to refer to a Petition presented to the Legislature of the Province during its last Session, from some of the principal ship owners and masters on the Lake, a copy of which is herewith annexed, and serves to explain the views of those, who, from practical experience and intelligence, are best capable of forming a correct opinion upon the subject.

That in consequence of the lateness of the period of the session at which the said Petition was presented, no action has yet been taken by the Legislature upon the subject to which it relates.

That your Petitioners conceive that there will be no difficulty to be encountered by your Lordships in taking possession of and completing the Harbour, arising out of the vested rights of the present proprietors, inasmuch as by an Act of the Provincial Parliament, 3 Vict. cap. 16, the officers in Her Majesty's service are authorised and empowered to take possession of any property required for strengthening the defences of the country, upon making to the parties interested adequate compensation in manner provided by that Act.

That, in the opinion of your memorialists, a most favourable opportunity of obtaining possession of the Harbour is now offered, inasmuch as the state of the works already erected is such as to require an immediate and considerable outlay, which the proprietors are unwilling to make under existing circumstances, but which they will be compelled to incur, in the event of the Harbour not passing into the hands of the Government.

That, should they be obliged to incur such outlay, it will probably be expended in a manner unsuited to the purposes of the Government, and thereby render it not only more difficult and expensive to adapt the works to those purposes, but naturally enhance the valuation to be fixed upon them, in the event of its being ultimately determined to assume the Harbour and complete it, as the property of the Crown. That the proprietors of the land adjoining the Harbour, which may be required for batteries or other fortifi-

cations, are prepared to treat with the Government, or its officers, for its surrender upon easy terms.

That, during the past season, the position has been inspected by a Commission appointed by your Lordships, and your memorialists would respectfully refer you to the Report of that Commission in your consideration of the matters herein set forth; and your memorialists, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

Port Hope, 20th Jan., 1846.

(Signed,) JOHN T. WILLIAMS,
M. P. P. for the County,
JOHN D. SMITH, J. P.,
DAVID SMART, J. P.,
JAMES ROBERTSON, J. P.,
WM. SMITH, M. D.,
C. HUGHES, Druggist,
WILLIAM WALKER, Merchant,
R. N. WADALE, "
R. ARMSTRONG, "
F. LOGAN, "
S. DURNSFORD, "
H. GILLET, "
AUG. ROCHE, "
R. C. WELKINS, J. P.,
C. HUGHES, J. P.,
J. SMITH, Barrister,
R. A. MAXWELL, Merchant,
FISHER & WALLACE, "
FRAS. BROMISH, "
ROBT. LANG, "
R. RICHON, "
E. HICKMAN, M. D.,
B. BEID, "
E. R. LOHRELL, "

Port Hope Harbour.

To the Honourable the Commons House of Assembly of the Province of Canada, in Parliament assembled.

The Petition of the undersigned Shipowners and Mariners on Lake Ontario,

HUMBLY SHEWETH,—

That from the want of sufficient and commodious Harbours between Toronto and Kingston, on the said Lake, your Petitioners are annually exposed to great loss and danger.

That in the opinion of your Petitioners, the interests of all those engaged in commerce, or in the navigation of the Lake, would be greatly promoted if the Harbour of Port Hope, instead of remaining private property, were made a public work, and put into a state of completion.

That at a comparatively moderate expense, the said Harbour, possessing as it does great natural advantages for the purpose, might be rendered a highly commodious, safe, and convenient resort for vessels in bad weather.

That in the opinion of your Petitioners, works of public importance and utility, such as the formation of the Harbour in question, should not be left to the accomplishment of private enterprise; and your Petitioners have reason to believe, that, so long as the present Harbour remains in the hands and under the controul of private individuals, it will never be made to answer the exigencies of commerce, nor be conducted to the satisfaction or advantage of those engaged in the navigation of the Lakes.

That from the want of a sufficient harbour at the Port in question, vessels are frequently compelled, by stress of weather, to run for Toronto or Kingston, thereby incurring great delay, and imminent dan-

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unnecessary risk of life and property—a risk which, as your Petitioners believe, has in several instances resulted in the total loss as well of vessels as of their crew, passengers, and cargo.

Wherefore your Petitioners humbly pray that your Honourable House will be pleased to grant a sufficient sum of money for the object set forth in this Petition, and pass such enactments (due regard being had to the interest of the present proprietors) as may be necessary for rendering the work in question public instead of private property.

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

(Signed,) HUGH RICHARDSON, Sen.,
Chief Justice Robinson.

D. BETHUNE,
H. S. HAMILTON,
Rose of Milton.

W. GORDON, Eclipse.
JAS. SUTHERLAND, Sovereign.
J. McLAIN, John Bull.
THOS. GOULTHORPE, Erin.
ISAAC BLAIR, Jane & Eliza.
WM. TROWLEY, Rose.
G. ROSS, Lord Nelson.
J. KEMP, W. Gamble.
H. McNAB, Nancy.
E. GLEESON, Dolphin.
J. DICK, R. M. Steamer, City of
Toronto.

W. COLCLEUGH, Princess Alice.
H. RICHARDSON, Steamer Queen.
H. TROWLEY, Steamer America.

Toronto, 1st March, 1845.

(Copy.)

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
MONTREAL, 27th April, 1846.

SIR,—Referring to your Despatch, No. 27, of the 27th of February last, transmitting a copy of a Memorial addressed by the inhabitants of Port Hope to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, I have the honour to state that on receipt thereof, I called upon the commanding Royal Engineer, for a Report * upon the subject which I enclose.

I visited Port Hope last year on my tour of inspection, and I concur entirely in the views expressed by Colonel Holloway respecting its position and capabilities, being of opinion that in the event of hostilities breaking out with our Republican neighbours, Port Hope would form a very important Port. I am therefore disposed to recommend the prayer of the Memo-

* There is no copy of this Report, it having been transmitted in original.

rial for the favourable consideration of Her Majesty's Government.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) CATHCART.
Right Honourable
W. E. Gladstone,
&c., &c., &c.

(Copy.)

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
MONTREAL, 26th Decr., 1846.

MY LORD,—On the 27th of April last, I had the honour of addressing a Report to your Lordship's predecessor, in obedience to instructions conveyed in Despatch No. 27, of the 27th February, on the subject of the application of the inhabitants of Port Hope, for the construction of Fortifications for the protection of the Harbour, and I have now the honour to submit a copy of a further Report * from the commanding Royal Engineer in Canada, on the Military features of the country around Port Hope, and the advantages it affords as a Harbour of Refuge.

I have, &c.

(Signed,) CATHCART.
The Earl Gray, &c. &c. &c.

(Copy.)

Military.
No. 4. DOWNING STREET,
20th January, 1847.

MY LORD,—I have received the Despatch of Earl Cathcart, dated the 26th of December, 1846, and marked "Military," accompanying a copy of a further Report from the commanding Royal Engineer in Canada, on the Military features of the country around Port Hope, and on the advantages it affords as a Harbour of Refuge.

In the actual state of affairs in the North American Continent, Her Majesty's Government do not propose to recommend to Parliament to provide the funds requisite for constructing a Harbour of Refuge at Port Hope, or any part of such funds. But your Lordship will have it in your power, (if you should think it expedient), to bring Colonel Holloway's Report and that of Lieutenant Gray, before the Executive Council of Canada. With the advice and concurrence of the Council, those documents might then be laid before both Houses of the Provincial Legislature, with a recommendation to them to provide such funds as would be necessary for the commencement at present, and for the ultimate completion of the proposed work.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) GRAY.
The Earl of Elgin and Kincardine,
&c. &c., &c.

* There was no copy retained here of this enclosure.

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DR. THE PORT HOPE HARBOUR COMPANY IN ACCOUNT WITH THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT. Cr.

DR.		£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.	Cr.	
1832.	For Debenture issued under Act 2 Wm. 4, Chap. 23, at 10 years, dated 28th January, 1832, in favour of John Brown, at 57s. 6d. per annum.....	2,000	0	0	1832. December 31st.....				By Cash on account.....	
1845.	For interest on £2,000 to date.....	1,021	13	2	1833. June 30th.....			“ “ “.....		
					1834. June 30th.....			“ “ “.....		
					1843. September 29th.....			“ “ “.....		
					1844. January 16th.....			“ “ “.....		
					October 31st.....			“ “ “.....		
1845.	To balance brought forward.....	£3,621	13	2	1845. February 10th.....			“ “ “.....		
1846.	To interest on balance.....	109	1	11	October 30th.....			“ “ “.....		
1846.	To balance.....	£1,967	0	1	December 31st.....			By balance carried down.....		
1847.	To interest on balance.....	92	15	4	1846. December 31st.....			By cash per Receiver General.....		
1847.	To balance.....	£1,672	5	5	1846. December 31st.....			By balance.....		
1849.	To interest to date.....	1,072	5	5	1847. December 31st.....			By cash per Receiver General.....		
1849.	To balance at this date.....	£ 158	0	7	1849. May 12th.....			By balance.....		
		£1,158	0	7				£1,158	0	7

Note.—On the 9th May, 1851, the balance amounting to £1,282 4s. 0d. was paid in full.

JOS. CARY,
Deputy Inspector General.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Toronto, 24th June, 1851.

RETURN

TO AN ADDRESS from the Legislative Assembly, to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 26th May, 1851, praying him to cause to be laid before that House a Tabular Return of all the Plank or Macadamized Roads, Toll Bridges, Mills, Dams, Slides and Harbours, in possession or under the controul of the Provincial Government during, or since the year 1849,—the amount of the annual receipt therefrom,—the annual or incidental expenses either of management or repairs, distinguishing each head,—the sales that have been effected thereof, or of any of them,—the date of such sales respectively,—the names of the parties who became such purchasers,—the dates at which they were respectively put in possession and receipt of Revenues or profits thereof,—the amount of purchase money and terms of payment in each case,—the amount of security required and the security given,—and also copies of all correspondence that may have taken place between any member of the Government and parties negotiating such purchases.

By Command,

J. LESLIE,
Secretary.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Toronto, 26th June, 1851.

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A RETURN of all the Plank and Macadamized Roads, Toll Bridges, Slides and Harbours, in possession or under the controul of the Provincial Government, during the years 1849 and 1850—the amount of the Annual Receipts therefrom—the annual or incidental expenses, either of management or repairs, distinguishing each head: furnished in accordance with an Address of the Legislative Assembly, of 26th May, 1851.

	1849.			1850.			Excess of Ex- penditure over Receipts.
	Gross Annual Receipts.	Expenses of Management.	Expenses of Repairs.	Total Deductions.	Net Receipts.	Excess of Ex- penditure over Receipts.	
Casaleon.....	£ 356 18 6	£ 148 12 6	£ 45 10 8	£ 194 3 2	£ 142 15 4	£ 52 3 8	
Chambly and Grassy.....	184 7 9	69 0 4	306 12 0	375 12 4	191 4 7	184 7 9	
Dundas and Waterloo.....	1194 7 10	167 16 11	1640 8 4	1808 5 3	613 17 5	581 1 2	
Hamilton and Port Dover.....	1811 0 11	434 12 3	5526 8 10	5961 1 1	4150 0 2	391 1 1	
Hamilton and Brantford.....	2613 2 10	362 19 3	414 19 9	777 19 0	1825 3 10	888 9 0	
London and Brantford.....	2872 19 7	644 19 11	411 1 7	1056 1 6	1816 18 1	1060 11 6	
London & Port Stanley.....	1924 15 8	428 7 10	2186 3 1	2614 10 11	659 15 3	1265 4 8	
Kingston and Napewau.....	1713 3 9	364 2 4	604 4 4	1028 6 8	445 5 2	1268 8 9	
Port Hope and Rice Lake.....	357 7 1	124 13 0	42 19 8	167 12 8	119 0 10	238 7 3	
Toronto.....	7443 3 7	1055 3 11	9302 7 9	10417 11 8	2969 8 1	4453 5 3	
Queenston and Grimsby.....	66 14 5	33 7 6	.....	33 7 6	33 3 2	3 4 4
West Gwillimbury.....	37 5 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	37 5 0
Windsor and Sebring.....	56 15 10	9 19 2	1450 17 4	1460 16 6	1424 0 8	136 15 8	
St. Athanas & Shep's cor.....	354 12 3	136 17 6	15 15 0	152 12 6	.....	141 7 5
Longueuil and Chambly.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	640 2 7
Batavian.....	49 15 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	49 15 0
Brantford.....	398 17 4	40 0 0	9 1 6	49 1 6	564 14 7	526 14 7	
Béancour.....	51 7 3	20 16 8	.....	20 16 8	.....	30 15 0
Chaudière.....	77 15 10	50 0 0	1 0 0	51 0 0	.....	26 15 10
Charcangway.....	12 9 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	12 9 6
Caledonnia.....	245 10 3	60 9 4	.....	60 9 4	.....	155 13 3
Delaware.....	77 5 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	52 17 6
Dunnville.....	98 11 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	134 9 2
Duchesne.....	9 15 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	9 15 0
Godfroy.....	* 14 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	15 0 0
Jacques Cartier.....	44 14 5	50	.....	50 0 0	.....	8 5 7
Charbam.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Melbourne.....	70 3 11	50 8 3	.....	50 8 3	.....	285 11 8
Narrows, L. Simcoe.....	6 0 0	26 10 2	.....	26 10 2	.....	88 3 10
Nicolet.....	20 16 7	.....	.....	.....	.....	27 10 0
St. Maurice.....	7 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	93 0 0
St. Anne de la Pêrade.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34 15 0
Trent.....	136 14 7	52 4 8	1 14 0	53 18 8	.....	50 2 9
Union.....	365 3 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	439 3 4
Ottawa.....	* 8128 7 4	1073 4 4	897 17 9	1971 2 1	6157 5 3	3221 1 10	
Trent.....	1171 16 3	814 11 9	90 7 7	904 19 4	348 0 0	997 3 3	
Cobourg.....	443 5 6	125 0 0	.....	125 0 0	.....	123 5 4
Dunnville.....	55 4 8	2 11 8	.....	2 11 8	.....	37 10 0
Oakville.....	843 13 5	75 0 0	452 0 0	527 0 0	.....	37 8 9
Matilda.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 19 6
Port Dalhousie.....	31 16 8	1 11 9	.....	1 11 9	.....	30 15 0
Port Dover.....	583 15 8	94 5 9	.....	94 5 9	.....	617 13 2
Port Stanley.....	864 17 4	43 4 8	.....	47 4 8	.....	1807 9 8
Road Eau.....	31 16 5	1 12 7	.....	1 12 7	.....	27 1 6
Toronto.....	803 9 4	123 3 2	.....	123 3 2	.....	1078 9 8
Whitby.....	720 19 2	36 1 0	.....	36 1 0	.....	249 17 5

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, Toronto, June, 1851. *In this amount is included £275 17s. 3d. of Bonds received for Dues for previous years.

JOSEPH CARY,
Dep'y Inspector General.

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STATEMENT Shewing the Public Works Sold to Incorporated Companies, under Act 12 Victoria, chapter 5, and 13 and 14 Victoria, chapter 14.

Works Sold,	Revenue in 1850.		SOLD.		Amount of Purchase Money.	Terms of Payment.	Amount of Security required.	The Security given, and Date of Possession.
	£.	s. d.	When.	To Whom.				
1. The North Toronto Road to Holland Landing, the East York Road, the West York Road, and the Lake Shore Road	5649	11 5	1850. October 15.	To the Toronto Road Company	75100 0 0		1—Surrender by James Beaty of 20 Acres of Land in the City of Toronto, 15th October, 1850.	
2. The Whitby Harbour and the Road leading thereto including the Narrows Bridge	845	19 7	do.	To the Port of Whitby and Lakes Scvogo, Simcoe and Huron Road Company	20100 0 0		2—Surrender by P. Perry and Wife of Lands in Whitby, also Bond from P. Perry and James Rowe, 15th October, 1850.	
3. The Brantford Bridge and the Road from Hamilton to the Western boundary line of the County of Wentworth, being composed of the Hamilton and Brantford Road, and part of the London and Brantford Road.	The revenue of the Hamilton and Brantford Road including the Brantford Bridge, was £2389 2 10		do.	To the Brantford Road Company	27100 0 0		3—Surrender by John Lovjoy and Wife of Lands in the Town and Township of Brantford, 15th October, 1850.	
4. The Road running through the County of Oxford, being composed of all that part of the London and Brantford Road lying within the said County. NOTE.—The remaining part of the London and Brantford Road being that part running from the Eastern boundary line of the County of Middlesex to the Town of London, sold to the Municipal County Council of Middlesex.	The revenue of the London and Brantford Road, was £1842 14 10		do.	To the Ingersoll and Brantford joint Stock Road Company	6100 0 0		4—Surrender by John Steele and Wife of Lands in the Town and Township of Brantford, 15th October, 1850.	
5. The Caledonia Bridge and the Hamilton and Port Dover Road	1803	18 4	do.	To the Hamilton and Port Dover Road Company	7700 0 0		5—Surrender by Samuel W. Ryckman and Wife of Lands in Barton, and also Surrender by G. M. Ryckman and Wife of Lands in Glanford, 15th October, 1850.	
6. The Dundas and Waterloo Road	2100	5 1	do.	To the Dundas and Waterloo Road Co. ...	26000 0 0		6—Surrender by Wm. Miller and Wife of Lands in West Flamborough, 15th October, 1851.	
7. The Port Dover Harbour	689	18 2	do.	To the Port Dover Harbour Company ...	7600 0 0		7—Surrender by John White and Wife of Lands in Trafalgar, 15th October, 1851.	

The Purchase Money on each Sale is to be paid in annual instalments of 5 per cent, each commencing on 15th October, 1852, with interest at 5 per cent, per annum on the whole amount of Purchase Money, or so much as shall remain due, payable half yearly on 15th April and October in each year.

To the Amount of Ten per cent, of the Purchase Money on each Sale.

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STATEMENT Shewing the Public Works Sold or Agreed to be Sold to the Municipal Bodies in Upper Canada, under the Act 12 Victoria, Chap. 5.

Works Sold.	Revenue in 1850.	SOLD.		Amount of Purchase Money.	Terms of Payment.	The Security given and date of Possession.
		When.	To Whom.			
1 Kingston and Napancee Road	£1204 19 9	15th October, 1850.	To the Municipal Council of the United Counties of Frontenac, Lennox & Adirondington	0 0	5 per cent., of Purchase Money payable annually, commencing on 15th October, 1852, with interest at 5 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually from date of sale.	15th October, 1850.
2 Port Hope and Rice Lake Road	445 5 2	do.	To the Town Council of the Town of Cobourg	4600 0 0	do	15th October, 1850.
3 The Delaware Bridge, the London and Port Stanley Road, and the Road from London to the Eastern boundary line of the County of Middlesex, being part of the London and Brantford Road.	1115 16 11	1st Sept'm.	To the Municipal Council of the County of Middlesex ..	4500 0 0	The Purchase Money payable in ten years from date of Sale, with interest at 5 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually.	1st September, 1850.
4 The West Gwillimbury Road	172 8 4	.....	To the Municipality of the township of West Gwillimbury	550 0 0	The Purchase Money payable in 20 years with interest, half yearly at 5 per cent. per annum.	.....
5 Queenston and Grimsby Road	54 3 1	1st December, 1851.	To the Municipal Council of the United Counties of Lincoln, Haldimand, and Welland	1000 0 0	do.	1st December, 1850.
6 Chatham Bridge	285 11 8	19th April, 1851.	To the Town Council of the Town of Chatham	500 0 0	The Purchase Money payable in 20 years, in instalments of 5 per cent. per annum, with interest at 6 per cent. semi-annually.	19th April, 1851.
7 Trent Bridge	80 13 6	.....	To the Municipality of the Township of Murray	750 0 0	The Purchase Money payable in 10 years by instalments of 10 per cent., annually, with interest at 5 per cent.	.....

No Security given and no Transfer of Municipal Council of Middlesex. Executed except to the Municipal Council of Middlesex.

WORKS TO BE SOLD. REVENUE, 1850.

1. Rondeau Harbour	£ 28 10 0
2. " Road	0 0 0
3. Chambly and Longueuil Road	410 15 3
4. " and Grandby Road	657 14 3
5. Jacques Cartier Bridge	50 0 0
6. St. Athanase Road	339 10 3

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Customs Department,

Toronto, 24 June, 1851.

R. S. M. BOUCHEFFE,
Compr. Customs.

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STATEMENT of Repairs made by the Department of Public Works, on Slides and Roads, during the years 1849 and 1850.

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	1849.			1850.		
SLIDES.						
Ottawa	824	19	9	1108	8	8
Trent	89	8	10	458	9	2
ROADS.						
Chambly and Granby	321	10	10	688	14	8
Dundas and Waterloo	66	10	3	2988	5	4
Hamilton and Dover	3747	13	7	2306	14	4
Hamilton and London	4149	4	7	164	19	4
London and Port Stanley	2341	11	4	1490	18	7
Kingston and Napanee	693	5	3	1054	11	5
Rice Lake	2	11	6	331	5	2
Toronto	8354	19	10	4082	1	1
Hamilton and Brantford				1258	9	8
Brantford and London				1592	5	10
Stanstead				63	14	1
Grimsby				32	0	0
Longueuil and Chambly				1443	11	10
	£20591	14	9	19064	9	2
ABSTRACT.						
Slides	914	7	7	1566	17	10
Roads	19677	7	2	17497	11	4
	£20591	14	9	19064	9	2

COURT HOUSE, TORONTO,
Monday, 28th January, 1850.

SIR,—I am directed by the Commissioners appointed by the Municipal Council of the County of York to confer with the Government on the subject of the transfer of the macadamized Roads in the said County, to inform you that the Council is now in session, and respectfully awaits action by the Government in the matter.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most humble servant,

(Signed,) FRED. CUMBERLAND,
County Engineer.

The Honourable
The Provincial Secretary.

COURT HOUSE, TORONTO,
30th January, 1850.

SIR,—I have the honour to inform you, that the Municipal Council of the County of York, has directed me by resolution passed this day, to intimate to you that the Council is prepared to pay the sum of sixty thousand pounds for the transfer of the North, East and West macadamized Roads, payable in twenty years, with power to extend the term for other twenty years, interest being paid at the rate of five per cent., per annum.

The immediate reply of the Government upon this subject is desirable, that the Council may have the opportunity of further action (if the offer hereby, may be accepted during its present session.)

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

(Signed,) FRANKLIN JACKES,
Warden Municipal Council,
County of York.

No. 95.

EXTRACT from a Report of a Committee of the Honourable, the Executive Council, on matters of State, dated 31st January, 1850, 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, a letter from Franklin Jackes, Esq., Warden of the Municipal Council of the County of York, intimating that the Council is prepared to pay the sum of £60,000 for the transfer of the North, East and West Macadamized Roads, said sum to be payable in debentures at 20 years date, with interest at the rate of 5 per cent., per annum, and with power to extend the time for 20 years further.

The Committee of Council are respectfully of opinion that the Warden be informed, that after giving the subject the most mature consideration, they cannot recommend your Excellency to accept a less sum for the transfer of the roads than £75,000, payable in 20 years with interest at 5 per cent., per annum, payable semi-annually.

The Committee of Council are not of opinion that any guarantee should be given, that the debentures will be renewed for a second term of 20 years. And the Committee of Council are of opinion that the Warden should be informed, that in case the proposal of the Government should be rejected by the Council, it is the intention of the Government to offer the roads in question to a private Company on the same terms as those now offered.

Certified,

(Signed,) J. JOSEPH, C. E.

To the Honourable,
The Provincial Secretary, &c., &c.

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SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
January 31, 1850.

SIR,—I have the honour by command of the Governor General, to inform you that His Excellency has had under his consideration, in Council, your letter of yesterday's date, intimating that the Municipal Council of the County of York, is prepared to pay the sum of £60,000 for the transfer of the North, East, and West macadamized Roads, said sum to be payable in debentures at 20 years, date, with interest at the rate of 5 per cent., per annum, and with power to the Municipal Council to extend the term for 20 years further.

His Excellency, after most mature consideration of the subject, is of opinion that the Executive Government cannot accept a less sum for the transfer of the Roads in question, than £75,000, payable in 20 years, with interest at 5 per cent., per annum, payable semi-annually; nor can the Government consent to give any guarantee that the debentures will be renewed for a second period of 20 years.

I am further directed to inform you, that should the Municipal Council refuse to accept of the transfer of the Roads upon the terms above proposed by the Government, that it is the intention of the Government to offer the roads on the same terms to a private Company.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed,) J. LESLIE.

Franklin Jackes, Esq.,
Warden of the Municipal Council,
County of York.

COURT HOUSE, TORONTO,
1st February, 1850.

SIR,—With reference to the transfer of the macadamized Roads in the County of York, from the Government to the County Council, I have the honour to inform you that I have been directed by the Council to transmit for the consideration of His Excellency the Governor General, a copy of a resolution passed by the Council in view of a letter which you did me the honour to address to me yesterday.

I beg most respectfully to request that you will favour me at your earliest convenience, with the view which His Excellency the Governor General may be pleased to take of the suggestions made in the resolution referred to, that I may apprise the Council of the final determination of the Government on the subject.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed,) FRANKLIN JACKES,
Warden Municipal Council,
County of York.

The Honourable
The Provincial Secretary.

(Copy.)

Resolved,—That in offering to take over from the Government the macadamized roads of the County of York, for the sum of sixty thousand pounds, this Council feels assured that it has made the most liberal offer that prudence and a due regard to the interests

of its constituents would permit; and that in declining that offer, the Council fears the Government has considered the matter in the light only of a mere commercial transaction, and has overlooked the vast difference, as regards the good of the community, which must result in the event of these roads becoming the property of a joint stock company, instead of that of the County.

In the one case any surplus revenue arising from the tolls after paying interest and instalments annually, and eventually the whole revenue derivable from that source, will be applicable to the extension of these roads and other improvements, intimately affecting the interests of the people of the County of York; while in the other case the same revenue will be applied solely for the personal benefit of the Stockholders of the Company; a consideration which this Council feels assured only requires to be brought under the notice of the Executive Government to receive from it that weight to which it appears to be justly entitled.

A true copy,

(Signed,) FRANKLIN JACKES,
Warden.

No. 233.

EXTRACT from a Report of a Committee of the Executive Council on matters of State, dated the 19th March, 1850. Approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the 22nd of the same month.

The Committee of the Executive Council have had under consideration, on your Excellency's reference, a report from Mr. Dunscomb of the Customs Branch of the Inspector General's Department, recommending the adoption of measures for carrying into effect the 12th and 13th Sections of the Act 12th Victoria, Chapter 5, providing for the transfer of certain Public Works to local authorities. The Committee of Council are of opinion that public notice should be given by the Inspector General, that tenders will be received up to the 15th May next, for the purchase of the several works enumerated in the schedules attached to Mr. Dunscomb's report.

The Committee of Council further recommend that the several Local Corporations should be notified that the Government will be prepared to treat with them for the transfer of any work within the limits of their Municipality prior to the above mentioned date. The Committee of Council are of opinion, that notice should be given that no vehicle carrying Her Majesty's Mail shall be liable to toll, and that Naval and Military officers shall be exempt from toll as provided by the Act 12 Victoria, Chapter 25. The Committee of Council approve of the various suggestions made by Mr. Dunscomb for carrying out the intentions of the Act.

Certified,

(Signed,) J. JOSEPH, C. E.

To the Honourable
The Inspector General, &c. &c. &c.

HOME DISTRICT ROADS OFFICE,
TORONTO, 3rd May, 1850.

SIR,—I have the honor to enclose herewith an estimate of the present value of the West Guiliamsburg road, according to an examination and measurement made on the 30th ultimo.

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This valuation is made upon the presumption that the work already done on the road may be rendered available in perfecting its improvement. The whole road can be planked throughout for £900 or £1000.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,

Your most obedient servant

(Signed) JOSEPH LESLIE.

J. W. Dunscomb, Esq.,
I. G. O. Customs, Toronto.

WEST GWILLIAMSBURG ROAD.

ESTIMATE of the value of the West Gwilliamsburg Road on examination and measurement, made the 30th April, 1850.

	£	s.	d.
Crossway and Bridge at Holland Landing Village	17	0	0
123 ch. 33 ft., portion of the Road cut out and grubbed, 30 feet wide	125	0	0
80 ch., Turnpiked 30 ft. wide, but imperfectly ditched	120	0	0
3 ch., Planked last Autumn with 12 feet 3 inch Pine Plank, laid on Cedar Sleepers	10	0	0
8 ch. 37 ft., Old Log Crossway	40	0	0
3 ch. 19 ft., Bridge over Holland River	10	0	0
1 ch. 57 ft., Timber Crossing, Planked 20 feet wide	75	0	0
5 ch. 29 ft., Marsh Bridge, new Planked and Railed, and under Timbers renewed last fall	15	0	0
3 ch., Timber Crossing, Plank and under Timber overhauled and repaired last Autumn	175	0	0
33 ch., Gravel portion of Road 16 feet wide	587	0	0

(Signed) JOSEPH LESLIE.

(Signed)

Home District Roads Office,
Toronto, 3rd May, 1850.

HOME DISTRICT ROADS OFFICE,
TORONTO, 3d May, 1850.

SIR—In reply to your letter of the 22nd inst., I beg to state that the Don Bridge is not considered to be within the liberties of the City. Instead of erecting a toll bridge over the Don, I think it would give more general satisfaction and secure a larger increase of revenue, to remove the first toll gate to its old position at the Don Bridge, allow the bridge to be free, but re-establish the second gate at a point about a mile east of its old site, and remove the fourth gate to the Rouge Bridge, which is much

exposed for want of the protection which this plan would secure.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed) JOSEPH LESSLIE.

J. W. Dunscomb, Esq.,
I. G. O. Customs,
Toronto.

HOME DISTRICT ROADS OFFICE,
TORONTO, 3d May, 1850.

SIR—I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 22nd ult., and in reply beg to say, that I consider that the damages done to the roads under my charge by the late freshet, can all be repaired and the work done in a more substantial manner than formerly, for three thousand pounds.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed) JOSEPH LESSLIE.

J. W. Dunscomb, Esq.,
I. G. O. Customs,
Toronto.

COUNTY COURT HOUSE,
TORONTO, 11th June, 1850.

SIR,—Enclosed I have the honour to transmit a copy of a resolution adopted this day by the Municipal Council of the County of York.

As the Council has under its consideration the proposition of the Government to dispose of the macadamized Roads in this County, and as it is considered desirable that a final determination upon the subject should be arrived at during the present Session of the Council, which may possibly terminate in a day or two, I am to request that you will be pleased to cause the information sought by the resolution to be forwarded to me as early as possible.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed) FRANKLIN JACKES,
Warden, County of York.

To the Honourable
The Commissioner of Public Works.

Copy of a Resolution adopted by the Municipal Council of the County of York.

TORONTO, 11th June, 1850.

Resolved, That the Warden be authorised and requested to apply to the Commissioner of the Board of Works for a statement of the amount of tolls received from the North-east and West macadamized roads in this County respectively, since 1845, inclusive, the amount of money expended annually during the same period, distinguishing the amount expended in each year for new works, from that expended in making the necessary repairs, and from wages to toll collectors and other officers.

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Also to enquire the cost of construction and the annual revenue derived from the Windsor Harbour, the Whitby and Scugog Road, and the Narrows Bridge and Road, with the expenditure in repairs and new works, as above set. f. rth.

COUNTY COUNCIL OF YORK.
12th June, 1850.

SIR.—I have the honour to transmit herewith a copy of a Resolution adopted this day by the Municipal Council of the County of York, and have to request your early attention to the same.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed,) FRANKLIN JACKES,
Warden Co. Y.

The Honourable W. H. Merritt,
Chief Commissioner Public Works,
&c., &c., &c.

Copy of Resolution adopted by the County Council of York, 12th June, 1850.

“That the Warden do address a communication to His Excellency the Governor General and Council, calling their attention to the dilapidated and impassable state of the Bridge over the mouth of the River Humber, as well as the unsafe and temporary erections over the River Humber and Minico, in the line of the macadamized road on Dundas Street. In the first instance, the communication of the inhabitants residing on the Lake with the City has been cut off, and they are compelled to travel a distance of twelve miles further to reach a market with their produce than would otherwise be the case; and this interruption has existed three months, and as yet there is no appearance of any relief being afforded, to the great inconvenience of the inhabitants of the Municipality of Etobicoke.”

12th June, 1850.

COUNTY COUNCIL,
19th June, 1850.

SIR.—I have the honour to transmit to you a memorial of the Municipal Council of the County of York, on the subject of a transfer of the macadamized Road, and most respectfully request that you will be pleased to lay the same before His Excellency the Governor General in Council.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

FRANKLIN JACKES.

Honourable J. Leslie,
Provincial Secretary,
Toronto.

To His Excellency the Right Honourable the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, K. T., Governor General of British North America, &c. &c. &c.

The Memorial of the Municipal Council of the County of York, in Council assembled,

RESPECTFULLY SHEWETH,

That the Council at its last Session made an offer to purchase the Macadamized Roads in this county,

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and to pay the sum of £60,000 for the same. That such sum was then considered by the Executive Government to be too low, and that £75,000 was named as the amount for which the said transfer could be effected. That accordingly this Council has again taken the subject into consideration, having for its guidance official returns of the revenue derived from the said roads, and the expenses incurred in maintaining them, for the year ending 31st May, 1849. By these returns, it appears that the expenditure, during that period, has exceeded the revenue to the amount of £906. That it further appears that the revenue has fallen off during the year just expired, by reason of certain decisions regarding the levying of tolls upon carriages carrying Her Majesty's Mails, and that a large immediate outlay (£5,000) will be necessary to restore certain damage done to the works during the same period. It has been conceded that the sum necessary to such re-rotation, should be deducted from the estimate above alluded to (£75,000) but this Council would most respectfully submit, that a further sum, equivalent to an annual loss of upwards of £350, should be deducted from that estimate, which was framed at a time when the mail carriages were considered subject to tolls, and when such tolls were collected.

But independent of these considerations, this Council is strengthened in the belief that the sum of £70,000, is an estimate which the present revenue will not warrant. This Council is aware that under the peculiar facilities which it possesses for the economical management of these works, the present excess of expenditure over receipts may be obviated, and accordingly it is prepared to offer an amount equivalent to as large a surplus revenue, as can be prudently expected to result from such causes. It is obvious that profits so accruing are an advantage, in a great measure, due to the parties effecting them; but this Council observes that, although the past expenditure has never been less than £112 per mile per annum, it is now sought to be shown (and the estimate of £70,000 is founded upon the belief) that £12 per mile per annum will maintain the works: a sum in the opinion of the Council too small for the purpose, proved to be so by the returns of the Department of Public Works, and which, if conceded, would secure to the Government far more than the profits of all prospective economy, in the management of these works, by the County Council.

And your memorialists further respectfully show, that the Council, being desirous of assuming all the public works in this county which the Government proposes to transfer, will pay the sum of fifty thousand pounds for the North, East, and West, Toronto roads, and the further sum of fifteen thousand pounds for the Whitby Harbour, the Scugog Road, the Narrows Bridge and Road, and other improvements in the Township of Mara. The principal payable in twenty years, with interest at the rate of six per cent. payable yearly.

And the Council would, in conclusion, beg most respectfully to submit, that having offered the highest sum which it believes can prudently or with honourable intention be given by any parties for these works, it is unanimously of opinion that any transfer hereafter made of such works to Joint-Stock Companies, or any other public bodies whatsoever, other than this Council, or the inferior local Municipalities, will be unjust to this Council, injurious to the interests of the County, prejudicial to the Provincial Exchequer, and distasteful to the public.

And the Council, therefore, prays that your Excellency will be graciously pleased to take these matters into your consideration with a view to an

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equitable adjustment thereof, and as in duty bound they will ever pray.

[Seal,]

FRANKLIN JACKES,
Warden, County York.

County York,
County Council Hall,
19th June, 1850.

(Signed,) J. ELLIOT, Clerk.

TORONTO, 1st July, 1850.

SIR:—I have been authorised by a company, hereafter to be named, to offer the Government the sum of seventy-five thousand pounds currency (the interest accruing thereon to be paid half yearly at the rate of five per cent. per annum, times for the payment of the principal to be agreed upon hereafter) for the Toronto Roads, viz: The East, North, West, and Lake shore roads, from the liberties of this City, to their present termination, and all interest, materials, and implements owned by the Government, and connected with the said roads, under the provisions of "An Act to authorize the formation of Joint Stock Companies for the construction of Roads and other works in Upper Canada" as amended by an Act now passed its second reading in the Legislative Assembly.

Security can be given to the satisfaction of the Government.

I am,

Yours, &c.,

(Signed,) JAMES BEATY.

To Hon. Francis Hincks,
Inspector General,
Toronto.

The Commissioners beg leave to represent that numerous applications and complaints are made respecting the situation of the Roads in all parts of the country.

It is therefore desirable the Council decide on what course it is the intention of the Government to take thereon.

This department will at any time take the responsibility and trouble of recommending what course in their judgment should be taken on those respective tenders, in case the terms of the Council or Inspector General will not admit of it.

Board of Works Office,
2nd August, 1850.

SIR,—We are directed by the Trustees of the estate of Messrs. Thorne & Parsons, to notify you that the temporary Bridge at Thornhill, which has, since the freshet last spring, been erected and contained on a portion of the trust estate, will be forthwith removed; the damage the property is sustaining in consequence of its remaining in its present situation rendering such a proceeding absolutely necessary.

The effect of removing this Bridge will be, we are informed, to prevent persons from using Yonge Street further than Thornhill, and it is therefore a matter of importance to the public, that measures be taken at once to make such repairs and im-

provements upon the street at Thornhill, as will render it passable.

Your obedient Servants,

(Signed),

CRAWFORD, HAGARTY & CRUIKSHANK,
Solicitors to Estate.

Toronto, 1st August, 1850.

The Hon. W. H. Merritt.

TORONTO, 17th August, 1850.

SIR,—As it is currently reported that the public Roads of this District have been sold to a private company, and as this is a question of much interest to the Municipal authorities and to the people generally, I beg that you will oblige me by giving the following information:

1st. Copy of the Order in Council, if any, sanctioning the sale.

2d. The names of the parties offering to purchase, or who have become purchasers.

3d. The amount and terms of payment.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed),

J. LESSLIE.

The Hon. F. Hincks,
Inspector General.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
23rd August, 1850.

SIR,—I am directed by the Inspector General to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 17th inst., and to state in reply thereto, that he has already communicated fully with the Warden of the County Council on the subject of the sale of the York Roads, and that by application to that gentleman, you can doubtless obtain any information that you may require.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed),

A. S. MENZIES.

James Lesslie, Esq.,
Toronto.

WARDEN'S OFFICE,
19th August, 1850.

The Hon. Leslie,
Provincial Secretary, &c., &c., &c.

SIR,—Having transmitted to you a memorial from the Municipal Council of the County of York, addressed to His Excellency the Governor General, dated the 19th June last, having reference to the proposed purchase of the Macadamized Roads within the said County from the Government, and having received no acknowledgement of the same, or any intimation that it has been brought under the notice of His Excellency, I beg respectfully to request that you will inform me whether you have received the said memorial, and if so, what action has been taken in the matter.

I have thought it expedient to call a special meeting of the County Council for Wednesday the 28th instant, with a view to carry out some of the provisions of the new School Act, and I am anxious

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to avail myself of the opportunity to bring the subject of the transfer of the Macadamized Roads before them; and under these circumstances I trust that no sale of the Roads will be completed until the subject has again been submitted to the County Council, as I am assured that the assumption of these works by a private company, already registered, would be most distasteful to the inhabitants of the County.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient humble servant,

(Signed,) FRANKLIN JACKES,
Warden, County York.

(Copy.)

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
TORONTO, 20th August, 1850.

SIR,—Adverting to the several communications, both verbal and written, which have taken place between the Government and the Municipal Council of the County of York, on the subject of the Public Roads, I have the honour to state for your information, that the Government, having obtained an offer of £75,000 for these roads, from parties able to give the necessary security for the carrying out of their agreement, was disposed to transfer them without loss of time. A few days since, however, Mr. H. J. Boulton, M.P.P., stated in a conversation held with the Chief Commissioner of Public Works and myself, that such transfer would cause great dissatisfaction, as there was a general desire that the Roads should be public property, and not go into the hands of private speculators.

Mr. Boulton further intimated that there was an impression prevalent that the proposed sale was a job, for the purpose of favouring an individual to whom I was supposed to entertain friendly feelings. Mr. Boulton likewise stated that he believed that the Municipal Council of the County of York had been under the impression that until very recently there were no facilities for selling the Roads to private companies, and that this was the ground on which they had offered so low a sum for them, but that he had no doubt that when subjected to private competition under the late Act, the Council would re-consider the subject, and be prepared to pay the amount offered by others. I am very anxious that there should be no misunderstanding on the part of the Municipal Council of the County of York as to the views of the Government, and that if public feeling is as represented by Mr. Boulton, the responsibility for running counter to it should rest in the proper quarter.

From the time when the disposal of these Roads was first determined on by the Government, up to the present, a strong desire has been manifest to place them in the hands of the County Council.

It must be borne in mind that these Roads are the property of the entire Province, that the Government is bound to look to general, and not merely local interests, and that the County of York has received advantages from these Roads greater than have been conferred on any other section of the Province. The terms on which a large portion of the money was originally expended were, that direct taxes should be imposed on the property of the County to make up any deficiency of the toll revenue in meeting the interest. If then, as the Council admit, it be desirable that any profits to be obtained from these Roads should go to the public, it is surely rather a reason for the Council to meet the just demands of the Government than for the

latter to sacrifice the general public interests to those of the County of York. After a full consideration of the subject, the Government determined not to dispose of this property, which cost about £150,000, at less than £75,000. This determination was communicated to a deputation from your Council, of which you were one, but our offer was rejected. We then determined to rely on public competition; but, at your own request we postponed the time for receiving tenders, so as to give the County of York Council another opportunity of considering the subject.

The result of their next deliberation was an offer of £50,000, being £10,000 less than their previous one. Such a proceeding led the Government to suppose that all further negotiation would be a mere waste of time, and introduced a Bill into Parliament to facilitate the formation of companies for the purchase of the Government Roads.

I confess I am unable to discover any reason why the public interests would be more secure by the present Government Roads being placed under the management of the County or Township Councils, than by all other roads which have been or may be constructed being placed under similar management. If it be undesirable that such works should be managed by private companies, then the road Acts should not have been passed. If, on the other hand, works of this nature are better and more economically managed by private companies, I can see no reason why the public should suffer from these roads going into such hands. If the object were to give a great bargain to some party, then I admit that the County Council would have a right to complain, were such given to any company or individual, but no such bargain is contemplated. The Government are bound to obtain the outside value of these roads, and they entirely disclaim any wish to serve the interests of any individual.

For my own part, I have spoken with Mr. Beaty on the subject, as I have with others, on several occasions. I have endeavoured to induce competition for the roads and other works as much as possible, and so far from manifesting any great anxiety to obtain the roads, Mr. Beaty repeatedly urged upon me, especially since the spring freshets, that the Government should reduce what was understood to be their minimum price of £75,000. Whether the roads will be a profitable speculation at this or any other price, will depend entirely on the management of the repairs. I do not believe that the revenue can by any means be very materially increased, but I am convinced that by managing the repairs in an economical manner, a great saving can be effected. How far Mr. Beaty's experience in such matters may enable him to make the speculation profitable, it is wholly impossible for me to say, but I do not believe that there is another man in the county who would be prepared to undertake the management of these roads, and to incur the responsibility which he will have to assume at the price which he has offered. The Government has been charged with acting hastily after the passing of the late Act. You must be well aware how important it is that the bridges destroyed in spring should be at once constructed: and if more time is lost, it will be impossible to effect the necessary repairs and improvements during the fall. Very strong representations have been made to the Government on this subject, and for this reason alone the determination was arrived at to dispose of all the roads without further delay. In consequence, however, of Mr. Boulton's strong representations, I feel that no further steps should be taken without again communicating with you. You will, I am sure, admit that no avoidable delay should take place in bringing the matter to an issue. I have therefore to request that

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you will inform me whether in your opinion, there is any probability that the County Council will give £75,000, for the main roads leading to Toronto, and £20,000 which sum has been offered by another private company, for the Whitby Harbour and road leading thereto.

If you are not prepared to communicate the views of the Council immediately, I have to request that you will call a special meeting at as early a day as possible, so as to communicate your decision by the 20th September, until which time no further steps will be taken by the Government in the matter.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed,)

F. HINCKS,
Inspector General.

A true copy.

(Signed,)

JOS. CARY,
Deputy Inspector General.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
TORONTO, 23rd August, 1850.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 19th instant, addressed to the Provincial Secretary, which has been transferred to this department, and in reply thereto I beg to state that no action has been taken by the Government with regard to the memorial of the Municipal Council of the County of York. Having myself repeatedly stated both to you and other members of the Council, that the Government would not accept of the proposal formerly made by the County Council of £60,000 for the roads, it did not appear to me to be necessary to continue a correspondence on a subject on which the views of the Government were so well understood. You now state that "you trust that no sale of the roads will be completed until the subject has again been submitted to the County Council," as you are assured that "the assumption of these works by a private Company already registered would be most distasteful to the inhabitants of the County."

Prior to the receipt of your letter, the Government had determined to give the County Council another opportunity of acquiring these roads; but I must remind you that the Council has already deliberated on the subject, at two several sessions, and that no disposition has been evinced on its part to assume the roads on payment of their just value. On the contrary, I have been informed that it was only by a very narrow majority, that the resolution to purchase on any terms was carried in the County Council.

I have now only to add, that however much the Government may regret that any decision of theirs should be distasteful to the inhabitants of the County of York, they cannot, as guardians of the general interests of the Province, sacrifice them for the benefit of any locality. If the County Council should adhere to its former determination, the responsibility of allowing the roads to fall into the hands of a private Company cannot rest with the Government,

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed,)

F. HINCKS,
Inspector General.

F. Jackes, Esq.,
Warden, County York.

WARDEN'S OFFICE,

24th August, 1850.

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(C. C.)

26th June.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of two letters from you, dated the 20th and 23d inst., which I have just received, and in reply, beg leave to state, to that part of the letter dated the 20th, wherein you request me to inform you whether, in my opinion, there is any probability that the County Council will give the £75,000 for the main roads leading to Toronto, and £20,000 for the Whitby Harbour and road leading thereto—That it is impossible for me to answer that question until it is decided by the special meeting of the County Council, to be held on Wednesday the 28th inst., called by me to carry out some of the provisions of the New School Act for the present year, which it appears, by your letter, you was not aware of, although I had addressed a letter on the 19th inst. to the Provincial Secretary, requiring information with regard to the memorial of the County Council, dated the 19th June last, for the purchase of the macadamized roads from the Government, in order that I might be enabled to lay the same before the Council at their special meeting. I assure you, that I will bring the subject before the Council, and as soon as they have decided I will forward their decision to you.

I beg most respectfully to request, that you will inform me, for the information of the Council, whether the offer made by you, in a note addressed to me, dated the 17th June last, having reference to the disposal of the macadamized roads leading to Toronto, to the County Council, will be consumed by the Government, should the County Council decide to make their offer in conformity with it.

And what action, if any, has been taken with regard to the memorial of the County Council to His Excellency the Governor General, dated the 18th June last, praying that the balance, or residue of the Tavern License fund, should be paid over to their Treasurer, to be by him paid to the Municipalities, to whom the same might appertain, in order to enable them to pay debts and liabilities which they have incurred, in consequence of the floods in April, they having no other funds available until the taxes are collected in December.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed,)

FRANKLIN JACKES,
Warden, County York.

TORONTO, 26th August, 1850.

SIR,—James Beaty, who tendered to the Government for the Toronto Roads, is now in New York, and has authorized me to withdraw his tender. You will therefore have the same sent to me at his office, No. 120 King Street, East.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed,)

ROBERT BEATY.

To The Honourable,
The Provincial Secretary,
Toronto.

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TORONTO, 27th August, 1850.

Sir,—We, the undersigned, hereby propose, on behalf of the Company, to purchase the York County Roads for the sum of seventy-eight thousand pounds, to be fully paid at the expiration of twenty years, but no payment of any portion of the principal to be made during the first three years; but instead thereof, interest on the whole of the principal sum, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, to be paid for the term of the first three years, in order to enable the Company to make the necessary repairs which are immediately required, and for the residue of the term of twenty years, interest at the rate aforesaid on the said principal, or on such portion thereof, as shall, from time to time, remain unpaid.

We hereby, also propose and undertake to give good and sufficient security, or securities, and to enter into such Bonds as may be required.

(Signed,) JOHN MONTGOMERY,
CHAS. G. A. TOYER.

To the Honble. Francis Hincks,
Inspector General, &c., &c., &c.

WARDEN'S OFFICE,
3d September, 1850.

Sir,—I have the honour, by request of the Municipal Council of the County of York, to forward to you a copy of the report and resolutions adopted by the Council, at a special meeting held on the 28th August, on the subject of the purchase of the public works in the County of York, from the Government.

And respectfully request that you will be pleased to lay the same before the Executive Government, and forward their decision to me as early as conveniently.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed,) FRANKLIN JACKES,
Warden, County York.

Honourable J. Leslie,
Provincial Secretary,
Toronto.

TO THE COUNTY COUNCIL:

The Committee, appointed by ballot, to whom was referred the correspondence between the Warden and the Honourable the Inspector General, on the subject of the macadamized roads and other public works in this County, beg to report:

That they have had under consideration those documents, and examined a number of witnesses with regard to communications had by them with the Inspector General, and Mr. Beaty, on the subject of these roads. The facts elicited are these: that no notice whatever of the second tender made to the Government by this Council, contained in their memorial to His Excellency the Governor General, of 19th June last, appears to have been taken previous to the date when it became a matter of public notoriety, that the tender of Mr. Beaty had been accepted. When the question of the purchase of these roads was before the Council in January last, Mr. Beaty was continually in attendance, evincing a great deal of anxiety in the discussions that then took place upon that matter, and it is believed expressed opinions, and made various statements, calculated to depreciate the value of the works in the estimation of members of the Council, and its officers, which statements coming from one who had formerly acted as a Trustee of the Roads, and was therefore supposed to be well acquainted with their revenue and management, mate-

rially influenced the votes of several members of the Council, as they themselves have declared.

It is well understood that Mr. Beaty made no tender in reply to the advertisement announcing the proposed sale of the works, under the Act originally passed for that purpose, and as no new advertisement was issued, and as no reply was made by the Government to the memorial of this Council announcing the rejection of their offer, it is evident that Mr. Beaty was subjected to no competition at the period that his tender was made.

Your Committee have ascertained that at the first interview which your Commissioners had upon the subject of the transfer of these roads with the Inspector General, it was distinctly understood that full particulars of the cost, revenues, and value of the works, should be ascertained by the officers of the Department of Public Works, and that any papers prepared by that Department with reference thereto should be placed at the disposal of the Council, for its information. Those returns were prepared in full detail by that Department, but your Commissioners failed in obtaining any reference to them. The Government arbitrarily named a value, explaining neither the mode of the valuation, the grounds upon which it was framed, or any details of original expenditure, annual repairs, revenue, or cost of management.

Your Commissioners therefore were obliged to rely solely on the extracts made from the books of the Inspector General's Department by the County Engineer, where of course no such details were obtainable. Under these circumstances of embarrassment, it is not surprising that your Commissioners should have acted with extreme caution in making any offer of purchase, nor is it to be wondered at that they, as well as the inhabitants of the County generally, should regard with the most jealous suspicion the higher offer of an individual, who, it is to be presumed, was not put in possession of any more detailed information than that afforded by the Council, but who, in the absence of such information, would have scarcely ventured to have made an offer so much beyond the otherwise apparent value of the works.

Your Committee have read, with much surprise, the letter addressed by the Inspector General to the Warden, dated 20th August. Your Committee there observe that the reasons assigned for again referring the subject to this Council, and requesting the Warden to call a special meeting thereof, were certain representations made by Mr. H. J. Boulton, M. P. P., as to the great dissatisfaction caused by the transfer of the roads to a private company. Whilst your Committee entirely concur in the representations made by Mr. Boulton, (which were most correct,) and whilst they are of opinion that the energy exhibited by that gentleman to guard the interests of the County, entitle him to the thanks of this Council, they conceive it to be a most extraordinary and uncourteous proceeding on the part of the Government, that whilst they declined acknowledging or paying any attention whatever to the Memorial of this Council, expressing precisely the same views on behalf of its constituents, they should nevertheless have acceded to the demand made by a party unauthorised to express the sentiments of this Council, or to act as its agent. Such a course, your Committee are of opinion, would justify the belief that the Government has never been desirous of promoting the views of the Council in regard to the transfer, as it evidently proves that the unauthorised interposition of an individual carries more weight than the well weighed and respectful expression of the opinions of the Council, made in the form of a Memorial, and adopted by the Council, in Council assembled.

In the letter of the Inspector General before alluded to, it is announced that an offer has been received by the Government from another private company for the purchase of the Whitby Harbour and roads lead-

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ing thereto; and as your Committee is of opinion that the manner of the negotiation appears to be quite as questionable as that which has taken place in the matter of the York roads, and that such a transfer of the said harbour and roads is subject to the same grave objections as obtain in reference to the other County works, your Committee recommends that the same course be taken by the Council in both cases, and that the sum named by the Inspector General (£20,000) be offered by the Council for the said harbour and roads.

All these considerations have led your Committee to regard the transfer of these great county works to any other than the Municipal authorities, with increased alarm; that which before appeared to be inexpedient may be, and now is, apprehended as a great public evil; and in this view, your Committee has submitted the accompanying resolutions, the object of which is to secure to the County the controul and government of the works in question.

All which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed.) J. W. GAMBLE,
Chairman.

Committee Room, 31st August, 1850.

A true copy.

[Seal] (Signed) FRANKLIN JACKES,
Warden, County York.

1. *Resolved*, That when the Council offered the Government the sum of sixty thousand pounds for the macadamized roads in this county, they made the tender in good faith, and with the honest conviction of its members, that the sum tendered was the most liberal offer that prudence, and a due regard for the interests of their constituents, would permit. That was not named at random, but arrived at from careful calculations, based upon unofficial data, the correctness of which there appears no reason to question. That the second tender, offering the sum of sixty-five thousand pounds for these roads, together with the Scugog road and Whitby harbour, was based upon a second calculation from official data obtained by the County Engineer from the books in the Inspector-General's Office, shewing a less favourable result, arising from the damage caused by the Spring floods, and the loss of the tolls from the mail stages. In making that offer, the Council frankly and candidly stated to the Government the reasons upon which it was based, and their desire to give for the roads all they were really worth, and also their opinion that any transfer of the roads to Joint Stock Companies, or any other public body, other than this Council, or the inferior local Municipalities, would be unjust to the Council, injurious to the interests of the county, prejudicial to the Provincial Exchequer, and distasteful to the public,—an opinion which the popular excitement throughout the county on the public becoming aware of the acceptance by the Government of a tender of a private Company for the purchase of these roads, without any notice whatever being taken of the Memorial of this Council, has fully sustained.

2. *Resolved*, That this Council see no reason to depart from the opinion they have hitherto formed, as to the money value of these public works, ascertained from the returns of their revenue for a series of years. Such is the public anxiety that the control of these great avenues should not pass for ever into private hands, uncontrolled by Municipal authority,—that to prevent such a contingency they deem it best to make the sacrifice demanded of them by the Government, and authorise the Commissioners appointed under by-law No. 10, of this Council, to offer

for the public works enumerated therein, the sum of ninety-five thousand pounds, payable in twenty years, with interest at five per cent., instructing them, if possible, to obtain such reasonable deduction on account of damage caused by the floods, as may be in accordance with the letter of Mr. Hincks to the Warden, of the 17th June last.

A true copy.

[Seal.] (Signed,) FRANKLIN JACKES,
Warden, County York.

TORONTO, 18th Sept. 1850.

SIR,—It being understood that the County of York roads were still undisposed of by the Government, and open to public competition, the Corporation of the City of Toronto, by a resolution of the Common Council thereof, on Monday evening last, authorised a Select Committee, of which the undersigned is chairman, to tender for the purchase of the roads in question.

The Select Committee have come to the unanimous resolution to tender to the Government, for the said Roads, the sum of eighty thousand five hundred pounds; and further, that inasmuch as the sole object of the Corporation of the City of Toronto, in acquiring the said roads, is to ensure to the public at large the full benefit of them on the lowest and most favourable terms, and thereby prevent discouragement or impediments in access to or from the city,—the Corporation of Toronto would be willing to be bound in accepting them to impose none but an uniform charge upon all the gates (as well those nearest the city as the more distant) imposing *no higher tolls* than barely sufficient to meet the interest payable on the purchase money, defray the expences of repairs, and costs of managements, and for a sinking fund for the redemption of the principal, at a period of not less than twenty five years; and that the Corporation of Toronto, notwithstanding this offer, shall forego the acquisition of those roads to any other party, who will take them for the public objects, and upon conditions above specifically suggested to secure those objects, and with powers for enforcing them, duly provided.

I have the honour therefore, on the behalf of the Corporation of the City of Toronto, hereby to tender to the Government, the sum of eighty thousand five hundred pounds for the roads in question, and subject, if desired by the Government, to the conditions above stated.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed,) G. DUGGAN,
Chairman, &c.,
For the City of Toronto.

To the Hon. Francis Hincks,
Inspector General, &c., &c.

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
TORONTO, 10th September, 1850.

SIR,—At a late meeting of the Common Council of this City, a Committee was appointed to negotiate with the Provincial Government for the purchase of the macadamized roads, in the County of York, leading from the City of Toronto.

I am desired therefore to inquire through you, whether or not the purchase of these roads is open

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for competition, and if so, upon what terms, in order that the City Corporation may make an offer, or enter into competition for the purchase of said roads.

I have already addressed a communication similar to this, to the Hon. the Provincial Secretary, and received for answer that my application must be made through you.

An early reply is respectfully solicited.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed,) GEO. GURNETT,
Mayor of Toronto.

The Honourable
The Inspector General,
&c., &c., &c.
Toronto.

(Copy.)

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
25th September, 1850.

The undersigned has the honour to report, with reference to the approved Report of the Executive Council on the subject of the sale of the public Roads and Harbours, and dated the 13th August last, that in accordance with the said minute, he made preliminary arrangements with the view of having the roads leading into the city of Toronto, transferred to the Company, on behalf of which a proposal was submitted by Mr. James Beaty. Before, however, the necessary securities had been entered into, the undersigned was informed that the County Council would be willing to take the Roads at the same price as had been tendered by this Company. The undersigned takes this opportunity to state, that from the time that the disposal of the roads had been determined on, he used his best endeavours to secure their transference to the County Council, and made repeated efforts, prior to the day for the reception of Tenders, to negotiate on the subject with the members appointed by the County Council. Finding that the County Council had, at two separate meetings, come to a decision unfavorable to the purchase at the moderate price proposed by the Government, the undersigned had no other course open to him, but to proceed to obtain Tenders by public competition, which was invited in the usual way, by public advertisement. The undersigned took every opportunity of calling the attention of persons likely to embark in such undertakings to the value of the works, and can refer especially to Mr. Cotton, of the enterprising firm of Cotton & Rowe, with whom he had a long conversation on the subject, and who has since told the undersigned that he did not think the Toronto Roads worth the amount at which they were offered to the Council, viz:—£75,000. The undersigned has entered into this explanation, in consequence of the gross misrepresentations which have been circulated on the subject. It now becomes a question as to the proper course to be taken. The disposal of the roads cannot be delayed without serious injury to the public. Since the public discussion of the subject, the value of the Roads seems to have increased in public estimation. The City of Toronto Corporation have made a Tender for £80,500, and other parties at a higher rate. Mr. Beaty claims the roads under the former minute of Council. Difficulties have occurred with some of the other roads, and under all circumstances, the undersigned is of opinion that he should be

authorized to offer such Roads and Harbours as he may think fit by public auction.

The whole humbly submitted.

(Signed,) F. HINCKS,
Inspector General.

A true Copy,

W. H. LEE,
Acting Clerk, Ex. Council.

Copy of a Report of a Committee of the Executive Council, dated 26th September, 1850, and approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the same day.

On the Report of the Inspector General, dated 25 September inst., on the subject of the Public Roads and Harbours,

The Committee recommend that the Inspector General be authorized to offer such Roads and Harbours as he may see fit, for sale by public auction, giving proper notice to the Public.

Certified, W. H. LEE,
Acting Clerk Ex. Council.

(Copy.)

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
TORONTO, 1st October, 1850.

Sir,—With reference to your communication on the subject of the County Roads, I have the honour to call your attention to an advertisement, which you will find in the public prints, stating the terms on which the works will be sold by auction on the 15th instant.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed,) F. HINCKS,
Inspector General.

Certified, JOS. CAREY,
Dep. Inspector General.

F. Jackes, Esq.,
Warden, County York.

(Copy.)

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
TORONTO, 1st October, 1850.

Sir,—With reference to a communication from the City Corporation on the subject of the County roads, I have the honour to call your attention to an advertisement which you will find in the public prints, stating the terms on which the works will be sold by auction on the 15th instant.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed,) F. HINCKS,
Inspector General.

Certified, JOS. CAREY,
Dept. Inspector General.

Geo. Gurnett, Esq.,
Mayor, Toronto.

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INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
TORONTO, 9th October, 1850.

REPORT of the Inspector General on the Memorial to the Governor General, by the Commissioners of the Municipal Council of the County of York.

The undersigned submits the following observations on the Memorial of the Commissioners appointed by the Municipal Council of the County of York, to negotiate with the Government for the transfer of the Macadamized Roads.—The Commissioners state at the commencement of their Memorial, that they conceive it to be their duty to “lay before His Excellency the nature of the negotiations which have taken place between the Executive Government and the County of York,” and then proceeds to state that a certain memorial was addressed to His Excellency on the 19th June, proposing certain terms, and that no answer was given to the said Memorial until after an acceptance of an offer from Mr. James Beaty.—The undersigned regrets that the Commissioners should not have stated all the circumstances connected with the negotiations, as the proceedings anterior to the 19th June, have, in his opinion, an important bearing on the case. This omission on the part of the Commissioners, renders it necessary for the undersigned to state the facts as they occurred. So soon as the transfer of the roads was determined on, the undersigned, with the concurrence of his colleagues, entered into personal negotiations with the Warden of the County of York Council, who was accompanied by Mr. W. Gamble, and one or two other members of the Council. The result of that interview was an assurance on the part of the undersigned, that an offer of £75,000 for the roads would be favourably entertained by the Government. The Council considered the subject, and by a very narrow majority (the minority objecting altogether to the purchase), determined on offering £30,000. The Warden had been distinctly told by the undersigned, that unless the Council would purchase for £75,000, the roads would be submitted to public competition. The next step was an advertisement for tenders to be given in on the fifteenth of May. On this the Warden of the Council made a request, that another opportunity should be given to the Council to consider the expediency of purchasing the roads. That request was promptly acceded to by the undersigned, and the time was accordingly extended until 1st July. At the next meeting of the County Council, instead of meeting the proposition made by the Government, the County Council reduced their offer to £50,000, and this, although as admitted in the Memorial now under consideration, the Warden had a letter before him from the undersigned, stating that to cover the losses sustained by the spring freshets, a deduction of £5,000 would be made, and that he was sure that less than £70,000 would not be accepted. The undersigned having been of opinion that further negotiation with the County Council was fruitless, did not deem it necessary to take further notice of an offer which the parties who made it had been distinctly assured could not be accepted. The time for opening the tenders having arrived, the undersigned recommended the acceptance of the highest offer in every case, which recommendation having been approved of by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, he was about proceeding to carry the arrangements into effect. Before however any final action had been taken, it was represented to the undersigned that the County Council were still most anxious to acquire the roads, and ready to give their full value; that they had been under the impression, prior to the passage of the late Act, that private companies could not compete with them, and were therefore under no apprehension of their obtaining possession

of the roads, and they fully expected that new tenders would have been required after the passing of the Act.

The undersigned explained that having no reason whatever to suppose that the County Council would be competitors for the roads at a price that could be accepted by the Government, and being of opinion that full opportunity had been afforded to the public generally of competing for them, he had recommended the transfer of the roads, without delay, principally because incessant complaints were being made to this Department of the dangerous state of the roads and bridges, on which several serious accidents had taken place, which rendered it imperative on the Government to lose no time in effecting the transfers. Finding however that there had been a general misunderstanding on the subject, and that an impression prevailed among some parties that there was a desire to favour a particular individual, the undersigned suspended all further proceedings, and addressed the letters to the Warden of the County Council which are referred to in the Memorial, but which are interpreted in a sense very different from that intended by the undersigned. It must be borne in mind that at the time that these letters were written, authority had been given to the undersigned to carry out the arrangements for transferring the roads to a private company. The only ground on which proceedings could possibly be stayed, was, that the County Council were prepared to reverse the decisions arrived at on two previous occasions. Had the County Council adhered to its former determination, no further complaint could have been made, and the transfer might have been effected before the present time. But in case the County Council should determine to buy the roads at their value, it certainly appeared to the undersigned that an opportunity of doing so should be afforded them. That opportunity most unquestionably will be afforded, if the roads be submitted to public competition by auction. If it be of great importance to the County that the roads should not become private property, (although this is a subject on which great difference of opinion exists) it must be obvious that the Council have great advantages in competing with private individuals, independent of the more advantageous terms regarding payment, &c., on which they are allowed to purchase. With regard to the time allowed, the undersigned submits that although the public interests imperatively demand that the transfer should take place as soon as possible, he fixed the sale at a period which gave ample time to the Warden to summon a special meeting of the Council; and he further submits, that any inconvenience which that body might have experienced could scarcely be complained of, as all the embarrassments to which the Government have been subjected in the disposition of these roads, including delays, which have been attended with great inconvenience and loss to the public, have been caused by the refusal of the Council to meet the Government in that fair and liberal spirit, which was exhibited towards them from the period of the first interview between the undersigned and the Committee of Council, down to the final rejection of the offer made by the Government. If the Commissioners appointed by the Council have omitted to obtain a proper authority from the Council to enter into competition for the roads, the responsibility must, in the opinion of the undersigned, rest with them, and not with the Government, which, under the embarrassing circumstances in which it was placed by the County Council, and with two higher offers before it, had no course open to it but that of offering the roads to a fair public competition. The undersigned avails himself of this opportunity to vindicate the entire proceedings of his Department regarding the disposal of the

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roads. He is unaware that partiality of any kind has been exhibited towards either Municipalities or individuals. On the contrary, he has met, in a frank and liberal spirit, all parties appointed to negotiate for the transfer of the public roads. The policy of the Government was to treat, in all cases, first with the Municipalities, and to give them the preference. In no case was it intended that private companies should obtain them, until after they had been refused by the Municipal authorities. In the case of the County of Middlesex, the Warden was invested by the Council with full powers to negotiate. The roads were sold to him on the basis of an offer made to him by the Government, some time prior to the higher offer made by a private company, and which has since complained of the sale at a lower price to the County Council. In this case, there had been no refusal on the part of the Middlesex Council; on the contrary that body acted in a business like manner, that reflects upon them the highest credit, having invested the Warden with the necessary powers to negotiate with the Government. The County Council of Wentworth and Halton, sent a deputation to Toronto, before the time for receiving tenders, and negotiated for the purchase of their principal roads. The interview between them and the undersigned, and the Chief Commissioner of Public Works, was most satisfactory, and the terms of sale were agreed upon without difficulty. It has been alleged that the Government receded from their terms. The facts are as follows;—During the period when the Dundas and Waterloo road was in the hands of Commissioners (one of the principal of whom is a Member of the County Council, and one of the Committee appointed to treat with the Government) a contract for stone for keeping the road in repair was entered into for a term of years, about three or four of which have to run. When the road came under the management of the Public Works, and of the Revenue Department, this contract was subsisting, and was, of course, considered binding. When the Government were about to transfer the roads to the County Council, the latter refused to assume this contract, although the Warden admitted more than once to the undersigned, that it was an advantageous one to the proprietors of the road. On the other hand, the contractor refused to surrender it under one thousand pounds, while he offered fifteen hundred pounds more for the road than the County Council were to pay. On this point the negotiation broke off, and the undersigned submits that he was not the party who manifested an illiberal spirit, and that if he had recommended the payment of one thousand pounds to the contractor, he would have been justly liable to public censure. Such were the circumstances under which the negotiation terminated with the County Council of Wentworth and Halton. The case of the County of York has been fully stated already in this report. The Council of that County had the fullest opportunity afforded them of purchasing the roads at private sale, and even at a less price than what they now offer. Having positively refused to accept them, it would be unjust to others, and especially to the Company which came forward with a tender in pursuance of public advertisement, and gave an increased value of from twenty-five thousand pounds to thirty thousand pounds to the public property, not to subject them to fair public competition. The responsibility for any disappointment experienced by the Council, or by any portion of their constituents, must rest, not with the Government, but with themselves.

The County Council of Frontenac, Lenox, and Addington made an offer for their road, but so much below its value that it could not, with any propriety, be accepted. This body has made no complaint, so far as the undersigned is aware, of its treatment. With regard to the Port Dover Harbour, which the

undersigned recommended being sold to a private Company, although the proposed transfer was designated a job, and it was affirmed by the member for the County that the Council could readily assume the work on the terms proposed: the Council has, at a late meeting, declined accepting it. In the case of the Port Hope and Rice Lake Road, the only other work requiring notice, there was competition between the two Municipalities, each having an interest in the road, and of course, the easiest mode of settling the difference is by public competition.

The undersigned has felt it necessary to offer the foregoing explanations in vindication of the policy of his Department, regarding the disposal of the public works, in the hope that it will continue to meet the approbation of His Excellency the Governor General in Council.

He cannot, for the reasons stated, recommend that the Memorial of the Commissioners of the County of York Council should be favourably entertained.

The whole humbly submitted,

(Signed,)

F. HINCKS,
Inspector General.

Certified, Jos. CAREY,
Dep. Inspector General.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,
TORONTO, 9th October, 1850.

Sir,—I have the honour to acquaint you, that the Governor General has been pleased to charge you with the Superintendence of the sale of the roads, to take place at the Court House in your city, on Tuesday the 15th of October instant.

2. You will give your personal supervision to the sale, employing a licensed auctioneer, for such sum as may be agreed upon, to cry the bids; and as the auctioneer will have no other or further trouble or responsibility, you no doubt will secure the performance of his service for a very moderate remuneration.

3. The condition in the advertisement of 27th September last, must be strictly adhered to, taking particular care that no party be permitted to bid who has failed to furnish security to your satisfaction, for the fulfilment of the contract, on the terms of the 2d section of the conditions; and any letters which may be received by the department on this subject will be forwarded for your information.

4. In addition thereto, you will cause the audience to be notified, that no bid less than one hundred pounds will be accepted, and that a quarter of an hour will be allowed after any bid is taken, before the roads are finally adjudged.

5. I am to enjoin upon you, to use every possible exertion to secure fair competition, and to request you to furnish me with a list of the several bids made, by whom offered, and time of offering.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed,)

J. W. DUNSCOMB.

Joseph Lesslie, Esq.,

Secretary-Treasurer,

Toronto.

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INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
TORONTO, 11th October, 1851.

SIR,—I am commanded by the Governor General to acknowledge the receipt of a Memorial, addressed to His Excellency, by Commissioners appointed under a by-law of the Municipal Council of the County of York, to negotiate with the Government on the subject of the County roads, and to inform you that the Memorial, together with my Report thereon, a copy of which I have the honour to enclose, have engaged the consideration of His Excellency in Council.

I am further commanded to inform you, that in the opinion of His Excellency in Council, it is not expedient to make any change in the mode already determined on, of disposing of the roads and other public works, and that considering the present state of the roads and bridges in the vicinity of this city, it would be highly inexpedient to postpone the transfer of them to parties who will be responsible for their being placed in a good state of repair. At the same time, as the Commissioners state in their Memorial, that the County Council separated under an impression that the roads would be transferred to them without further competition, I am commanded by His Excellency to inquire from you, whether in your opinion the inconvenience to the public, which would result from the roads and bridges being left in their present state, would be a less evil than would be experienced by offering the roads for sale, without further consideration on the part of the County Council; and in case you should be of opinion, that under all the circumstances, it is desirable to postpone the sale, so as to enable you to consult further with the County Council, I have been commanded by His Excellency to confer with you as to the period at which the adjourned sale should take place.

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

(Signed) F. HINCKS,
Inspector General.

F. Jackes, Esq.,
Warden, County York.

Certified,
JOS. CAREY,
Dy. Inspector General.

No. 1081.

EXTRACT from a Report of a Committee of the Honourable the Executive Council, on matters of State, dated 10th October, 1850, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the 11th October, 1850.

On the Memorial, dated 8th October instant, of the Commissioners appointed by the County of York Council, and the Report of the Inspector General thereon, the Committee of Council are of opinion, that it is not expedient to make any change in the mode already determined on of disposing of the roads and other works. The Committee of Council are further of opinion, that the state of the roads and bridges in the vicinity of Toronto is so bad, that it is highly inexpedient to postpone the transfer of them to parties who will be responsible for their being placed in a good state of repair. At the same time the Committee of Council are of opinion, that as the Commissioners of the County of York Council have stated, that that body separated under an impression that the roads would be transferred to them without further competition, the opinion of the Warden be taken as to whether it would be advisable to postpone the sale to such time as may be determined on by the In-

pector General, after conference with him, in order to give him an opportunity of again taking the opinion of the County Council on the subject. And the Committee of Council recommend that in case the Warden should be of opinion that it would be a less evil to the public, to subject them to the inconvenience resulting from the present state of the roads, than to expose them to sale without further consideration on the part of the County Council, the Inspector General should direct the postponement of the sale to such time as, after conference with the Warden, he may think proper.

Certified,

J. JOSEPH,
Clerk, Ex. Council.

To the Honourable
The Inspector General,
&c., &c., &c.

TORONTO, 11th October, 1850.

SIR,—As I intend to become a purchaser of part of the Roads that the Government have advertised to sell to the highest bidder, on Tuesday the 15th proximo, and in compliance with the conditions of said advertisement, I beg leave to offer the following real estate, that is to say, twenty acres of land, on the west side of Parliament street, in the City of Toronto, worth from five to seven hundred pounds per acre, having sold, in the same locality, at the above rate. Hoping that the Government will consider the above sufficient security to authorise me to become a competitor on the day of sale.

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

(Signed) JAMES BEATY.

To the Honourable
Francis Hincks,
Inspector General,
Toronto.

BANK OF UPPER CANADA,
TORONTO, 11th October, 1850.

DEAR SIR,—In reply to your inquiry of this date, I beg leave to state, as my opinion, that the land situated on the west side of Parliament street, in this town, lately owned by Judge Small, and now, I believe, in the possession of Mr. Beaty, is worth four hundred pounds per acre. This may be, however, considered a moderate estimate, as there are persons here who value it at a somewhat higher rate.

I remain, dear Sir,
Yours truly,

(Signed) THOS. G. RIDOUT.

J. W. Dunscomb, Esquire,
Inspector General's Office.

WARDEN'S OFFICE,
TORONTO, 12th Oct., 1850.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your communication, dated the 11th inst., wherein you acknowledge the receipt of the Memorial from the Commissioners appointed by the County Council to negotiate with the Government for the

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transfer of the public works in the County, and informing me that the Memorial, with your report thereon, have engaged the consideration of His Excellency in Council; and further that in the opinion of His Excellency in Council, it is not expedient to make any change in the mode already determined on of disposing of the public works, and to inquire whether, in my opinion, the inconvenience to the public which would result from the roads and bridges being left in their present state, would be a less evil than would be experienced by offering the roads for sale without further consideration on the part of the County Council; and in case I should be of opinion that under all the circumstances it is desirable to postpone the sale, so as to enable me to consult further with the County Council, you have been commanded by His Excellency to confer with me as to the period at which the adjourned sale should take place. In reply I beg leave to state that I am not empowered to act on behalf of the Council individually, and can only act in conjunction with the Commissioners appointed by the County Council under by-law No. 10, in the name and on behalf of the said Council, to take an assignment or transfer of the public works in the County under their sole and entire management, and to keep the same in repair, to enter into contracts for such purpose, to expend whatever may be needful and necessary for the same, rendering a full and detailed account thereof at the next meeting of the Council.

With regard to the evil that would arise in case a further postponement of the sale of the roads should take place, that it is of such a magnitude in my opinion, not a moment should be lost in placing the public roads under the controul of some authority, that is willing and able to repair them immediately before the winter sets in. The County Council took the same view of it as you did in your letter dated the 20th of August last, wherein you stated to me, "You must be well aware how important it is that the bridges destroyed in the spring should be at once constructed, and if more time is lost it will be impossible to effect the necessary repairs and improvements during the fall."

The Council concurring in these views, and agreeing to offer the amount stated therein for the works, were of opinion that the public works would be immediately placed under their controul, and accordingly made the necessary provision to enter upon the immediate repair of the roads and bridges; and the Commissioners acting under their authority are now willing and ready to do the same, whenever the Government pleases to place the public works under their controul. As to calling the Council together again in order to obtain a further advance on the £95,000 already offered for the public works, is what I cannot undertake upon my own authority, without first consulting the Commissioners, which I will take the first opportunity to do, and also to lay your communications before them. In conclusion I would state that in accordance with the promise I made to you in my letter dated the 24th August, in regard to your request to me if I could inform you, whether, in my opinion, the County Council would give £75,000 for the East, West, and North macadamized roads, and £20,000 for the Whitby Harbour and Scugog Road, I then stated that, as soon as the Council had decided, I would immediately forward their decision to you; that as soon as possible after the Council had decided, I forwarded the resolutions on the subject to the Provincial Secretary, requesting him to lay the same before the Executive Government for the necessary action; that you being absent at the time, it was impossible for me to notify you, but as soon as I had ascertained that you had returned, I immediately notified you of the Council's decision, and that I had forwarded the resolution on the subject to the Provincial Secretary. That having seen the public

roads and works advertised in the newspapers, I called a meeting of the Commissioners on the 4th inst., to take such action in the matter as they might think necessary in the premises. And on the same day I received a communication from you, acknowledging the receipt of the offer made by the County Council, and referring me to the advertisement of the sale of the public works in the newspapers, which I laid before the Commissioners. They conceiving that the Government could not be aware how the matter stood between you and the County Council, had an interview with the Honourable Robert Baldwin, who refused to hear any statement made, or documents read in your absence, as he could not see what good would result from it. The Commissioners then adjourned until the 8th of October, and drew up the Memorial to His Excellency the Governor General, giving a clear and plain statement of the transaction with you on the subject of the public works, leaving the final result with the Government, humbly believing that by so doing, justice would ultimately be done to the County of York, and that they had honestly performed their duty to their constituents.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed,) FRANKLIN JACKES,
Warden, County York.

To the Honourable
Francis Hincks,
Inspector General.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,
TORONTO, 14th October, 1850.

SIR,—With reference to my letter of the 12th inst., on the subject of the disposal of the Roads, I now enclose offers of security from intending purchasers as per margin, and have only to add that as a very severe scrutiny of the value of the securities offered and rejection thereof, might have the effect of excluding *bona fide* bidders, and thus injure the competition. It will be proper for you to explain to parties that though you accept of the security offered and receive their bids, it must be distinctly understood, that in the event of their becoming purchasers, the Government must not be expected to receive the security at such valuation, but the same will be that determined by a more accurate examination; and that broken stones and plank on hand are not to be sold with the road, and, further, gates not to be altered from their present position by private Companies (except a gate at the Don bridge) by which the interest of the public may be affected without the consent of the Government.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed,) J. W. DUNSCOMB.

Joseph Lesslie, Esq.,
Toronto.

OPINION of the Honourable the Attorney General of
Upper Canada.

If the terms of the sale were a deposit of £500 and securities, the giving the securities is a necessary step to be taken previous to the possession being delivered over to the purchaser.

(Signed,) ROBT. BALDWIN.

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I think that, provided the securities are perfected, so that the sale takes effect, the intermediate revenue should be accounted for to the purchasers.

(Signed,) R. B.

YORK COUNTY ROADS OFFICE.

TORONTO, 16th October, 1850.

SIR,—I have the honour to inclose herewith, a record of the sale of the Public Roads, Bridges, and Harbours, which took place at the Court House on Tuesday the 15th instant at noon, pursuant to public notice, and under the conditions of sale therein contained, as also in your letters of instruction to me, under date the 12th and 14th instant.

I also enclose a Protest which has been made against the sale by Franklin Jackes, Esq., Warden of the County, immediately after the reading of the conditions of sale, and before any bid had been taken.

The lists of real estate securities tendered by James Beaty, and Peter Perry, on behalf of the Companies they severally represent, and sent to me from the Department, are herewith enclosed.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed,) JOSEPH LESSLIE,
Superintendent.

J. W. Dunscomb, Esquire,

I. G. O., Customs,
Toronto.*Government Roads, Bridges, and Harbours, by Auction.*

To be sold by Public Auction, on Tuesday, 15th October, at the Court House, in the City of Toronto, at 12 o'clock, noon.

1. The Roads, with the Bridges thereon, leading into the City of Toronto, which will be put up at an upset price of £75,000.

2. The Harbour of Whitby, and the Road leading thereto—upset price £20,000.

3. The Road between Port Hope and Rice Lake—upset price £4,500.

Conditions of Sale.

(See Advertisement in Globe Newspaper.)

Further conditions as per letters from J. W. Dunscombe, Esq., to Mr. Joseph Lesslie.

No person shall advance at any one bidding less than One Hundred Pounds, Currency.

A quarter of an hour will be allowed, after any bid is taken, before the roads are finally adjudged.

The Materials on the roads, such as broken stones and planks, will not be sold with the roads, but will be retained, or sold, at the contractor's price, to the purchasers, at the option of the Government.

The Gates are not to be altered from their present position by private Companies, except a Gate at the Don Bridge (by which the interests of the public may be affected) without the consent of the Government.

Lot No. 1.

We hereby bid the sum of seventy-five thousand one hundred pounds for the Roads and Bridges thereon, leading into the City of Toronto.

TORONTO ROAD COMPANY.

(Signed,) JAMES BEATY,
President.

Bid taken at a quarter past 12 o'clock.

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Lot No. 2.

We hereby bid the sum of twenty thousand one hundred pounds for the Harbour at Whitby, and the road leading thereto.

(Signed,) PETER PERRY,

President of the Port Whitby, and Lakes Scugog, Simcoe, and Huron Road Company.

Bid taken at 25 minutes to one o'clock.

Lot No. 3.

We hereby bid the sum of four thousand six hundred pounds for the road between Port Hope and Rice Lake.

(Signed,) WM. WALKER,
Mayor, Town of Cobourg.

Bid taken eight minutes to one o'clock.

(Signed,) ROBT. BEERMAN,
Auctioneer.(Signed,) JOSEPH LESSLIE,
Superintendent.

TORONTO, 15th October, 1850.

I, Franklin Jackes, Warden of the County of York, do hereby protest against the sale of the East, West, and North Toronto Roads, the Windsor Harbour and Scugog Road, the same having been offered by the Government to the Municipality of the County of York, and that offer having been accepted by the County Council. The Roads and Harbour are therefore now equitably, if not legally, the property of the County of York, and you will be held liable for all consequences.

(Signed,) FRANKLIN JACKES,
Warden, County York.

Robert Beckman, Esq.

Auctioneer.

And all others whom it may concern.

The enclosed delivered verbally after reading conditions of sale, and before the bidding commenced, and afterwards reduced to writing at request.

YORK COUNTY ROADS OFFICE,
TORONTO, 22nd October, 1850.

SIR,—I have the honour to enclose herewith a certificate received from Jonathan Watson, Esq., a highly respectable merchant of this city, who is engaged in the leather business, and deals with Mr. William Hoople of New York, whose name is registered as a Stockholder to the amount of £36,000 in the "Toronto Roads Company" to which Company the roads were adjudged on the day of sale.

I have also the honour to inform you, that on receiving this certificate, I proceeded with Robert Beckman, Esq., the Auctioneer who sold the Roads, and waited on Mr. Beaty, and asked him to show us the Stock book of the Company, which he declined doing. I then asked him if he had any written authority from Mr. Hoople of New York to put down his name as a Stockholder for £36,000 or any other amount in the Toronto Roads Company. He answered that he had, but positively refused to produce it.

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I have deemed it my duty to lay these facts before you, in order that the circumstances may be investigated before the sale of the roads is finally ratified, or they are assigned to the "Toronto Roads Company."

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

JOSEPH LESSLIE.

J. W. Dunscomb, Esq.,

I. G. O., Customs,

Toronto.

I, Jonathan Watson, do certify that I was in the City of New York on or about the fourteenth October inst., on which occasion I had an interview with Mr. William Hoople. In conversation with Mr. Hoople respecting the contemplated sale of the York County Roads, and on my referring to him as one of the Stockholders in the Company formed for the purchase of the said Roads, he remarked that he never authorised Mr. Beaty to use his name as a Stockholder in the said Company, and knew nothing of it, until Mr. Beaty came to New York. I remarked that I presumed he (Mr. Hoople) and Mr. Beaty would be the purchasers at the sale appointed to take place on the 15th October, instant. He declared that he would have nothing to do with the roads even should they be offered for £30,000, nor did he believe that Mr. Beaty would buy them either. As far as he was concerned, he would have nothing whatever to do with them.

(Signed,) JONATHAN WATSON.

Toronto, Tuesday,

22nd October, 1850.

YORK COUNTY ROADS OFFICE,

TORONTO, 26th October, 1850.

SIR,—I have the honour to enclose herewith a memoranda of the conversation had between Mr. Beaty, Mr. Beekman and myself on the 22nd instant, relative to the "Toronto Roads Company," in order that it may be laid before the Governor in Council, along with my letter, and Mr. Watson's certificate of the 22nd inst.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed,) JOSEPH LESSLIE.

J. W. Dunscomb, Esquire,

I. G. O., Customs,

Toronto.

Memorandum of an interview had between James Beaty, Robert Beekman, and Joseph Lesslie, on Tuesday the 22nd October, 1850, relative to the Stockholders in the "Toronto Roads Company."

On Tuesday, the twenty-second day of October, instant, I called on Mr. Beekman and informed him that Mr. Watson, leather dealer in the city, had recently returned from New York, and stated that while there he had an interview with Mr. William Hoople, who declared that he was not a Stockholder in the Toronto Roads, and requested him (Mr. Beekman) to accompany me to Mr. Beaty's office, for the purpose of seeing the Stock Book of the Company.

Just as we were going out of Mr. Beekman's office, I observed Mr. Beaty crossing Yonge Street on King Street, and hailed him. When he came up I told him

we were going down to his office to ask him to show us the Stock Book of the "Toronto Roads Company," stating as a reason for making this request the fact, that a communication had been received from Mr. Hoople denying that he was a Stockholder in the Company, or that he ever authorised him (Mr. Beaty) or any other person to use his name for that purpose.

Mr. Hoople replied that he had verbal authority from Mr. Hoople to use his name. I asked him if he had a Stock Book of the Company. He replied that the Stock Book was registered in the Registry Office of the County. I then inquired whether Mr. Hoople had subscribed his name for £36,000 Stock; or if he had any written authority to do so for him. He replied he had. I said well then, show us that, and it will be quite satisfactory: we only wish to know that the Company is a *bond fide* Company. Mr. Beaty replied that he was under no obligation to show it to me—that he was prepared to give satisfaction to the Government, that he had given in his security, and if that was not satisfactory, he would give more. I replied we were not finding fault with the security; we wished to know whether Mr. Hoople was a Stockholder in the Company for £36,000? He said the Stock was, or was to be, transferred; that several parties were desirous of taking stock, and mentioned the names of Mr. John Montgomery, Mr. David Gibson, and others, as applicants, although he said they had not decided how much. I again asked permission to see the Stock Book, with Mr. Hoople's name as a subscriber for Stock, or the authority upon which his name was registered as a Stockholder in the Company. Mr. Beaty replied that he would give me no information of the kind; that he would satisfy the Government. I notified him that we (myself and Mr. Beekman) asked that information as persons charged with the sale of the roads, reminding him that I was officially charged with the superintendence of the sale, that Mr. Beekman was the Auctioneer appointed by the Government, and that it was our duty to see that the Company purchasing the roads were a *bond fide* Company. He (Mr. Beaty) positively refused giving us any satisfaction, and I accordingly gave him notice not to do anything more on the roads in the way of repairs or contracts, until the matter was satisfactorily explained, and that I would report the circumstances to the Government forthwith.

(Signed,) JOSEPH LESSLIE.

Having read the above statement of the interview which took place between Mr. Beaty, Mr. Lesslie, and myself, relative to the "Toronto Roads Company," on Tuesday, the 22nd inst., I hereby certify to the correctness thereof.

(Signed,) ROBERT BEEKMAN.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,

TORONTO, 20th October, 1850.

SIR,—The public roads and bridges under your charge having been disposed of by the Government, I have it in command to acquaint you that His Excellency, the Governor General, has been pleased to dispense with your services as Secretary and Treasurer of the Toronto Roads, after the close of the current year.

You will therefore be pleased to make up and close your accounts of collections as Secretary and Treasurer of Roads, and transmit them to the Deputy Inspector General, immediately after the purchasers enter upon possession.

And you will further forthwith notify the several toll-gate keepers, that their services will not be re-

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quired by the Government after the transfer of the roads.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed) J. W. DUNSCOMB.

Joseph Lesslie, Esquire,
Secretary and Treasurer of Roads,
Toronto.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,
TORONTO, 30th October, 1850.

Sir,—I have the honour to direct you to place the Toronto Road Company, and the Port Whitby and Lake Scugog, Simcoe, and Huron Company, in immediate possession of the respective roads.

You will pay over, or direct to be paid over, to the parties, all tolls collected from the day of sale, and you will see that orders are given that the several toll-gate keepers hand over the amounts collected by them to the said Companies.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed) F. HINCKS,
Inspector General.

Joseph Lesslie, Esquire,
Secretary-Treasurer of Roads.
Toronto.

YORK COUNTY ROADS OFFICE,
TORONTO, 1st November, 1850.

Sir,—I have the honour to inform you, that in compliance with the instructions contained in your letter of the 29th ultimo, and the Inspector General's of the 31st, I have issued notices to the toll-gate keepers, on the roads under my charge, that their services will not be required by the Government after this date, and have directed them to pay over all moneys in their hands received for tolls, since the 15th October last, to the "Toronto Road Company."

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed) JOSEPH LESSLIE.

J. W. Dunscomb, Esquire,
I. G. O., Customs, Toronto.

Copy of Notice issued to toll-gate Keepers.

[Circular.]

YORK COUNTY ROADS OFFICE,
TORONTO, 1st November, 1850.

Sir,—I am instructed to notify you that your services, as toll-gate keeper, will not be required by the Government after this date; and am to direct, that you will pay over to the "Toronto Road Company," any money you may have on hand, received for tolls, from the sixteenth day of October last (inclusive); less your own salary from that date.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) JOSEPH LESSLIE.

To John Ross, and others.

YORK COUNTY ROADS OFFICE,
TORONTO, 12th November, 1850.

Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter of this date, respecting the disposition made of the lanterns, lamps, oil, and cans at the several toll-gates under my charge.

And beg to state in reply, that agreeably to verbal instructions received from you, "to dispose of them as I thought fit," I gave them over as a perquisite to the toll-gate keepers. The Windsor and Scugog Road Company purchased them from the person sent down to put the Company in possession, for ten shillings currency; they were new, and cost the Government thirty-five or forty shillings.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed) JOSEPH LESSLIE.

J. W. Dunscomb, Esquire,
J. G. O. Customs,
Toronto.

YORK COUNTY ROADS OFFICE,
TORONTO, 21st November, 1850.

Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 19th instant, instructing me to dispose of the material on the Toronto roads immediately, to the best possible advantage.

The conditions of sale, I understand, renders the purchasers liable to assume all material on hand at the time of sale, at contract prices, which, in my opinion, will be the best way to dispose of it.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed) JOSEPH LESSLIE.

J. W. Dunscomb, Esquire,
Customs, Toronto.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,
TORONTO, 30th November, 1850.

Sir,—I shall be sorry if my letter to you of the 29th of October, was not sufficiently definite, and that any inconvenience or disappointment should arise in consequence thereof.

I find, on reference, that the letter in question, was a circular sent to the different Road Secretaries and Treasurers, and that the intimation that the Governor General would dispense with your services at the expiration of, or after the close of the current year, "meant the year 1850, and no other year."

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed,) J. W. DUNSCOMB.

Joseph Lesslie, Esq.,
Toronto.

(Copy.)

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
TORONTO, 3rd February, 1851.

Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 31st Oct. last, addressed to the Hon. Provincial Secretary, and which was transferred to this Department, and I beg to assure you that the delay which has unavoidably taken

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place in replying to it, has not been caused by any disrespect to you. Your letter, together with others on the same subject, has engaged the consideration of the Governor General in Council, and I have now the honour to enclose the copy of a letter addressed by me this day to the Warden of the County Council of York, by which, you will perceive, that the Government decline disturbing the arrangements entered into with the Toronto Roads Company for the transfer of the roads.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed,) F. HINCKS,
Inspector General.

Hon. H. J. Boulton, M. P. P.,

Toronto.

(Certified,) Jos. CARY,
D'y. Ins. Gen.

(Copy.)

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
TORONTO, 3rd February, 1851.

SIR—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letters of 31st October, and 5th November last, and I beg to assure you that the delay which has taken place in my doing so, has not arisen from any disrespect to the County Council, or to the Commissioners appointed by them.

I have in conformity with your request, brought these letters, together with one on the same subject from the Hon. J. H. Boulton, M. P. P., under the consideration of the Governor General in Council, and my report thereon having been approved of, I have now the honour to state, for your information, the grounds on which I felt it my duty to recommend that the arrangements between the Government and the Toronto Roads Company should be completed.

The ground on which you object to the transfer of the County of York Roads to the Toronto Roads Company, is, that the Company registered under that designation on the 12th August last, was a fictitious one; that the sale by auction on the 15th October, was made to that fictitious Company; and that the New Company having been only registered on the 31st October, the sale by auction was null and void.

I have been unable, after giving my best consideration to the case, and after making inquiries from those most likely to have full information regarding it, to arrive at the conclusion of the Commissioners appointed by the County of York Council, that the original Company was a fictitious one, or that any imputation rests upon Mr. Beaty or any other person connected with it. I look upon the two transactions with regard to the sale of the roads as wholly distinct. The first Company appears to have been registered with a view to the purchase of the roads for £75,000 currency, according to the tender made by them. As the Government, for reasons which have been stated on a former occasion, determined not to dispose of the roads to the Company referred to, I might abstain from any further remarks with reference to it; but as one of the parties, and apparently the principal one, had been the highest bidder at the auction sale, I deemed it proper to make inquiries as to the truth of the very serious charges brought against that Company. No proof has been offered that Mr. Hoople's connection with the Company just registered was fictitious, and I am unable to discover what object was to be gained by placing that gentleman's name, without his consent, as a co-partner.

The purchase of the roads necessarily involved

the laying out of a considerable sum of money on the repairs, and on the construction of new bridges. It cannot be supposed for a moment that Mr. Beaty would connect himself with a person in New York, giving him a large interest in the Company, unless that person was to bear his share of the expense and responsibility. It seemed to me therefore clear that Mr. Beaty could have no object to gain by making use of Mr. Hoople's name in the manner suggested.

But having heard that Peter Perry, Esquire, M. P. P., for the East Riding of York, who is also a member of the County Council, was an acquaintance of Mr. Hoople's, I took an opportunity of asking him whether he could give me any information regarding that gentleman's connection with the Road Company.

Mr. Perry informed me that he had seen Mr. Hoople a short time previously in New York, and had held a conversation with him on the subject; that Mr. Hoople spoke of having been interested in the offer of £75,000 made to the Government; that he stated that he considered the sale to have been made, and that when the Government refused to carry it into effect, he (Mr. Hoople) had determined to have nothing further to do with the transaction, and had advised Mr. Beaty to take the same course. Such in substance was the information communicated to me by Mr. Perry, and as it is entirely consistent with all the other proceedings, I entertain no doubt of its correctness.

When, in consequence of the representation made to the Government by yourself and others, it was deemed expedient to offer the various public works at auction, I endeavoured to make such regulations as would ensure the carrying out of the requirements of the law, and at the same time afford every opportunity for competition.

In no case, so far as I am aware, was it required that the Companies should be registered prior to the sale. Such a requirement would have caused great inconvenience to the parties competing for the roads, without being productive of any advantage to the public.

It might readily happen that Companies could be formed to purchase at one price, whereas the parties composing them might have very different views, as to the extent to which they would consent to bid at auction.

I therefore required that the party offering the highest bid should make an immediate deposit of £500 to secure his compliance with all the requirements of the law, one of which was the due registration of a Company on the conditions prescribed by the Road Act.

I believe that in every case these conditions have been complied with. Certainly no favour has been shewn to any party. Whatever objection may be entertained by any one to the mode in which the sales were effected, I alone am responsible for the arrangements.

As the Toronto Roads Company have complied with all the conditions imposed upon them, and acted in perfect good faith to the Government during the progress of the arrangements, I could not consistently with my duty recommend a course which would inflict deep injury upon them,

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed,) F. HINCKS,
Inspector General.

F. Jackes, Esquire,

Warden of the County Council of York.

Certified,

JOSEPH CARY,
Deputy Inspector General.

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(C. C.)

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WARDEN'S OFFICE,
TORONTO, 13th Feb. 1851.

Sir:—I have the honour to inform you that I have been instructed by a resolution of the Municipal Council of the County of York, to offer to the Government, through the proper officer, the sum of seventy-five thousand pounds for the East, West, and North Macadamized Roads, leading to Toronto; a copy of the resolution is herein inclosed. The Council, in making this offer, do not consider that the value of the roads have increased in their estimation, but from a desire expressed by their constituents that the Council should have the management of them.

I have further to inform you that the Council have passed a by-law, appointing Commissioners to negotiate with the Government for the transfer of the roads, in conformity with this offer, and respectfully request that you will be pleased to inform me when I shall call them together for that purpose, or to inform me whether the County Council is, or is not, to have the management of the roads referred to.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

FRANKLIN JACKES,
Warden County York.

Hon. Francis Hincks,
Inspector General,
Toronto.

(Copy.)

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
TORONTO, 13th February, 1851,

Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this day, and have to state in reply, that every possible opportunity was afforded to the County of York Municipal Council to obtain the public roads within the County at a fair price.

You must be perfectly well aware that the parties, who became purchasers of the roads at public auction, have entered into possession, and have expended a considerable amount of money upon the erection and repair of bridges and other works, and that were the Government to accede to your proposition, it would not only involve a breach of faith, but subject the Province to a heavy claim for damages which could not in justice be resisted.

I regret therefore, that it is not in my power to recommend any interference on the part of Government with the existing arrangements.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed) F. HINCKS,
Inspector General.

Franklin Jackes, Esquire,
Warden, County of York,
Toronto.

Certified,

JOS. CARY,
Deputy Inspector General.

The London and Brantford Road: Hamilton and Brantford.

To

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
TORONTO.

ANGASTER, 25th May, 1850.

We, the undersigned, offer to pay for the Hamilton and Brantford road, also for the road from Brant-

ford to London, thence the road from London to Port Stanley, and for the Hamilton and Dover road; for the term of twenty years, the sum of nine thousand pounds, payable yearly in equal instalments; we also agree to keep the said roads in repair for and during the said term.

(Signed,)

JAMES MCKAY,
ANGUS MCINTOSH,
ALEX. MCINTOSH,
DAVID MURRAY,
JOHN McDONALD,
GEO. SUTHERLAND,
JAS. SUTHERLAND,
DONALD McDONALD,
WILLIAM McDONALD,
JOHN SUTHERLAND,
ROBERT ROSS,
HUGH ROSS,
JOHN MCKAY,
WM. MATHESON,
JAS. McDONALD.

Address to John McDonald,
Ancaster.

[£0,000.]

True Copy.

CANANDAIGUA,
STATE OF NEW YORK,
June 28th, 1850.

DEAR SIR—I take the liberty of enclosing this Tender for the purchase of the Hamilton and Brantford, and Dundas road, to you, under cover from this place, having been subpoenaed here on a criminal trial, on account of an individual who resides in my neighbourhood, and who, it is stated, has committed an offence against the laws of the State of New York.

I intend being in Toronto on Monday, when I will explain the reason why I did not apply for liberty previous to my coming here. You will be kind enough to pay the postage from the lines, and I will pay you when I see you; in the meantime,

I am, dear Sir,

Yours most respectfully,

VALENTINE HALL.

J. W. Dunscomb, Esquire.
Copy.

Hon. Inspector General.

DUNDAS, 29 June, 1850.

SIR—The Council of Wentworth and Halton having agreed to treat with the Government for the purchase of the Waterloo and Dundas road, also for the Brantford and Hamilton road and bridge, I am desirous of knowing, at your very earliest convenience, on what day you could have the Committee appointed for the purpose.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

ROBERT SPENCE,
Warden, U. C.

W. & H.

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To

The Honourable Francis Hincks.

SIR—By direction of the Warden, I transmit to you a copy of the by-law to authorize him "to purchase from the Government of Canada two certain lines of road, and to provide for the maintenance of the same."

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed.) C. O. COUNSELL,
Clerk. U. C., W. & H.

COUNTY CLERK'S OFFICE,
HAMILTON, August 23, 1850.

(Copy.)

BY-LAW,

To authorize the Warden to purchase from the Government of Canada two certain lines of road, and to provide for the management of the same.

Whereas, by a resolution of this Council, passed on the 27th June last past, a tender was made the Government of Canada for the purchase of the Dundas and Waterloo road, and also for the Hamilton and Brantford road, with Brantford bridge; and whereas the Government has accepted said tender,

Be it therefore enacted by the Municipal Council of the United Counties of Wentworth and Halton, constituted by and under the authority of the Act 12 Vict., chap. 81; and it is hereby enacted, that the Warden have full authority to conclude with the Government such bargain and sale of said roads, provided the costs of purchase of said Dundas and Waterloo road shall not exceed the sum of sixteen thousand five hundred pounds, and the cost of purchasing of said Hamilton and Brantford road to County line with Brantford bridge shall not exceed the sum of twenty-six thousand pounds; said sums respectively to become due and payable in twenty years from the date of the tender for the same, interest thereon to be payable semi-annually, at the rate of five per centum.

And be it enacted, That in such transfer to the Council of said roads, it shall be expressly understood and declared, that this Council have as full and complete authority over said roads as they would have were they constructed under their own direction, and that they have free power from time to time to alter the tariff of tolls to be imposed on said roads; and it is further provided, that this Council shall not be affected by any contracts or agreement made by the Government aforesaid, or by or under the authority of any former Board of Commissioners of said Dundas and Waterloo Road.

And be it enacted; That in such transfer of road aforesaid, it shall be expressly stipulated that all tolls taken on and after the day of the date of said tender, shall be accounted for by said Government to the Treasurer of this Municipality.

And be it enacted, That as soon as the transfer of said lands to this Municipality shall be completed, the management of the same shall be under Board of Directors constituted in the following manner, that is to say,—

For the Dundas and Waterloo Road.

Be it enacted, That the Board of Directors shall consist of the Reeves and Deputy Reeves of the Townships of Dumfries, Beverly, and West Flamborough; and the Reeves of the Towns of Dundas and Galt, and of the Deputy Reeves of said Towns, whenever said Towns shall be entitled to elect such, and the Warden of this Council to be Chairman of said Board but not to vote at such, except by giving a casting vote, unless he shall be a Reeve or Deputy Reeve of any one of the Townships or Towns represented at such Board.

And for the Hamilton and Brantford Road and Bridge.

Be it enacted, That the Board of Directors shall consist of the Reeves and Deputy Reeves of the Townships of Brantford, Ancaster, and Barton, and of the Reeves and Deputy Reeves of the Town of Brantford, with the Warden of this Council as Chairman, with the power and limitation as is provided in the case of Directors for the Dundas and Waterloo Road.

And be it enacted, That a majority of the Members of such Boards respectively shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

And be it enacted, That such Boards shall have full authority each to employ a Superintendent of Roads, such Superintendent to act as Clerk to Board, and in all matters to act under the authority, and be subject to the order of such Board so appointing him.

And be it enacted, That such Boards shall have authority to fix the rate of remuneration to be paid to such Superintendents.

And be it enacted, That all sums of money required for the use of said roads, shall be paid by the Treasurer of the County on the order of the Warden. Provided that the Warden be so required to issue his order on the requisition of a majority of the Board.

And be it enacted, That the Boards of Directors so constituted, shall have no authority to dispose of the toll gates on said roads, other than by public competition, of which there shall be at least thirty days notice by printed Bills.

And be it enacted, That the Boards so constituted shall report at each regular meeting of the Council, or oftener if required by the Council, fully as to their proceedings; such report to state clearly all disbursements, and to whom; and be it further enacted, That all accounts furnished such Boards for work or labour, shall be duly certified and verified by the party claiming payment, and that such accounts shall be in duplicate, one copy to be lodged in the office of the County Clerk.

And be it enacted, That the Lessees of the toll gates shall be required to enter into Bonds for the faithful performance of their duties, and for the punctual payment of their rents monthly to the Treasurer of the County.

And be it enacted, That all materials now upon the said roads, in heaps or otherwise, shall be considered as a portion of said purchase.

And be it enacted, That said purchase be on or before the thirty-first day of the present month.

And be it enacted, That in the event of a future dissolution of the United Counties, or a reconstruction of the same into new counties, such new divisions or counties shall be held liable only for such

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part of the purchase or maintenance of such roads as may be within their respective divisions.

(Signed) ROBERT SPENCE,
L. S. Warden
U. C. W. & H.

A true Copy.

C. O. COUNSELL,
Clerk U. C. W. & H.

(A true copy.)

AMERICAN HOTEL, August 24th, 1850.

Dear Sir,—Before leaving town, I think it well to place before you, in a shape which cannot be misunderstood, the conditions on which the County Council of Wentworth and Halton tendered for the roads in question, and to which Mr. Hincks acceded.

1st. The Council were to have the roads free from any existing contracts.

2d. To have them under their absolute controul in reference to tolls, &c.

Since then it is expected that allowance be made for tolls collected since 9th July, the Council being willing to date debentures from that day.

To this Mr. Hincks accedes.

The Brantford road to extend to the Brantford line on the west bounds of the County of Wentworth.

To this Mr. Hincks likewise accedes.

If you write me on or before the 30th instant, saying that these terms are agreed to, I will cause to be issued the necessary debentures, and, on the part of the Council, assume the controul of the road.

In very great haste,

I am, dear Sir,

Yours truly,

ROBERT SPENCE,
Warden U. C. W. H.

T. A. Begly, Esq.

BRANTFORD, 8th October, 1851.

To the Honourable F. Hincks,
Inspector General, Toronto.

SIR,—I have to inform you that, by Resolution of Town Council, I was instructed to communicate with you in regard to the purchase of the road and bridge within the limits of this Municipality, and that the Town Council will take the same at the prices the Government have offered roads in other parts of the Province at (as the Town Council is informed,) one half the original cost. The Town Council beg to request that an answer may be made to them previous to next Monday evening, as that is the regular meeting night, hoping that their offer may be accepted as the property within the limits of the Town should belong to the Town Council, to make a harmonious working of all things connected therewith.

I am respectfully,

(Signed) P. C. VAN BROCKLIN,
Mayor, Town of Brantford.

LONDON, 9th October, 1851.

I hereby offer to the Government the following Schedule of Lands, as security for roads which I intend to purchase, at the Government sale on the 15th instant.

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Lot No. 21, in the 4th Concession Township of London.

Lot No. 1, in the 1st Concession of said Township.

A part of Lot No. 17, in the 12th Concession of said Township.

Lot No. 15, in 13th Concession of said Township.

Lot No. 5, in 6th Concession, Township of Moore, Western District, and

Lot No. 1, on the south side of Bathurst street in the Town of London.

The above lands are offered on the following conditions, viz.:

That in the event of my purchasing a sufficient quantity of the roads, the whole of the above property will be given as security for the same, but if a less quantity is purchased by me, in such case a sufficient amount only of the above lands will be given.

JAMES FERGUSON,
President of the London Road Co.

The Honourable
Francis Hincks,
Inspector General.

BRANTFORD, 10th October, 1850.

SIR,—I am authorized by the Brantford Road Company, to forward to you the enclosed description of property, in accordance with the official notice of the 28th of September. I am desired by the Company to inform you that they have not been able as yet to procure a Copy of the late Act, authorizing the Government to dispose of the roads to private Companies, and trust that in consequence of any informality that might occur on that account they may be overlooked, and if any further security should be required, they are prepared to give property of the most valuable description. They cannot as yet decide upon the road they intend to bid for.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) C. MERIGOLD.

The Hon. F. Hincks,
Inspector General.

List of property proposed as security to the Government by the Brantford Road Company, formed and intending to bid at the sale of Public Works on the 15th instant.

Composed as follows:—

178 Feet, being composed of parts of Lots No. 13, 16, 17 and 18, on the North side of Colborne Street, Town of Brantford.

98 Feet, being composed of Lot No. 17, and part of No. 14, on the South side of Dalhousie Street, in the Town of Brantford.

Lots 13, 16, 17 and 18, are situated on the Main Street adjoining Clements Hotel, worth £15 per foot, No. 17 and 14 worth £5 per foot, directly in rear of the front lots of Buildings erected on this property, yielding a rental of upwards of £200 per annum.

The above mentioned property is held by John Lovejoy, conveyed to him by Patent from the Crown.

Brantford, 10th October, 1850.

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The Hon. Francis Hincks,
Inspector General,
Toronto.

BRANTFORD, 10th October, 1850.

SIR,—A Company having been formed in Brantford, entitled the Brantford and Ingersoll Road Company, with the view of purchasing at the Government Auction of Roads, advertised to take place in Hamilton on the 15th instant, that portion of the London and Brantford road passing through the County of Oxford, between the Boundary lines of the Counties of Wentworth and Middlesex, upset price £6000. The above Company hereby signify their willingness, and are prepared to comply with the conditions of said sale as advertised in the Public Papers, in accordance with which they hereby offer the following unencumbered real estate as security for the due performance of the conditions of said sale, namely; that property known as Steel's Mills, situated in the Village of Norwichville, in the County of Oxford; comprising carding and fulling Mills, Saw Mill, Village building Lots, Saleratus Manufactory, two 1½ Story Frame Houses, one 2 Story Plastered House—also a Two Story Brick, Stone and dwelling House, with Storehouse, Barn and Offices, value £2,500. The above property is registered and free of all incumbrance.

JOHN STEELE,
President.Hon. Francis Hincks,
Toronto.

BRANTFORD, 10th October, 1850.

DEAR SIR,—You will observe from the enclosed document, that I am a Member of a Company formed with the view of purchasing the portion of the Public Roads.

I trust you will consider the security of my property in Norwichville as amply sufficient for the due fulfilment of the conditions of sale; if not, there is other property that can be given.

If the instrument is not in regular form, please advise me so that it may be amended, but we had no copy to take it from.

I am sure you will be glad to get rid of the roads, as they are a source of great trouble to the Government.

I am, dear Sir,

Yours very respectfully,
JOHN STEELE.

Be it remembered, that on this 10th day of October, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty, we, the undersigned Stockholders met at Brantford, in the United Counties of Wentworth and Halton in the Province of Canada, and

Resolved to form ourselves into a Company to be called the Brantford and Ingersoll Road Company, under and according to the provisions of a certain Act of Parliament of this Province, and entitled; "An Act to authorise the formation of Joint Stock Companies for the construction of roads and other works in Upper Canada, passed 12 Vic. Cap. 56, and 12 Vic. Cap. 84, and of the Act passed in the year last aforesaid, and entitled "An Act to authorize the formation of Joint Stock Companies "in Lower Canada for the construction of Macadamized Roads and of Bridges, and other works of

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"like nature," and also under the authority of a certain amended Act, passed in the Parliament of this Province, 13 Vic., entitled "an Act to extend the Acts for the formation of Companies for constructing roads and other works, and to Companies formed for the purpose of acquiring public works of like nature."

And we, the undersigned, do hereby declare that the Capital Stock of the said Company shall be six thousand pounds, to be divided into five shares at the price or sum of twelve hundred pounds currency each, and we, the undersigned Stockholders, members of said Company, do hereby agree to take and accept the shares set by us opposite our respective names and signatures, according to the provisions of the said in part recited Acts, and according to, and in conformity with the rules, regulations, and conditions of sale.

B. JOHNSTON,
JAMES BARR,
JOHN STEELE,
JOSEPH D. CLEMENT.
DUNCAN MCKAY,

WOODSTOCK, 11th October, 1850.

SIR—I beg to inform you that a Company has been formed in this County under the provisions of the 84 chap. 12 Vic., for the purpose of purchasing that portion of the Brantford and London road lying within the County of Oxford, and in compliance with the Government notice, I send you a list of lands proposed to be mortgaged to the Government, should the road be adjudicated to them.

I may here observe there is nothing ephemeral with this Company, but they are *bonà fide* a Company for the purpose mentioned. Any further information will be cheerfully offered at or before the day of sale.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

GEORGE WHITEHEAD,
President of the County of Oxford
M. & G. P. Road Company.

Hon. Francis Hincks.

NOTE.—The Company consists of men of property and standing in the country.

List of Lands.

South End No. 3 in 6th Concession, Burford, valued at £400.

Part of West half No. 9 in 6th Concession, same Township, £250.

10 Village Lots in Town of Bishopsgate, Burford, £125

No. 5 in 14th Concession, East Zora, 200 acres, £780.

An undivided half of No. 25 in 12th Concession, same Township, 200 acres, £500.

Undivided quarter part No. 1 and 2 in 11th Concession, same Township, £1,000.

North half No. 1 and 2 in 1st and broken front Concession, West Oxford, 148 acres £400.

Ten Town Lots in the Town of St. Marys, Township of Blanchard, £125.

No. 3 in 4th Concession, Blenheim, 200 acres, £1,800.

House and Lot in Woodstock, £780.

Other lands will be added if necessary. All the above are improved properties, with buildings some of a superior class. All unexceptionable.

WOODSTOCK, 12th October, 1850.

The writer had the honour yesterday to address you concerning a list of lands proposed to be placed in the hands of the Government, as security for the payments to come due upon that portion of the

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Brantford and London road situate within the County of Oxford, should this Company become the purchasers.

I am directed by the Board of Directors to forward you the following list, which you will perceive contains all mentioned in my former letter, with a large addition thereto, and correcting a trifling error that occurred in the description of lot No. 3, in the fourth Concession of the Township of Blenheim, and to remark that the prices affixed are the real value at which the individuals forming the Company hold them at.

Trusting that we may become the successful competitors, and that all will prove highly satisfactory,

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

G. M. WHITEHEAD,
President.

List of Lands.

South part No. 5 in 6th Concession, Burford, with building &c., £400.

Part West half No. 9 in 6th Concession, Burford, well timbered, £250.

10 Village Lots in the Town of Bishopgate, Burford, £150.
No. 5 in 14th Concession, 200 acres East Zora, improved, £750.

An equal undivided half, part of No. 25, 12th Concession, same Township, 200 acres improved, £500.

An equal undivided quarter part of No. 1 and 2 in 11th Concession, East Zora, improved, £1,000.

140 acres North half 22 in 1st and broken front Concession, West Oxford, £400.

10 Town Lots in the Town of St. Marys, Township of Blanchard, £150.

Brick House and two Lots in Town of Woodstock, £780.
North-East quarter No. 5 in 4th Concession, Blenheim, improved, £100.

South half No. 2 in 5th Concession, same Township, improved, £300.

Two Houses and Lots in Town of Paris, say £250.

South-West quarter 11 in 5th Concession, Blenheim, improved, £250.

East half 18 in 5th Concession, same Township, improved, £400.

These lands are all unencumbered, and every portion of which will be mortgaged; and other lands to an equal value will be selected, should Government propose taking them.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,
TORONTO, 14th October, 1850.

SIR—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 8th inst., placed in my hands this morning, and to express my regret that its having been mislaid, will prevent the possibility of your receiving an answer by Monday as requested.

As the road and bridge in question will probably be sold before this reaches you, it remains for me only to add that, in the event of the sale not being completed, as expected, the Inspector General will communicate with you on his return from Montreal.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed,) J. W. DUNSCOMB.

His Worship the Mayor,

Town of Brantford.

Hon. F. Hincks.

BRANTFORD, 22nd October, 1850.

SIR—Allow me to give you some information relative to the sale of the public roads. In the first place, it is said, and I think can be proved, that Steele & Co. purchased two others off, giving each

party £1,000 not to bid against them; and this is no doubt the reason that the road purchased by that Company brought so little, for Mr. Steele has been heard to say he would have bid up to £15,000 for the same road. Steele and Clement done all they could to prevent the Councils from having anything to do with these roads, stating they would be far too dear if they got them for nothing. This, with other members of the Company, had a great effect on the members of the Councils, and almost prevented them from making an offer of any kind. There is also some forgery cases connected with this affair, that will probably send the most prominent and active members of the Company to Kingston. It is now made public here, and cannot be compromised.—At any rate, the road sold under these circumstances, if put up fairly, would bring at least £12,000, in place of £6,000. There was a conspiracy to prevent proper competition, and notes I understand were given previous to the day of sale for £2,000, not to bid against Steele & Co. Under these circumstances I think it is clearly the duty of the Government not to close these transactions until properly inquired into. Mr. Johnson and Mr. McKay, members of the Company, will I think swear to the above.

Your obedient servant,

(Signed,) JOHN H. MOORE.

If there is anything in this letter that would subject the writer to prosecution, of course the Government will not declare the name. I only seek and wish the public good, as well as to keep the Government advised of anything that would injure them.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,
TORONTO, 29th October, 1850.

SIR—The public roads and bridges under your charge having been disposed of by the Government, I have it in command to acquaint you that His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to dispense with your services as Secretary and Treasurer of the London and Brantford, and London and Port Stanley roads, after the close of the current year.

You will therefore be pleased to make up and close your accounts of collections as Secretary and Treasurer of Roads, and transmit them to the Deputy Inspector General immediately after the purchasers enter upon possession.

And you will further forthwith notify the several toll gate keepers, that their services will not be required by the Government after the transfer of the roads.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed,) J. W. DUNSCOMB.

Valentine Hall, Esquire,

Secretary-Treasurer of Roads,
Woodstock.

HAMILTON, 29th October, 1850.

SIR—Mr. Davidson has handed me your letter relative to the proposed change of security in the matter of the Port Dover Harbour Company, and I have since obtained from Mr. White a statement

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of the property he offers in lieu, the title to which will be investigated at once.

Mr. Merigold will be the bearer of this note, and take with him the securities in the matter of the Brantford Road purchase. I have been compelled in this instance also to take other lands, the titles to those originally offered having, on investigation, proved to be defective. Those now taken exceed in value the ten per cent. required by law, and the title is unexceptionable.

Will you be good enough to advise whether the expenses attending these Securities are to be borne by the purchasers or by the Department, as your Instructions to Mr. Davidson are silent on that head?

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

(Signed) GEO. W. BURTON.

J. W. Dunscomb, Esq.

(Copy.)

BRANTFORD, 2d Nov., 1850.

MY LORD.—I beg to inform your Lordship that I, and many others, are prepared to prove that the Brantford and Ingersoll Road Company, on account of the conduct of two of its members, should be broken up, and the roads again set up to public competition. In the first place, John Steele and Joseph D. Clement, the two members referred to, gave notes to the amount of two thousand Pounds to parties who were prepared to bid for the roads, in order to prevent their competing for them. In the next place, my name has been forged by the said John Steele to a receipt for £360, a copy of which document I have forwarded to George Brown, Esq., Editor of the Globe, Toronto. This receipt I found typed in the Registry Office, Woodstock, where it had been deposited by Mr. Clement, for the purpose apparently of inducing the Government to believe that six per cent. upon the upset price of the Road (£6000) had been paid to me, whom, unknown to myself, those men had constituted Treasurer of the Company. Your Lordship will at once perceive the deliberate villany which has been thus practised by Steele and Clement, to wrong the public, deceive the Government, and to injure me; and I trust that your Lordship, as head of the Executive, will use your powerful influence to prevent a public wrong, and to punish the authors of it. I beg further to state that the Hon. R. Baldwin has been put in possession of some of the facts above narrated.

I have the honour to be, My Lord,

Your Lordship's most obedient and
very humble Servant,

(Signed) DUNCAN McKAY.

To His Excellency
The Governor General,
&c. &c., &c.,
Toronto.

(Copy.)

BRANTFORD, 20th November, 1850.

SIR.—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your favour of the 13th inst., enclosing a communication from Mr. Duncan McKay, saddler, Brantford, to His Excellency the Governor General, on the subject of the Brantford and Ingersoll Road Company, containing grave and serious charges against me, which, if true, would more properly come under the Jurisdiction of a Court of Justice, than an inquiry by the Government.

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In the first place, Mr. McKay commences by informing His Lordship that the sale of the above-named road should be broken up, because I had given £2000 to some parties not to bid against me. If the sale were to be annulled on this ground, the whole of the roads would have to be re-sold, as I can prove that the same influence was used on other roads sold that day; indeed it is well known to every business man, that private arrangements are made at every extensive auction in the Province where the lots are larger than one individual may want, or where a larger sum of money is involved; there is no moral or civil wrong in this, so long as there is no connivance between the seller and the buyer, which certainly was not the case on this occasion. There were numbers of qualified bidders at the auction that I never met before, and with whom I did not exchange a single word; every thing was fair, open, and straightforward: none seemed to consider the Road worth more than I had offered for it. A quarter of an hour elapsed from the time my bid was given, until it was knocked down to me, in order to give the audience every opportunity of making calculations; no other offer was made; I was declared the purchaser; I paid Mr. Davidson £500 of my money as security that I would fulfil the conditions of sale; I have done so in every particular required of me; I have given a mortgage on my property valued at £2,000, which has been accepted by the Government, and they have put me in possession of the road, and I am now busily engaged in putting the same in a perfect state of repair.

I say distinctly that I have done no wrong, either to the public or the Government, in this matter. The latter have obtained from me £1,100 more than they offered it to the County Council for—and the former will be benefited by the road being put and kept in a better state of repair than it has been heretofore, so that, in fact, instead of sustaining any injury, they are both gainers by the transaction that has been completed.

Mr. McKay and his confères, it appears, have suddenly become wonderfully patriotic; they have all at once taken a deep and lively interest in the welfare of the Government, and they are horrified at the bare idea of the universal injury the public will sustain by my purchasing the roads. It certainly would be a serious calamity, and the Government would be highly censurable if they allowed such disinterested patriotism to go unrewarded. Mr. McKay and his friends seem, however, to have lost sight of the enormity of my offence, when they insisted I should give them one-fifth of my purchase, and they would be satisfied. Give us one-fifth, and you will show a liberal disposition; refuse me, and I shall injure you in the eyes of the Government; I will charge you with forgery for having used my name without my consent. I have you in my power, and I will use it; I will traduce your character, and do you all the injury in my power, unless you comply with my demand and give me one-fifth of your purchase (this I can prove by a number of persons, and the language he, McKay, used to me in Woodstock). I gave him a decided refusal, which is the true cause of his communication to His Excellency.

The next charge Mr. McKay brings against me is of a very grave and serious nature, and cannot be treated with indifference to any one really guilty of forgery and deliberate villany: there is but one course to pursue, and I cannot imagine why he should trouble His Excellency in the matter if these charges could be established.

In order that a correct opinion may be arrived at regarding this charge, I will as briefly as possible relate the cause of it. In the first place, having made the necessary calculations, I decided on forming a company to purchase the Oxford Road. I called on Mr. Clement, told him my intentions, shewed him my

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calculations, and wished him to join; he said he was not prepared; I told him not to trouble himself on that ground, that I would negotiate the £500 necessary as deposit, for fulfilling the further conditions of sale, should I become the purchaser, and told him that I would give the whole of the security required on my own property; he at once consented to join me. I then stated it would, I thought, be necessary to get three of our friends to lend us their names, as mere nominal partners, in order to come under the meaning of the Act of Parliament. I then drew up an instrument addressed to Mr. Hincks, and now in his possession, specifying the property which I proposed to give, should I become the purchaser. I signed the document, J. D. Clement also signed it, and we went together to Mr. Johnston and Mr. McKay; told them distinctly that I wished them to lend us their names as nominal partners, in order to embrace the Act of Parliament; that they would be under no responsibility whatever, as the whole lay on my property, and mine alone; they at once consented to do so, and McKay said I was welcome to the use of his name. I then put down Mr. Barrs name, one of my confidential clerks, who was then in Norwich. I would here remark that Mr. McKay did not ask a single question about the road, the value of it, how much we were proposing to give for it, nor the receipt of the roads, nor in fact, any other question respecting it, which any one who would consider himself a *bonâ fide* partner, would naturally inquire about before engaging on a speculation involving so many thousand pounds; in fact he considered it a mere formal affair altogether, as we considered the party purchasing would have to comply with certain conditions required by the Government after the sale. On the morning of the day previous to the sale, I met Mr. Gilkison, solicitor; he said, "I hear you have formed a company to purchase the Oxford Road." I told him I had; he then inquired how I had proceeded; I told him; he remarked that so far all was very well, but he thought it would be necessary to have a copy of that I had sent down registered in the County Register Office, or he did not think we would be in a position to bid. I then consulted with Mr. Clement, and we went together to Mr. Gilkison's office, and told him to draw out the instrument and receipt as speedily as possible, as there was no time to lose, the sale being in Hamilton next day. Mr. Gilkison completed the instrument, and the receipt for 6 per cent. on the upset price was also drawn, in order to be registered along with the instrument, for which a note was drawn to give to the Treasurer. Mr. Gilkison asked who would be Treasurer; I said it was of no consequence, as it was a mere matter of form, and he might put down Mr. McKay as Treasurer. It was now about one o'clock, and Mr. Clement had to go to Woodstock—26 miles—register the document, and be down in time to attend the sale in Hamilton. We called together at Mr. McKay's house, and also at his shop, but found he had gone from home, and would not return until evening. We then went to Mr. Johnston's house, told him what Mr. Gilkison recommended, and asked him to sign the instrument, which he readily agreed to, it being in substance a copy of the one sent to Mr. Hincks. Mr. Johnston assisted us in making the calculation of the number of shares, to Mr. Clement one-fifth, to myself four-fifths, less, twenty shares of £5 each to Johnston, McKay and Barr, as mere nominal partners. I then remarked we were placed in a dilemma, as McKay was from home, and it was necessary that Clement should go off at once to Woodstock. I also remarked that it was necessary that the same names should be signed to this instrument, as the one sent to Mr. Hincks, or we could easily get another name. After some conversation, I asked them if they thought it would be any harm to sign Mr. McKay's name to the instrument and receipt, as if he was at home, he would

sign them at once, as he told me I was welcome to the use of his name; they said no, they did not think so, as there was no fraud intended, nor the possibility of loss being sustained by him or others, as the whole responsibility lay in myself alone. I accordingly did so, and Clement at once proceeded to Woodstock to register the documents. When we went to Hamilton next day, at the auction we found that all our time and trouble of having the second instrument drawn out, and registering the same, was and had been time and money thrown away, as Mr. Davidson, the gentleman appointed to superintend the sale of the roads at Hamilton, publicly declared on the question being asked, that those who had formed themselves in companies had no exclusive right to bid, but that he was prepared to receive bids from any person who could satisfy him that he was a responsible party, and would comply with the conditions of the sale. When I returned from Hamilton I called on Mr. McKay, and told him I had used his name in his absence, and at the same time remarked, that I might just as well have put down my own son's name, as there was no necessity for forming a company at all, according to Mr. Davidson's decision until after the purchase was made. Mr. McKay did not express the least dissatisfaction at that time about my using his name, but seemed to take very little interest in the matter.

You may then judge our surprise when, a few days after Mr. McKay met us at Woodstock, on our return from ordering a bridge to be repaired, which had given way above Ingersoll, and demanding that he should have one-fifth of the Road, or he would prosecute me for forgery, for having used his name without his consent, saying he had me in his power, and he would use that power to ruin me, if I would not comply with his demand. I felt indignant at such corrupt, treacherous conduct, and told him I should have nothing to do with such a scoundrel whatever, and flatly refused to give him any interest in the road, whatever might be the consequences. I then formed another company with Mr. Clement and three partners, of twenty shares each, which has proved to be composed of more sound materials than the former, and their names are inserted in the mortgage I have given the Government of my property.

I have endeavoured, as briefly as possible, to put you in possession of the real facts of the case from which the charge of forgery emanated, and I think you will have no difficulty in perceiving that the charge originated from most base and sordid motives. With regard to the charge of deliberate villany, I can only say that I have resided in Brantford for upwards of sixteen years; during the greater part of that time I have been extensively engaged in business, having establishments in various parts of the country, and I defy Duncan McKay, or any other person, to substantiate one single charge affecting my integrity as an upright and honourable man of business.

I therefore pronounce the charges brought against me as foul calumnies, and deliberately false, and regret that McKay should allow his cupidity so far to get the better of his honesty, as to be so blinded by mercenary views, as to become the willing tool of perhaps more designing knaves than himself.

I hope these explanations will prove satisfactory to the Department and to his Excellency the Governor General: if not, I refer them for further information to Mr. Thorburn, Mr. David Christie, and the Mayor, P. C. Vanbuckle, who are aware of the whole circumstances, and who strongly condemn the conduct of McKay and his confrères. I have to apologise for trespassing so long upon your valuable time, but I could not bring the whole facts before you unless I went a good deal into detail.

I beg to enclose you two letters, one from Mr. Gilkison, and the other from his clerk, Mr. Wood,

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which will shew that McKay the day after the sale took place, had no thought of being a *bona fide* partner, and from his own mouth he authorized me to use his name.

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

(Signed,) JOHN STEELE,

Please return Mr. Gilkisson's and Mr. Wood's letters when you are done with them. J. S.

Having heard the written statements read over, I certify to their correctness and truth, as I was personally present when they occurred.

(Signed,) JOS. D. CLEMENT.

Brantford, 20th Nov., 1850.

BRANTFORD, 6th November, 1850.

SIR.—On the 31st ult., when in Toronto, I received from the Inspector General possession of the Oxford Road, having complied with the condition, the security being satisfactory and approved of by Mr. Baldwin and Mr. Hincks.

Being advised that Mr. Davidson, instead of sending the cheque I gave him, had drawn the money from the Bank and transmitted it to Toronto, I mentioned this to Mr. Hincks, upon which he gave me an order on Wm. Davidson for the money deposited.

I presented the order to Mr. Davidson, who for the reason already stated, viz: that he had sent the money to Toronto, could not accept it.

I enclosed the order received from Mr. Hincks, on the 1st instant, stating that the same had not been honoured, and requesting a credit to that amount on one of the Banks in Hamilton. To this letter I have received no reply, and as I require to use the money, will feel obliged by your forwarding, per next mail, the amount to the Bank of British North America or Gore Bank, in Hamilton, where I can make it available.

I may here state that Mr. Hincks would have returned me my cheque at the time, had Mr. Davidson not cashed it at the Bank.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Signed,) JOHN STEELE.

J. W. Dunscumb, Esq.,
Customs Department,
Toronto.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,
TORONTO, 8th November, 1850.

SIR.—I have the honour to acquaint you in reply to your note of yesterday, that I apprehend that Mr. Davidson has before this, returned the deposit money to you as on reference of my letter-book, I find that I addressed him under date, 1st., returning the cheques in order that he might repay the parties, as the transfers were completed.

However, to avoid further disappointment, I again write him by this mail.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Signed,) J. W. DUNSCOMB.

John Steele, Esquire.
Brantford, C. W.

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18th November, 1850.

JOHN STEELE, Esq.

SIR.—I recollect the time that the Oxford Road was purchased by what was called the "Steele Company." The next morning after the purchase, Mr. Duncan McKay called at Mr. A. Gilkisson's Office on some business in reference to the Norwichville Road; Mr. Gilkisson remarked to him, that Steele's Company, of which he, McKay, was a member, had made a great purchase; Mr. McKay said, he did not know much about it, that he was not even sure he was a party. Oh, yes, says Mr. Gilkisson, I am certain that your name was down, for I drew up the instrument by which the Company was formed; Well, says Mr. McKay, I told Mr. Steele if he wished, he might use my name in making up the Company, but I only consider myself a nominal partner; however, if it is such a good speculation, I think I must see how many shares they have put me down. Mr. Gilkisson told McKay that he should look into it, that it was a great speculation; Well, says Mr. McKay, I don't know, I don't care much about it." The above is the substance of the conversation.

E. B. WOOD.

BRANTFORD, 18th Nov., 1850.

JOHN STEELE, ESQUIRE,

DEAR SIR.—The circumstances connected with the formation of the Brantford and Ingersoll Road Company, as they transpired in my office, and which you request me to state in writing, are briefly as follows:—

Mr. T. D. Clement and yourself came together to my office in October last, a day or two before the sale of the Public Roads took place at Hamilton, and requested me to draw up an instrument of assignation for the formation of a Company, to be composed of yourself, Mr. Clement, W. Johnston, — Barr, and D. McKay, for the purpose of acquiring, by purchase from Government, the Public Roads extending from the Eastern boundary of the County of Oxford to its Western limits. The instrument was accordingly drawn up, and the above named persons nominated therein as the Directors for the first year, in terms of the Provincial Statute. I then asked who should be named as Treasurer, in order that the proper receipt should be granted, and filed with the instrument in the Registrar's office; your reply was, Mr. McKay, you thought, would consent to act as such, was considered by Mr. Clement, and you left my office together for the purpose of seeing Mr. McKay, to obtain, as was then well understood by me to be your intention, Mr. McKay's signature as a partner or shareholder, and as Treasurer of the Company; you having first drawn up a receipt for the amount of six per cent. of the Capital Stock of the intended Company, to be signed by him.

The day next after the sale of the public road at Hamilton, I distinctly remember to have been told by Mr. D. McKay, in a conversation I had with him regarding the sale, and the excellent purchase he, and the other members of the Company, had made from the Government, that he was interested nominally merely in the Company, and had consented to be a party only to oblige Messrs. Steele and Clement. I asked him if he knew how much his name was subscribed for on the instrument of assignation, as that would determine the extent of his interest in the Company, and felt some surprise at his being unable at once to state the precise amount or number of shares for which it stood. His answer was to the same effect as above.

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I cannot but add, in justice to yourself and Mr. Clement, that I have a strong impression, from the conversation I had with you both, and subsequently with Mr. McKay, that, although you may not have had Mr. McKay's express sanction to sign his name as Treasurer, you had good reason to feel assured that he would readily approve of your having done so, upon the emergency occasioned by his absence from Brantford, at the moment it became necessary for Mr. Clement to proceed with the instrument to Woodstock.

Yours truly,

ARCHD. GILKISSON.

No. 242.

EXTRACT from a Report of a Committee of the Honourable the Executive Council on matters of State, dated April, 1851, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the same day.

On the communication of the Honorable the Inspector General, dated 10th April instant, submitting for the approval of Your Excellency in Council, transferring the Hamilton and Brantford Road, and the Brantford and London Road, to the Brantford Road Company, that Company having been adjudged the purchasers of the said Roads for £27,100, at public auction, on the 15th October, 1850;

The Committee respectfully advise that the draft of the Order in Council, submitted by the Honourable the Inspector General, be approved.

Certified,

J. JOSEPH,
Clerk.To the Honourable
The Inspector General,
&c., &c.

PORT DOVER.

PUBLIC WORKS,
TORONTO, 26th August, 1850.

SIR,—The Government having been offered from a private Company for the Hamilton and Caledonia road and bridge, the sum of £4,500, I am directed by the Commissioners of this Department, to whom the arrangement for the sale of this road and bridge has been entrusted, to offer it to your District Council at the same price as above stated. Should the District decline to become the purchasers on these terms, I am to request that you will be pleased to communicate with the Reeve of the Township, stating that the Government will treat with him if disposed to purchase the road on the terms above mentioned.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed.) T. A. BEGLY,
Secretary.R. Spence, Esquire,
Warden, Gore District,
Hamilton.

PORT DOVER, 3rd July, 1850.

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MY DEAR SIR,—The bearer, Mr. S. W. Ryckman, is desirous of having some conversation with you respecting the Hamilton and Port Dover road. If you can give an early hearing you will oblige him, as he is anxious to return home.

Yours very truly,

SAM. MILLS.

Hon. F. Hincks,
&c., &c., &c.

TORONTO, 12th July, 1850.

SIR.—We had the honour a few days ago through one Mr. J. W. Powell, to propose for the consideration of the Government to purchase the Dover Harbour, in the event of the Municipality in which the Harbour is situated declining to do so.

Since the date of our proposition a special meeting of the Council of the Municipality has taken place, and you have before you the result of their deliberations, and the best offer they could be induced to make the Government for the Harbour in its present state.

We take it for granted that the Government prefer placing such works under the controul of corporate bodies, rather than in the hands of private parties, and in which view we entirely concur. If, however, the Government does not consider itself justified in accepting the proposition of the Municipal Council, then we beg to renew our proposition for the purchase of the Harbour at the price stated therein, viz. £5,000, interest at the rate, and payable in manner stated in your communication a few months ago, to a member of our firm, for the information of the Municipal Council.

As merchants and forwarders, besides having a large freehold possession in Dover, it will be for our personal interest to render the Harbour as useful, and its management as satisfactory to the public, as may be within our power.

We trust the Government will be able to decide directly upon the respective propositions, as not a moment's delay should occur in repairing the Piers prior to the commencement of the autumn storms, and for that purpose at least, all tolls received after the commencement of the present quarter should be available to the purchasers.

We have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient and humble servants,

J. W. POWELL & SONS,

(Our firm)

ISRAEL WOOD POWELL,
WALKER POWELL.Hon. F. Hincks,
Inspector General.

TORONTO, 12th July, 1850.

SIR,—Enclosed herewith we beg permission to hand you an Extract from the Journals of the Municipal Council of the Township of Woodhouse, by which you will perceive we are authorised to treat with the Government for the purchase of the Dover Harbour within that Municipality.

By the terms of the authority delegated to us, you will perceive that we are unable, on the part of the Council of the Township, to offer a larger sum or better terms than that and those stated in the Extract, and as an expenditure of money in repairs should be immediately made by any party hereafter controlling

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the Piers, we trust you will, as shortly as may be convenient, inform us by post of the decision of the Government upon the proposition of the Council we represent.

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

JOHN B. CROUSE,
J. W. POWELL.

Honourable F. Hincks,
Inspector General.

TORONTO, 2d August, 1850.

Sir,—I feel sanguine that were the Provisional Municipal Council of Haldimand, by law, in a position to treat for the Port Dover and Hamilton Plank Road, they would see it their duty to do so, but as so is not the case, beg that no transfer to private parties takes place without affording ample time to refer the matter (which I will take an early opportunity to do) to the Municipalities of the respective Townships of Woodhouse Walpole, Oneida, Seneca, Glanford, and Barton, through which it runs, who I trust will consider it their interest to tender for the same; allow me therefore to be informed of the conditions of transfer; &c.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant.

(Signed,) D. THOMPSON.

Honourable James Leslie,
Provincial Secretary.

HAMILTON, 8th August, 1850.

Sir,—In the absence of J. W. Dunscumb, Esquire, I think it my duty to inform you, that in consequence of the highly dangerous state of the Hamilton and Brantford and Port Dover Plank Roads, I am very apprehensive that disturbances of a serious nature will take place.

Several of the toll keepers have been threatened to have their gates pulled down. Last night an attack was made on No. 3, Port Dover Road, and the window and door broken.

I was at Brantford yesterday, and presented Mr. Babcock, coach proprietor, with an account for tolls due on extra coaches, which he refused to pay in consequence of the dangerous state of the swamp road; it is impassable on the planks for a distance of nearly four miles. There is a general feeling of indignation expressed throughout the country, the repairs having been stopped since the latter end of May last.

If some steps are not immediately taken, the roads cannot be repaired before the winter sets in. After harvest is the time for our heaviest travel, and at this season night is the usual time: but it cannot now be done with safety.

I am sir, with great respect,
Your obedient servant,

W. H. HIGMAN.

To the Hon. Francis Hincks,
Inspector General,
&c. &c., &c.

HAMILTON, 17th Sept., 1850.

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Sir,—I am authorized, by a Company organized under the late Act of Parliament passed for that purpose, to offer the Government five thousand five hundred pounds currency for the Port Dover Harbour, and also to offer six thousand pounds for the road from Hamilton to Caledonia.

Should your Honour think well of our offer, or wish any further explanation, I will come down at any time your Honour will let me know. Our Company are citizens of Hamilton and Port Dover.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your very obedient Servant,

(Signed,) S. W. RYCKMAN.

The Honourable F. Hincks,
Inspector General's Office,
Toronto.

We the undersigned, having waited for the last month for notice from the Government respecting our Tender lately submitted for the London and Port Stanley Plank Road, and having ascertained that the Government offered this road to the County Council at the price offered by us as a Company, and that there is a call of the Council for to-morrow to take this offer into consideration—we, at a meeting of our Company, have determined to make a further offer to the Government of said road, and would now respectfully submit that we, the St. Thomas Company, composed of the names hereunder signed, now offer to take said road for and at the price of Five Thousand Seven Hundred Pounds, and we are prepared to give good and sufficient security, either real or personal.

Dated at St. Thomas, this sixteenth day of September, A. D. 1850.

(Signed,) W. MCKENZIE,
THOS. D. WARREN,
ALEX. LOVE,
WILLIAM RICH,
ARCHD. MCINTYRE.

WARDEN'S OFFICE,
ST. CATHERINES,
25th April, 1850.

Sir,—I have the honour to enclose you, for the information of the Honourable the Commissioners of Public Works, a copy of Resolutions adopted by the County Council of Lincoln, Haldimand, and Welland, at its last session.

Steps are being taken, pursuant to the Resolution, to ascertain the views entertained by the Wardens of the respective Counties of Wentworth and Halton, and of Norfolk; and I should hope the Commissioners would not part with the Port Dover Road to a private Company, until the Municipalities interested shall have had an opportunity of entering into the necessary arrangements for effecting the purchase as contemplated by our Council.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed,) BERNARD FOLEY,
Warden of L. H. W.

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Resolved, That as the plank road from Hamilton to Port Dover has been offered to the Municipalities of the Counties through which it passes, at the price of £6,000, and the Council has adopted a report recommending it to be purchased by these Municipalities, and appointing a Committee to negotiate with the Counties of Wentworth and Halton, and Norfolk, the Warden be authorised to conclude such an arrangement as may be deemed necessary, and to join them in the purchase from the Government, at the price offered, and that the Warden be authorised to execute such written instrument as may be necessary, on behalf of this Council, for carrying into effect this and the Resolution just adopted, relating to the Queenston and Grimsby Macadamized Road.

True copy of Resolutions adopted by Council, Lincoln, Haldimand, and Welland, September 16th, 1850.

(Signed,) J. G. STEVENSON,
Council Clerk.

PUBLIC WORKS, TORONTO,
10th Oct., 1850.

SIR,—In reply to your letter of the 25th ultimo, respecting purchase of a certain portion of the Hamilton and Dover Road, I am directed to inform you that the whole of that work will be sold at Hamilton, on the 15th inst., according to advertisement.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,

(Signed) T. A. BEGLY,
Secretary.

B. Foley, Esq.,
Warden, St. Catharines.

TORONTO, 11th Oct., 1850.

SIR,—We beg to offer the following property as security for the carrying out of the stipulations of sale as advertized: the property consists of the whole of the village of Jamestown, in the Township of Yarmouth, in the London District, value £5,000 currency, at present the *bona fide* estate of James Colton.

Works intended to offer for.

The Port Dover and privilege, the road leading from Hamilton to Caledonia, with Caledonia Bridge. John White, Esquire, is duly authorized to purchase at the sale for us.

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

(Signed,) JAMES COTTON & Co.

To the Honourable
the Inspector General.

By Telegraph from Hamilton.

TORONTO, 15th Oct., 1850.

To Honourable F. HINCKS.

May we bid on Dover Harbour? Good security on insured property at Dover, or on lands elsewhere.
Reply before twelve.

(Signed,) POWELL & Co.

Answered in the affirmative by Telegraph.

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PUBLIC WORKS,
TORONTO, 26th August, 1850.

SIR,—The Government having been offered from a private company for the Port Dover Harbour, the sum of £5000, I am directed by the Commissioners of this Department to whom the arrangement for the sale of this Harbour has been entrusted, to offer it to your District Council at the same price as above stated. Should the District decline to become the purchasers on these terms, I am to request that you will be pleased to communicate with the Reeve of the Township, stating that the Government will treat with him if disposed to purchase the road on the terms above mentioned.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

(Signed,) T. A. BEGLY,
Secretary.

J. B. Crouse, Esq.,
Warden, Talbot District,
Port Dover.

PORT DOVER, 6th September, 1850.

SIR,—The Warden of the County of Norfolk having laid before the County Council a communication from your office, offering to sell to that Corporation Port Dover Harbour for the sum of £5,000, a Committee was appointed to obtain further and better information relative to the state of the Harbour, and the terms upon which the Government were prepared to dispose of it, than was then in possession of the Council.

The Council accordingly adjourned to Thursday 27th instant, to receive the report of the Committee, and to take such further action in the matter as the information obtained will warrant.

The Committee, being organized, adopted the following resolution:—

“That the Chairman be desired to communicate with the Government respecting the purchase of the Harbour, and to ascertain precisely the terms on which the said Harbour will be sold to the County Council.”

In obedience to this order, I beg to be permitted to inquire for the information of the Committee:—

1st. Whether £5,000 is the lowest sum at which the Harbour will be sold?

2nd. What restrictions will be imposed with respect to Tolls?

3rd. What engagement required with relation to repairs or otherwise, in the future management of the Harbour.

4th. What time will be given for payment?

5th. Must the gradual extinction of the debt be provided for, and if so, may the annual imposition of the requisite assessment commence next year, when the new assessment laws will come into force?

6th. What rate of interest will be charged, and how payable?

7th. Will the Tolls for the quarter ending 5th proximo, be placed at the disposal of the County Council for immediate repairs?

An early reply to the foregoing queries is respectfully solicited.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient and humble servant,

(Signed,) I. W. POWELL,
Chairman of Committee.

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PUBLIC WORKS,
TORONTO, 13th Sept., 1850.

SIR,—In reply to your letter of the 6th instant, requesting information as to the terms upon which the Government will sell the Port Dover Harbour, I beg to state as follows:

1st. £1500 is the lowest sum which will be accepted.

2nd. The same Tolls may be levied as now charged, see proclamation of 1st Nov., 1847, with liberty to add 50 per cent., thereto.

3rd. The purchasers will be bound to keep the Harbour in repair.

4th. Five per cent., of the purchase money will be required to be paid down, and 5 per cent., annually, after the expiration of two years.

5th. The assessment may commence next year, when the new law will come into operation.

6th. Five per cent., per annum, will be the rate of interest charged on the balance of purchase money.

7th. The Tolls will be payable to purchasers from the day of the date of their purchase.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed.)

T. A. BEGLY.

Secretary.

I. W. Powell, Esq.,

Port Dover, C. W.

THE DUNDAS AND WATERLOO ROAD.

No. 398.

EXTRACT from a Report of a Committee of the Honourable the Executive Council on matters of State, dated 3rd May, 1850, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the 7th May, 1850.

The Committee of the Executive Council have had under consideration, on your Excellency's reference, a report from the Inspector General, recommending the sale of the West Guiliamsbury Road and Bridge to the Municipal Council of the Township of West Guiliamsbury, for the sum of £550.

The Committee of Council are of opinion, that the Inspector General should be authorised to conclude the sale to the Municipal Council of West Guiliamsbury, provided the County Council of the County of Simcoe decline taking the road and bridge on the same terms; but the Committee of Council are of opinion that, as the bridge is on a main line of road, the County Council should have the preference in case they should wish to purchase the road.

Certified,

J. JOSEPH,

C. E. C.

To the Honourable,

The Inspector General.

DUNDAS, 21st May, 1850.

SIR—Will you have the kindness to transmit to me at your earliest convenience, for the information of the Municipal Council of the United Counties of

Wentworth and Halton, a statement of the receipts and expenditure of the following public works:—*

1st. Dundas and Waterloo Road.

2nd. Hamilton and Brantford Road, including Brantford Bridge.

3rd. Hamilton and Port Dover Road.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

ROBT. SPENCE,
Warden, W. C. W. & H.

To the Honourable Inspector General,
Toronto.

* (Note by Mr. Dunscomb.)—For the years ending May, 1849, 1850.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,

TORONTO, 29th May, 1850.

SIR—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 21st inst., and in accordance with your desire, I annex the statement required by you.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed)

J. W. DUNSCOMB.

Robert Spencer, Esquire,

Warden, W. C.

STATEMENT.

Name of Work.	R. recpt.	Expenses of Collection.	Net Revenue.	1849. Receipts.	Expenses of Collection.	Net Revenue.
Dundas and Waterloo Road.....	£3604 2 4	(1) 604 10 7	2999 11 9	£1194 7 10	(1) 1808 5 3	1835 3 10
Hamilton and Brantford Road.....	18 18 7	1 16 9	17 1 10	2613 2 10	(2) 777 19 0	549 15 10
Brantford Bridge.....	2232 0 2	3050 17 0		598 17 4	49 1 6	
Hamilton and Port Dover Road.....				1811 0 11	(3) 5961 1 1	
(1.) Expenses of Collection.....	£181 19 1	604 10 7				£250 4 4
Repairs.....	422 11 6					1538 0 11
(2.) Expenses of Collection.....	233 4 4	3050 17 0				1808 5 3
Repairs.....	2817 4 8					364 19 7
						412 19 5
						777 19 0
						434 12 3
						5526 8 10
						5961 1 1

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DUNDAS, 4th June, 1850.

DEAR SIR,—Through my own inattention, I find that I am without information as to the cost of the Public Roads in this County, you will do me a favor by forwarding me, on receipt of this, the original expense of constructing the Road referred to in my communication to the Inspector-General, of the 21st ultimo.

I am, dear Sir.

Very sincerely yours,

(Signed) ROBERT SPENCE,
Warden, W. C., W. & H.

J. W. Dunscomb, Esquire,
&c., &c., &c.

DUNDAS, 13th June, 1850.

MY DEAR SIR—I am yet without information on the points referred to in my last, viz :

- 1st. The cost of constructing the Dundas and Waterloo Road.
- 2nd. The cost of constructing the Hamilton and Port Dover Road.
- 3rd. The cost of constructing the Hamilton and Brantford Road, including Brantford Bridge.
- 4th. The income and expenditure of the latter road, say for 1847, 1848, and 1849.

Will you oblige me by replying at your very earliest convenience.

I am, Dear Sir,

Yours truly,

(Signed) ROBT. SPENCE,
Warden, W. C. H. & W.

J. W. Dunscomb, Esquire,
&c., &c., &c.

(Immediate.)

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.
TORONTO, 14th June, 1850.

SIR—Adverting to your letter of the 4th instant, I have now the honour to send you, as under, the cost of constructing the public roads in your County,—

Dundas and Waterloo road, about.....	£33,000	Os.	0d.
Hamilton and Brantford.....	49,471	1	1
Brantford Bridge	2,759	15	10
Hamilton and Port Dover.....	41,118	18	2
Hamilton and Mountain.....	4,545	0	5

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed,) J. W. DUNSCOMB.

Robert Spence, Esquire,
Dundas.

EXTRACT from Minutes of County Council, held 27th June, 1850.

"It was moved, and in amendment by Mr. Moore, seconded by Mr. Logie, that Messrs. Christie, Ma-

thews, Shade, the Warden, Mr. Williamson, and the mover, be a Special Committee, for the purpose of negotiating with the Government for the Public Roads within the United Counties of Wentworth and Halton, and that said Committee be authorised to offer for the Dundas and Waterloo road a sum not exceeding £16,500, and for the Hamilton and Brantford road and bridge £26,000.—Carried."

A true copy.

ROBT. SPENCE,
Warden.

TORONTO, 3rd July, 1850.

SIR,—We beg to tender our offer for the purchase of the Dundas and Waterloo Macadamized Road, from the western boundary of the Corporation of the Town of Dundas to the termination of said Road at the Waterloo line, and the Branch from gate No. 4 to the eastern boundary of the Corporation of the Village of Galt, the sum of eighteen thousand pounds currency.

(Signed,) WM. MILLER,
" JOS. WEBSTER,
On behalf of the Company.

J. W. Dunscomb, Esq.,
Customs Office,
Toronto.

True copy.

DUNDAS, 29th July, 1850.

SIR,—I am anxious to learn the decision of the Government on the offer made by myself and others, on behalf of the Municipal Council of the United Counties of Wentworth and Halton, for the purchase of the "Dundas and Waterloo Road," and the "Hamilton and Brantford Road with Brantford Bridge." I beg herewith to enclose you the resolution of Council, the price therein stated being that offered by the Deputation.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

ROBERT SPENCE,
Warden U. C. W. & H.

To the Honorable Francis Hincks,
Inspector General,
Toronto.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,
TORONTO, 21st August, 1850.

SIR,—I am instructed by the Inspector General to acquaint you that His Excellency the Governor General, in Council, has been pleased to accept of the offer of the County Council of the United Counties of Wentworth and Halton, for the Dundas and Waterloo Road, of the sum of £16,500, and for the Hamilton and Brantford Road, and Bridge, of the sum of £26,000, payable in debentures bearing interest at five per centum per annum.

And I have the honour to inform you, that on receipt of the debentures in as large sums as convenient, the works will be at once transferred by the

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Government. In the mean time, they may be considered as under the charge of the County Council.

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

(Signed,) A. S. MENZIES.

To the Warden of the United Counties of Wentworth and Halton.

FLAMBOROUGH WEST, 23rd August, 1850.

DEAR SIR,

The Municipal Council of the United Counties of Wentworth and Halton, in passing a by-law for the purchase of the improved Roads, say the Hamilton and Brantford and the Dundas and Waterloo Roads, do not intend to recognise the present contractors as such, but to reserve them free to let contracts to whom they please. I wish to inform you, before closing with them, that the contracts on the Dundas and Waterloo Roads are let to the first day of March, 1853, for the furnishing of broken metal and keeping the road in repair. I am a contractor for the delivery of whatever quantity or quantities of broken metal that may be required on the first section of said road, and has been to great expenses purchasing horses and wagons, quarry tools, and the right to quarry stone, which not allowed to carry out my contract which the Government has recognised as such. I will expect the Government will pay me such damages as will recompense me. I have also on the road, about two hundred pounds worth of broken metal, prepared for this fall's repairs, which the Council expects the Government to pay; and the firm Gillespie, that have the other contract on the western section of said road, has also a quantity of broken and other metal which has not been measured yet. The Company will give more for the roads than the Council. I tendered for the Dundas and Waterloo Roads eighteen thousand pounds, and would pay the five per cent. in forty-eight hours' notice.

I trust you will excuse me for making the before-mentioned remarks. I felt in duty bound to do so.

I am, dear Sir,
Your obedient servant,

WILLIAM MILLER.

Hon. F. Hincks,
Inspector General,
&c., &c., &c.

DUNDAS, 30th August, 1850.

DEAR SIR,

I saw Mr. Hincks on Saturday last, at the moment of his departure for Montreal. He stated that on your arrival at Toronto, every thing necessary to the transfer of the Roads lately purchased by the County Council of Wentworth and Halton, would have attention. The only real difficulty, as I am informed, which exists, is that of contracts unexpired. With these this Municipality can have nothing to do, and such was clearly expressed, and I think clearly understood by all parties, when I and others had the honour of a conference with you and Mr. Hincks, on the 9th of July. I did expect to have been informed of the final determination of the Government before this, having addressed Mr. Hincks by letter immediately on my return home last Saturday night, and also Mr. Begly. You may not, perhaps, be aware

that the by-law empowering me to issue debentures for these roads expires to-morrow, if on that day the bargain is not ratified.

I am, dear Sir,
Yours truly,

ROBERT SPENCE.

Hon. W. H. Merritt, M. P. P.,
Toronto.

DUNDAS, 31st August, 1850.

SIR,

According to your desire, expressed at the moment of your departure this day, for Montreal, I waited on Mr. Begly in order to close the County Roads transaction—telling that gentleman, as you instructed me, that I might treat with him as with yourself. Mr. Begly declines to depart from the letter of the order in Council, except in so far as regards the extension of the Brantford purchase to the Burford line.

I have now earnestly to request, that you will instruct Mr. Begly to carry out the views you expressed to me to-day; views which formed the basis of our negotiation with the Government.

These are simply as follow :

- 1st. The County to have nothing to do with existing contracts and unsettled transactions.
- 2nd. The County to regulate Tolls.

And in addition to these, the reasonable demand that in as much as no outlay has been made since 9th July, (the day of bargain), so the County should have the Tolls collected on and since that day. The debentures, of course, being dated therefrom.

The transaction must be closed by the 31st instant.

On your signifying your assent to these terms, I shall direct the issue of the debentures.

I am, dear Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

(Signed,) ROBERT SPENCE,
Warden, U. C. W. & H.

Hon. F. Hincks,
Inspector General,
&c., &c., &c.

DUNDAS, 2nd September, 1850.

SIR,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of yours of the 31st ult. You mention that my communication of the 30th, as well as one of a former date, has been transferred to the Inspector General's Department. I am, therefore, led to suppose that negotiations, in reference to these roads must, in future, be carried on with that Department.

As Mr. Hincks is, I presume, yet out of town, my object now in addressing you is merely that as a member of the Government, you would cause further action in reference to the sale of the Brantford and Waterloo Roads to be stayed, till I can ascertain the views of the members of the County Council under the altered circumstances of the case. Your answer by return will oblige.

I am, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

ROBERT SPENCE,
Warden, U. C. W. & H.

Hon. W. H. Merritt,
Com. Public Works.

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WARDEN'S OFFICE,
DUNDAS, 9th September, 1850.

SIR,—I have the honor to inform you that I have deemed it advisable to summon the Municipal Council of Wentworth and Halton, to meet at Hamilton on the 20th instant, for the purpose of affording that body an opportunity to renew, with your Department, negotiations for the purchase of the Dundas and Waterloo Road, and the Hamilton and Brantford Road to the County line, including Brantford Bridge.

May I request to be informed, at your very earliest convenience, as to the nature and amount of existing contracts for work on said roads, or whether there are other charges, or incumbrances of any kind, on said roads for which a purchaser would be held liable.

I should further wish to be informed, as to the maximum rates of toll the intending purchaser would be authorised to impose.

I beg to say that my communications of the 23rd and 30th ultimo, in relation to these roads, remain unanswered.

I am, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Signed), ROBERT SPENCE,
Warden U. C. W. & H.

To the Deputy Inspector General,
Toronto.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,
TORONTO, 11th September, 1850.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 9th instant, addressed to the Deputy Inspector General, and I am to acquaint you, that on the return of the Honourable Inspector General from Montreal, your several communications to this Department will receive his immediate attention.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Signed) A. S. MENZIES.
Robert Spence, Esquire,
Warden W. C. of W. & H.
Dundas.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,
TORONTO, 29th October, 1850.

SIR,—The public roads and bridges under your charge having been disposed of by the Government, I have it in command to acquaint you, that His Excellency, the Governor General, has been pleased to dispense with your services as Secretary and Treasurer of the Hamilton and Port Dover, Hamilton and Dundas, and Waterloo Roads, after the close of the current year.

You will therefore be pleased to make up and close your accounts of collections as Secretary and Treasurer of Roads, and transmit them to the Deputy Inspector General immediately after the purchasers enter upon possession.

And you will further forthwith notify the several toll-gate keepers, that their services will not be

required by the Government after the transfer of the Roads.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Signed,) J. W. DUNSCOMB.

W. H. Higman, Esquire,
Secretary-Treasurer Roads,
Hamilton.

HAMILTON, 1st November, 1850.

SIR,—Mr. Miller takes down with him the securities offered by him for the Dundas and Waterloo Road Company, the title to which I have investigated and find clear, and the value is fair beyond the ten per cent. required, as the Crown, as a general rule, can take only by matter of record. I was of opinion that the mortgages should be enrolled at Toronto, and not registered as in the case of an ordinary mortgage security in the County Register Office. Should the Attorney General be of opinion that a Registry in the County Office is necessary, or would be effectual, you would perhaps return me the original documents at once, and I will have the memorials prepared and executed by the necessary parties.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed,) GEO. W. BURTON.

J. W. Dunscomb, Esquire.

No. 243.

EXTRACT from a Report of a Committee of the Honourable the Executive Council on matters of State, dated 11th April, 1851, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the same day.

On the Communication of the Honourable the Inspector General, dated 10th April instant, submitting for the approval of your Excellency in Council, the draft of an order in Council, transferring the Dundas and Waterloo Macadamized Road to the Dundas and Waterloo Macadamized Road Company—that Company having been adjudged the purchasers of the said Roads for £26,000, at public auction, on the 15th October, 1850.

The committee respectfully advise that the draft-order in Council, submitted by the Honourable the Inspector General, be approved.

Certified,
J. JOSEPH,
C. E. C.

To the Honourable
The Inspector General,
&c., &c., &c.

GWILLIMBURY ROAD.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,
TORONTO, 8th May, 1850.

SIR,—With reference to your offer of five hundred and fifty pounds, on behalf of the Township Council, for the purchase of the West Gwillimbury road, I have the honour, by command, to acquaint you that the Government consider it advisable the road should

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be first offered to the Council for the Municipality, in the event of that body desiring to purchase it, and which offer I am to request you will lay before the County Council.

Should the new Municipality not wish to have the road, in that case the Government will accept of the offer made by you for the Township, and in the meantime I am to direct you to take possession of the road on behalf of the Township, with the understanding that if the County Council should decide upon making the purchase, it will reimburse the Township all money expended for the keeping of the road in repair.

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

(Signed) J. W. DUNSCOMB.

Wm. Armour, Esq.,
Warden, County of Simcoe.

BRADFORD, 2d Sept. 1850.

Sir,—I beg to inform you that the Municipal Council of the County of Simcoe, at its last sitting, decided on retaining the West Gwillmbury Toll road at the price offered by the Government; and by Resolution in Council, authorised me to conclude the purchase of the said road on behalf of that body.

You will therefore, at your earliest convenience, let me know as much of the details of the purchase, as will enable me to make any arrangements that may be necessary on my part, and if possible let me know what time would be most suitable for me to go to Toronto to finally settle the matter.

I trust you will fix as early a day as possible, as we are anxious to commence the improvements of the road at once.

I have the honour to remain,
Yours &c.,

(Signed) WILLIAM ARMOUR,
Warden, C. S.

To — Dunscomb, Esq.,
Customs Department.

THE HAMILTON ROADS, FROM THE WESTERN BOUNDARY LINE TO THE COUNTY OF WENTWORTH.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,
TORONTO, 9th October, 1850.

Sir,—I have the honour to acquaint you that the Governor General has been pleased to charge you with the superintendence of the Sale of the Roads, to take place at the Court House, in your city, on Tuesday the 15th of October instant.

2. You will give your personal supervision to the sale, employing a licensed auctioneer, for such sum as may be agreed upon, to cry the bids, and as the auctioneer will have no other or further trouble or responsibility, you no doubt will secure the performance of this service for a very moderate remuneration.

3. The condition in the advertisement of 27th September last, must be strictly adhered to, taking particular care that no party be permitted to bid, who has failed to furnish security to your satisfaction, for the fulfilment of the contract in the terms of the

second section of the conditions, and any letters which may be received by the Department on this subject will be forwarded for your information.

4. In addition thereto you will cause the audience to be notified, that no bid less than £100 will be accepted, and that a quarter of an hour will be allowed after any bid is taken before the roads are finally adjudged.

5. I am to enjoin you, to use every possible exertion to secure fair competition, and to request you to furnish me with a list of the several bids made, by whom offered, and time of offering.

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

(Signed,) J. W. DUNSCOMB.

Collector of Customs,
Hamilton.

TORONTO, 12th October, 1850.

Sir,—As I intend to become a purchaser of part of the roads that the Government have advertised to sell in Hamilton, on Tuesday the 15th instant, in compliance with the conditions of the sale, I beg leave to offer the following unencumbered real estate, viz.:

The south half of Lot No. 12, in the 5th concession of East Oxford, in the County of Oxford, containing 130 acres, 80 acres improved, with frame buildings, &c., worth	£1000	0	0
South half of Lot No. 13, 5th concession, East Oxford, 115 acres, 80 improved,	1000	0	0
One brick house and lot in Woodstock, containing two-thirds of an acre,	500	0	0
And 3 acres of land within the city of Toronto,	1800	0	0
	£4300	0	0

As security for the fulfilment of the conditions of the sale.

Hoping that the Government will consider the above sufficient security to authorise me to become a competitor on the day of sale; if so, that the auctioneer may be apprised of its sufficiency,

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

(Signed,) VALENTINE HALL.

On behalf of a Company to be formed for the purchase of the roads.

To the Hon. F. Hincks,
Inspector General.

CUSTOM HOUSE,
HAMILTON, 11th Oct. 1850.

Sir,—I shall pay attention to the charge confided to me by your letter of the 9th instant (46.)

I have engaged the service of Mr. T. N. Best, Auctioneer, to whom the sum of five pounds is to be paid, equal to one pound for each lot offered.

I have the honour to be,
Your obedient servant,

(Signed,) JOHN DAVIDSON,
Collector.

J. W. Dunscomb, Esq.,
Commissioner of Customs.

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HAMILTON, 11th October, 1850.

Description and value of real estate, owned, and offered by the undersigned:

Town lot No. 38, west side of St. Patrick street, one quarter of an acre, with dwelling house thereon, value,	£150	0	0
Town lot No. 38, corner of Main and Clinton streets, store and dwelling house thereon,	300	0	0
Towns lots 4 and 5, south side Clinton street, with store thereon,	300	0	0
Towns lots Nos. 8 and 9, south side of Harbour street, with soap and candle factory thereon,	250	0	0
Town lot No. 8, south side of Market Square, with dwelling house thereon,	250	0	0
The above property is in the village of Dover.			
Also part of lot No. 15, in 8th concession, in Township of Barton, known as Ryckman's Hotel and farm,	2000	0	0
West half of lot No. 7, in the 1st concession, in the Township of Glanford,	1500	0	0
	£4750	0	0

(Signed,) ANDREW LEES,
S. W. RYCKMAN,
G. W. RYCKMAN,
HENRY WATERS,
ROBERT RIDDELL.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,
TORONTO, 12th October, 1850.

SIR,—With reference to my letter of yesterday, on the subject of the disposal of the Roads, I now enclose offers of security from intending purchasers as per margin, and have only to add, that as a very severe scrutiny of the value of the sureties offered, and rejection thereof, might have the effect of excluding *bona fide* bidders, and thus injure the competition.

It will be proper for you to explain to parties that, though you accept of the security offered, and receive their bids, it must be distinctly understood that, in the event of their becoming purchasers, the Government must not be expected to receive the security at such valuation, but the same will be that determined by a more accurate examination.

Gates are not to be altered from their present position by private Companies, by which the interest of the public may be affected, without the consent of the Government.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed,) J. W. DUNSCOMB.

Collector of Customs,
Hamilton.

HAMILTON, 15th Oct., 1850.

DEAR SIR,—Having become the purchaser of the road between the Counties of Wentworth and Middlesex, at the sum of £6,000, on behalf of the Brantford and Ingersoll Road Company, I beg to state that I am prepared to perfect the purchase immediately.

We have complied with the necessary form of registering the Company, under the above name.

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The property offered in security is also registered in the same County, and, on inquiry, will be found free from any incumbrance. You will oblige by informing me if you consider the property named in my former letter as sufficient security; if not, I have unincumbered freehold property, in Brantford, to the same value, which I have no objection to give.

You will oblige by informing me, either by telegraph or mail, when I am to take possession of the road, as portions of it require immediate repair, and the public manifest great reluctance in paying toll on the roads in their present state.

There is a quantity of plauk now lying on the side of the road belonging to the Government, which could be made use of in making the road passable, until we have more time to make a permanent road.

I presume these plauks will be included in the purchase money; in fact, we would require it, as the road is in a bad state at present, and may not turn out an advantageous speculation, as, if I may use the expression, they begin nowhere and end no place.

If my Norwich property is satisfactory, and should you send up a mortgage, I will execute it, and will be happy to receive further instructions at your earliest convenience.

I have the honour to be,

Your most obedient servant,

JOHN STEELE.

To the Hon. F. Hincks,
Inspector General, Toronto.

I may state that I have given Mr. Davidson a cheque on the bank for £500, which will be useless to ourselves until the matter is finally closed.

Should you appoint an agent to close the business, I have the deed of my property in Brantford, and give the necessary description of the same there, or transmit to you.

J. S.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,
TORONTO, 30th Oct., 1850.

SIR,—I beg to acquaint you, in reply to your note of 29th instant, that the expenses attending the transfer of the sureties to the Government by the purchasers of the Roads, are to be borne by the Department.

The mortgages should be registered in the proper offices, and memorials should be prepared for that purpose.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed,) J. W. DUNSCOMB.

G. W. Burton, Esq.,
Barrister-at-Law,
Hamilton, C. W.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,
TORONTO, 8th November, 1850.

SIR,—With reference to my letter of the 1st instant, I have the honour to inform you that I have received a letter from Mr. Steele, in which he mentions that, on presenting the Inspector General's order to you for the deposit money, you told him that it could not be paid, as you had sent the money to Toronto.

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Further, that he had again written to you, on the 1st instant, requesting that you would pay it into the Bank at Hamilton for him, to which application Mr. Steele received no reply.

I am to inquire if there is any difficulty at present in your paying over the money in question, or if the same has been done.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed,) J. W. DUNSCOMB.

Collector of Customs,
Hamilton.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,
TORONTO, 9th November, 1850.

SIR,—In reply to yours of the 1st instant, I am to acquaint you that the deed must be registered, and for that purpose I return it to you.

It must be enrolled afterwards. Please acknowledge the receipt.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed,) J. W. DUNSCOMB.

G. W. Burton, Esq., &c., &c.
Hamilton.

HAMILTON, 11th Nov. 1850.

SIR,—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 9th instant, enclosing Mr. Milar's deed, which I will have registered in the County Register Office, and return to you afterwards for enrolment.

The Messrs. Ryckman have given the necessary securities, which we have left at the Register Office. The titles to the properties having been satisfactory, with the trifling exception of a claim to dower, to which one of the properties is liable, but which, from the very advanced age of the party entitled, there is scarcely a probability will ever be litigated. From this circumstance, and the fact that the two properties are worth nearly double the amount required as security, I deemed it quite unnecessary to make a report of the incumbrance before accepting the security.

Messrs. Ryckman are anxious to receive some authority from the Government at once to enable them to collect the tolls, and have requested me to apply to you on the subject.

Will you be good enough also to return Mr. Steele's deed for Registration, which has not as yet been received.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed,) GEO. W. BURTON:

G. W. Dunscomb, Esq.,
&c., &c., &c

TORONTO, 21st Nov., 1850.

DEAR SIR,—In reply to your letter of 19th inst., received yesterday, I beg to state that Mr. Steele's

deed has this day been forwarded to Messrs. Burton and Sadlier, Hamilton.

I return their letter of 11th instant, as requested.

Yours very truly,

(Signed,) S. RICHARDS, JUN.

J. W. Dunscomb, Esq., &c., &c.
Toronto.

QUEENSTON AND GRIMSBY ROADS.

WARDEN'S OFFICE,
ST. CATHERINES,
23d July, 1850.

SIR,—The Municipal Council of the United Counties of Lincoln, Haldimand, and Welland, at the May session, adopted a Resolution authorizing me to enter into negotiations with the Government, relative to the transfer to the Council of the Queenston and Grimsby Macadamized Road, upon condition that not over the sum of £1000 be paid therefor, and that the surrender to the Council be unconditional and irrespective of their future action respecting it, as well as that the transfer should be free from any incumbrance whatever.

The sum named may be looked upon as small for the road; but, when the amount to be yet expended for its completion is taken into consideration, I think it is as much as the Municipality would be warranted in offering.

By the words "unconditional" and "without any incumbrance," I understand the Council to mean that there are to be no conditions as to the time or the means they may think proper to adopt in completing the road, and that the transfer should be made, as well of the road as of any liability to which the late District of Niagara may have been subject, in consequence of the advance heretofore made by Government on the work.

Any communication on the subject, as to terms, &c., will receive prompt attention.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

(Signed) BERNARD FOLEY,

Warden.

The Honourable
the Receiver General,
Toronto.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,
TORONTO, 21st Aug., 1850.

SIR,—I have the honour, by direction of the Inspector General, to acquaint you that the Governor General in Council has been pleased to accept of your offer on behalf of the County Council of the United Counties of Lincoln, Haldimand, and Welland, of £1000 for the Grimsby road, payable in debentures bearing interest at five per centum per annum, provided the Council undertake to finish the road to the County of Wentworth boundary line, and further to relieve the Government of all liabilities against the said road.

And on receipt of the debentures in as large sums as convenient, the road will be at once transferred by the Government. In the meantime, the road may

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be considered as under the charge of the County Council.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed,) A. J. MENZIES.

B. Foley, Esquire,
Warden of the United Counties
of Lincoln, Haldimand, and Welland,
St. Catherines.

BOARD OF ARBITRATION,
12th Nov., 1850.

Sir,—I will thank you to inform me whether the sales to the different Road Companies contains the same provision as in the one to the Niagara District Council, for the sale of the Queenston and Grimsby Road, viz., that the purchaser took the road as it was, and relieved the public from any blame which may exist against it. Your immediate answer is requested, as the arbitrators are waiting for instructions thereon.

Your obedient servant,

(Signed,) W. HAMILTON MERRITT,
Chief Commr. P. Works.

Inspector General's Office.

PUBLIC WORKS, TORONTO,
13th Sept., 1850.

Sir,—I have the honour to inform you that the Government is willing to accept your offer of £1000 for the Queenston and Grimsby Road, provided the Municipal Council will undertake to finish the road to the County of Wentworth boundary line, and relieve the Government against all liabilities on account of the said road; and I am to request that you will submit this proposition to the Council, and acquaint me with their decision.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed,) T. A. BEGLY,
Secretary.

B. Foley, Esquire, Warden,
Lincoln, Haldimand, and Welland,
St. Catherines.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,
TORONTO, 18th Nov., 1850.

Sir,—With reference to the purchase of the Queenston and Grimsby Road, I have the honour, by command, to acquaint you, for the information of the Municipal Council of the United Counties of Lincoln, Haldimand, and Welland, that upon the Council passing the necessary by-law authorizing the issuing of a debenture in the terms agreed upon for the payment of the road, the Government will forthwith

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execute the proper legal instrument, and place the Municipality in possession of the road.

I enclose herewith the form of bond to be signed by the Warden of the Municipal Council.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed,) J. W. DUNSCOMB.

Bernard Foley, Esquire, Warden,
St. Catherines.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,
TORONTO, 5th December, 1850.

Sir,—Adverting to your letter of 26th September last, I am now to direct you to pay over to the Treasurer of the United Counties of Lincoln, Haldimand, and Welland, the collections on the Queenston and Grimsby Road, since the first of December inst., less the cost of collection.

The Municipality having purchased the road, I am further to direct you to place the Warden in possession thereof.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed,) J. W. DUNSCOMB.

Collector of Customs,
Queenston.

OFFICE COUNTIES CLERK,
LINCOLN AND WELLAND,
ST. CATHERINES, 28th, Jan. 1851.

Sir,—I have the honour to transmit, by instructions of the Warden, the accompanying bond executed pursuant to by-law of the Council of these Counties, on purchase from the Government of the Queenston and Grimsby Macadamized Road.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed,) J. G. STEVENSON,
Counties Clerk.

The Hon. Francis Hincks,
Inspector General.

LONDON AND PORT SARNIA ROAD
COMPANY.

PORT SARNIA, 20th Feb., 1850.

Sir,—A Company has been formed here, (in accordance with the Bill passed last Session of Parliament, 12 Vic. Chap. 84, authorizing the formation of Joint Stock Companies for the construction of roads), for making a Plank and Gravel Road between Sarnia and London, along the line of road formerly graded and formed by Government, but now in a perfectly impassable state. I am therefore directed to ascertain if said line of road has been given up by Government for that purpose, or if Government is willing to do so.

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Your answer at an early date will greatly oblige, as the Company are anxious to commence operations.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed.) ARCHIBALD YOUNG, JUN.

Honourable James Leslie,
Provincial Secretary,
Toronto.

SANDWICH, 9th April, 1850.

SIR,—I beg leave to send you a copy of a letter I have just received from the mail contractor at Port Sarnia, and as I cannot answer his question, nor do I find any thing on the Records of the late District Council which will enable me to do so, I am under the necessity of thus applying to you for information.

(Copy.)

PORT SARNIA, 8th April, 1850.

SIR,—There being different opinions relating to the roads made in this District by the Board of Works, as to whom they properly belong, I therefore beg to inquire of you as Warden, if they have been given up to the Council, particularly the road between London and Port Sarnia, a portion of which road having become impassable, makes it necessary for me, as Mail Contractor, to make this inquiry.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed.) J. B. SWART.

To George Hyde, Esquire,
Warden, &c. &c.

I shall feel obliged by your enabling me to reply to Mr. Swart's inquiry at your earliest convenience, I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

GEORGE HYDE,
Warden, United Counties,
Essex, Kent, and Lambton.

To T. A. Begly, Esquire,
Board of Works,
Toronto.

PORT SARNIA, 12th March, 1850.

SIR,—I am just now in receipt of your communication, with regard to the giving up of the London and Port Sarnia road, and would beg leave to say in reply, that the Company cannot take the road on any terms but as a free gift, as the principal object that they have in view, in undertaking the making of it at all, is the advancement of the prosperity of the country, as the road is not expected to pay, for some time at least, even the interest on the capital employed in making it; but as in its present state it is perfectly impassable during the half of the year, we hope that the Honourable Commissioners will not be unwilling to put it into the hands of a Company who are anxious to improve, or if the Government would make it themselves, we would much rather.

I might state, for the information of the Government, that the Company at present only intend making the road through the Townships of Sarnia and

Plympton, that being the worst part of the road, and being more immediately interested in it.

Hoping that the above will meet with a favourable consideration, and that we will receive an early answer,

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed.) ARCHIBALD YOUNG, JUN.
President of Company.

To Thomas A. Begly, Secretary,
Board of Works,
Toronto.

EXTRACT of a letter from J. B. Strathy, Esquire, Clerk, County Court, County of Middlesex, London, dated 11th December, and addressed to Provincial Secretary.

"I am also directed to request that you may be so good as to forward me a copy of the Order in Council, transferring the London and Port Stanley Road, the Delaware bridge, and portion of the London and Brantford Road, to the Council of this County."

"P. S. Should the necessary Order in Council not have already passed, it is requested that it may be passed without delay, and containing all the necessary powers, as some of the Contractors for repairing the roads have been interrupted, and prevented from taking the materials required."

PORT SARNIA, 1st April, 1850.

GENTLEMEN,—I am in receipt of your communication with regard to the giving up of the London and Port Sarnia Road, and would beg leave to say in reply, that the Company cannot take the Road on any other terms but as a free gift, as the principal object that they have in view, in undertaking the making of it at all, is the advancement of the prosperity of the country, the road not being expected to pay, for some time, even the interest on the capital expended in making it; but as in its present state it is perfectly impassable during the half of the year, we hope that you will not be unwilling to put it into the hands of a Company who are anxious to improve the country, or if the Government would make it themselves, it would suit us much better.

I might state for the information of the Government, that the Company at present only intend making the road through the two Townships of Sarnia and Plympton, that being the worst part of the road, and being more immediately interested in it.

Hoping that the above will meet with a favourable consideration, and that we may receive an answer without any delay,

I am Gentlemen,

Yours respectfully,

ARCH. YOUNG, JR.
President of Plank Road.

The Commissioners of Public Works.

PORT SARNIA, 9th May, 1850.

SIR,—I am in receipt of a communication from the office of the Board of Works, wherein I am informed that all matters connected with the giving

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up of Government Roads is now vested in you, and that I must communicate with you on the subject. You will find by former communications to the Board of Works, that there has been a company formed here to plank and gravel the most part of the London and Sarnia road, being in the Townships of Sarnia and Plympton: it is now in many places impassable with a loaded team. The Company could not afford to purchase it from Government, as they have no expectation of the road paying simple interest on the money expended in making it, at least for many years to come, the only benefit that is expected to arise from the making of said road, is the settlement of the country in which all are interested. We expected to have found no difficulty in obtaining the said road, as in its present state, it is of no benefit to the Government, and very little to the Country. I hope, therefore, that it will be granted to us without delay, so that we may commence the work at an early date, and thereby further the interests of the community.

Hoping to have an answer at as an early a date as possible,

I remain, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed,) ARCH. YOUNG, JR.,
President, and
Chairman of Road Company.

Hon. Francis Hincks,
Toronto.

REPORT.

The road within alluded to, from Sarnia to London, has merely been graded at the expense of the Province. No tolls have been collected on it, and as its being permitted to fall into bad order will be a source of dissatisfaction to the inhabitants, who will expect the Government to repair it for them at the public expense,

It is respectfully recommended that the road in question be at once abandoned, by the Government giving up all pretension of property in it.

I. G. O.—C. D.

20th May, 1850.

(Signed,) J. W. DUNSCOMB.

FORT HOPE AND RICE LAKE ROAD.

TOWN COUNCIL CHAMBER,
PORT HOPE, 12th April, 1850.

Sir,—I am commanded by the Mayor and Town Council of Port Hope to inform you, that they are desirous of treating with the Government for the purchase of the Port Hope and Rice Lake Road, part of which road is situate in this Municipality, and they request to be informed on what terms the said purchase can be made.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed,) FRANCIS EVATT,
Clerk Town Council.

To the Honourable
The Inspector General,
Toronto.

COBOURG, 27th June, 1850.

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Sir,—The Township of Hamilton have under consideration the propriety of purchasing the Port Hope and Rice Lake Road, and request that you will wait until the 10th of July, before disposing of the said Road.

Your obedient servant,

(Signed,) W. WELLER.

J. W. Dunscomb, Esquire.

TORONTO, 1st July, 1850.

J. W. DUNSCOMB, Esquire,
Inspector General's Department.

Sir,—We hereby tender to purchase the Port Hope and Rice Lake Road for the sum of three thousand pounds Hx. currency, agreeable to the conditions specified in the advertisement from the Inspector General's Office, dated Toronto, March 25th, 1850.

We have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servants,

(Signed,) } C. QUINLAN,
ROBERT CRAWFORD.

N. B. In reply, address C. Quinlan or Robert Crawford, Port Hope.

TOWN HALL,

TOWNSHIP HAMILTON, 1st July, 1850.

Sir,—I am authorised by the Township Council for the Township of Hamilton, to offer to the Government the sum of four thousand five hundred pounds, payable in Debentures of the Township in twenty years, bearing interest at the rate of five per cent. for the Port Hope and Rice Lake Gravelled Road. The most part of this road being in the Township of Hamilton, has induced the Council to make the offer.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed,) A. B. CARPENTER,
Township Reeve.

To the Honourable

F. Hincks,
Inspector General,
Canada.

WELLINGTON HOTEL,
TORONTO, 3d July, 1850.

Sir,—As I am now in Toronto, I would feel very much obliged to the Honourable Inspector General, if I could get an answer to-day to the offer made by me on behalf of the Township of Hamilton, for the Rice Lake and Port Hope Road.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed,) A. B. CARPENTER.

Honourable F. Hincks,
Toronto.

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PORT HOPE, 5th August, 1850.

26th June.

DEAR SIR,—I suppose you are aware that some months since a negotiation was opened by the Government with the Port Hope Harbour and Wharf Company, to purchase the work and its dependencies, with a view to the construction of a Harbour of Refuge at this Port.

An offer was invited by the Government, and responded to by the Company, naming fifteen thousand pounds cash, as the price at which the Company would consent to waive their chartered rights, and sell.

To this the Government answered that they would give the sum of twelve thousand five hundred pounds cash, (retaining the sum of about twelve hundred pounds thereout, which the Company owe to the Government on the old loan.)

Notwithstanding the offer was deemed inadequate to reimburse the original expenditure, the Company, anxious to promote a great national work so universally demanded, and anxious also to avoid embroiling itself with public opinion, highly excited upon the subject, acceded to the Government proposition without delay, since when nothing has been heard upon the subject.

Believing that your official position gives you a controlling influence in matters of this sort, I am desirous of getting your opinion on this subject, as the season for making the contemplated improvements is fast drawing to a close, and suspense is operating very injuriously upon us.

Please reply at your earliest convenience, and oblige,

Yours truly,

JAMES MADISON ANDREWS,

President Port Hope Harbour
and Wharf Company.

P. S. The correspondence that I refer to above was with my predecessor in office, and I am under the necessity of referring to it from recollection, but I think it is substantially as above stated.

Yours truly,

J. M. ANDREWS.

No. —.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,
TORONTO, 21st August, 1850.

SIR,—I have the honour, by direction of the Inspector General, to acquaint you that the Governor General in Council has been pleased to accept of your offer, on behalf of the Council of the Township of Hamilton, of £4,500, for the Port Hope and Rice Lake Road, payable in debentures bearing interest at five per centum per annum.

And on receipt of the debentures, in as large sums as may be convenient, the Road will be at once transferred by the Government. In the meantime, the Road may be considered as under the charge of the Township Council.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed,) A. S. MENZIES.

A. B. Carpenter, Esquire,
Reeve of the Township of Hamilton.INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,
TORONTO, 29th October, 1850.Appendix
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SIR.—The public roads and bridges under your charge having been disposed of by the Government, I have it in command to acquaint you, that His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to dispense with your services, as Secretary and Treasurer of the Port Hope and Rice Lake Roads, after the close of the current year.

You will therefore be pleased to make up and close your accounts of collections as Secretary and Treasurer of Roads, and transmit them to the Deputy Inspector General, immediately after the purchasers enter upon possession.

And you will further notify the several toll-gate keepers, that their services will not be required by the Government after the transfer of the roads.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed,) J. W. DUNSCOMB.

J. McKibbin, Esquire,
Port Hope.

CORBOURG, 3rd December, 1850.

SIR.—I beg leave to enclose a debenture dated 15th October last, payable in twenty years, for £4,600, in payment of the Port Hope and Rice Lake Road, purchased of the Government last October, for the town of Cobourg; and should the enclosed meet with your approbation, I have to request you will transmit to me an order for the possession of the said Road, and likewise the amount of money received for tolls since the date of the purchase.

Should the debenture now transmitted not meet with your approval, let me have a copy of such an one as will; but I have to request that, in either case, you will put us in possession of the road.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed,) W. WELLER,
Mayor.To the Honourable
Francis Hincks,
Inspector General,
Toronto.

(By Telegraph.)

PORT HOPE, 18th December, 1850

J. W. DUNSCOMB,
Commissioner Customs.

Mr. Weller wants possession of road, shall I give it.

(Signed,) JAMES MCKIBBEN.

Reply sent same day, ordering to put Mr. Weller in possession of the Road.

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PORT STANLEY HARBOUR AND ROAD.

LONDON, 28th June, 1850.

In behalf of the London and Port Stanley Road Company, I hereby propose to pay the sum of two thousand five hundred pounds for the London and Port Stanley Road, and to comply with the Government advertisement in every respect.

(Signed), NATHAN JACOBS,
President.

J. W. Dunscomb, Esq.

LONDON, 29th June, 1850.

In behalf of the London and Port Stanley Road Company, I hereby propose to pay the sum of three thousand and fifty-nine pounds for the London and Port Stanley Road, and to comply with the Government advertisement in every respect.

(Signed), NATHAN JACOBS,
President.

J. W. Dunscomb, Esq.

P. S.—I would beg leave to withdraw my tender of the 28th instant.

SAINT THOMAS, CANADA WEST.
21st August, 1850.

Hon. F. HINCKS,

DEAR SIR,—In order to save all intermediate delay, please excuse me for addressing you direct.

It has been generally expected here that after the close of the late Session of the Legislature, in reference to the disposal of the Public Works, renewed notices requiring tenders for the purchase of any of the Provincial Works, would immediately be again issued from your office. on account of the general rumour and impression that unless further Legislative action did take place, sales could not be completed; and the consequence has been that parties who otherwise would submit tenders declined to do so.

There are several parties ready to form companies for the road from London to Port Stanley, as soon as they see public notice that your Department is now fully prepared to receive and act on tenders, and I will further thank you to state whether your Department will renew the notice to the public, or act on tenders made previous to the close of the late Session of the Legislature, at least so far as the Road referred to is in question, and whether it is now too late to submit a tender.

I am, dear Sir,

Yours very respectfully,

(Signed) JOHN M'KAY.

PUBLIC WORKS,
TORONTO, 26th August, 1850.

SIR,—The Government having been offered, from a private Company, for the London and Port Stanley Road, the sum of three thousand seven hundred pounds, I am directed by the Commissioners of this Department, to whom the arrangement for the sale of this road has been entrusted, to offer it to your District Council at the same price as above stated. Should the District decline to become the purchasers

on these terms, I am to request that you will be pleased to communicate to the Reeves of the Townships through which the Road passes, stating that the Government will treat with them if disposed to purchase the Road on the terms above mentioned.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

(Signed), T. A. BEGLY,
Secretary.

W. Niles, Esq.,
District Warden,
London.

LONDON, 28th August, 1850.

SIR,—I am inclined to think that the Municipal Council of the County of Middlesex will be inclined to purchase the Plank Roads, and perhaps the Port Stanley Harbour.

We meet on the first Tuesday in October, and I shall try hard to induce them to purchase. I hope you will not dispose of them until that time, and in the meantime, if you would be kind enough to give me all the information with regard to the roads and harbours in this County, as to prices and other matter that you feel at liberty to give, I shall feel much obliged to you.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant.

(Signed), WILLIAM NILES.

Honourable Francis Hincks,
&c., &c., &c.

ST. THOMAS, C. W.,
31st August, 1850.

DEAR SIR,—I have understood here some days since, that the Company formed in this place for purchasing the Plank Road from London to Port Stanley had made the highest offer, and consequently were to get it. After waiting for some time, and receiving no intimation from the Government that their offer had been accepted, two of the Company, Mr. Love and Mr. Ross, went purposely down to Toronto to see what was to be done in the matter; on reaching Toronto they found that both you and Mr. Merritt were absent, and after remaining there for two or three days, returned home without having learned any thing further than a confirmation of the rumour, that their offer was the highest that had been made.

The parties are very anxious to ascertain as soon as possible, whether they are to have the roads or not, as they will require every moment of time to enable them to make it passable for the fall and winter travel.

The road is in such a bad state at present, that it is almost a shame to make people pay toll for driving over it. It should either be repaired without delay, or the gates should be removed altogether.

The Company, as now constituted, will, I am satisfied, be fully prepared to give satisfactory security for the fulfilment of their engagements. I have taken the liberty to write to you on this subject at the request of some friends who are members of the Company.

I remain Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed) GEO. SOUTHWICK.

Hon. F. Hincks,
Inspector General.

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INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,
TORONTO, 30th October, 1850.

SIR,—I have the honour to direct you to place the Ingersoll and Brantford Company in immediate possession of the London and Brantford, and London and Port Stanley Roads.

You will pay over, or direct to be paid over to the parties, all tolls collected from the day of sale, and you will see that orders are given that the several toll gate keepers hand over the amount collected by them to the said Company.

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

(Signed,) F. HINCKS.
Inspector General.

Valentine Hall, Esquire,
Secretary, Treasurer,
Woodstock.

COUNTY CLERKS OFFICE,
LONDON, 18th January, 1851.

SIR,—On the 11th ultimo, by order of the Municipal Council of the County of Middlesex, I had the honour to address the Provincial Secretary on matters connected with the Public Roads in this County, lately purchased from the Government, and in reply, the Hon. Secretary states, "An extract of that part of your letter, requesting to be furnished with a copy of the order in Council, transferring the London and Port Stanley Road, the Delaware Bridge, and a portion of the London and Brantford Road to the Council of the County of Middlesex, has been transmitted to the Honourable Inspector General, to whose Department your application for such copy should properly have been made."

I beg to remind you that a copy of the order referred to has not yet been received, and by order of the Warden, have again to request that you will have the goodness to forward it without delay, as the Council have as yet no authority to shew for exercising any controul over said roads. Difficulties have arisen between the lessees of the gates, and parties trying to evade payment of toll, and it is submitted that the Council, or the lessees, cannot prosecute without first having the necessary proof of the authority exercised by them, under an Order in Council, transferring the road in question.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
W. B. STRATHY.
C. C.

The Hon. F. Hincks,
Inspector General.

Tender for the London and Port Stanley Plank Roads.

We the undersigned do hereby offer the sum of £3,700, say, three thousand seven hundred pounds currency, for the London and Port Stanley Plank Road, agreeing to submit to all the rules and regulations that may be imposed on all other Companies, who may purchase any of the Provincial roads.

(Signed, ALEX. LOVE, Saint Thomas.
A. MCKENZIE, "
T. D. WARREN, "

To the Hon F. Hincks,
&c., &c., &c.
Toronto.

(True Copy.)

OAKVILLE HARBOUR.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,
TORONTO, 30th October, 1850.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 1st instant, containing a proposal to purchase the mortgage (£2,500) held by the Province on Oakville Harbour, payable in ten years from the 1st July, ten per centum of the principal payable yearly with the interest.

And, in reply, have it in command to acquaint you that, in consideration of your having paid up £500 of the principal, which may be considered equal to two instalments of ten per centum, no further payment on account of the principal of the mortgage will be required until 30th June, 1853, when ten per centum must be paid, and thereafter ten per centum annually until the whole debt be liquidated.

The mortgage will then be transferred to you.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Signed,) J. W. DUNSCOMB.

R. N. K. Chisholm, Esq.,
Oakville, C. W.

OAKVILLE, 1st October, 1850.

SIR,—I purpose to purchase the mortgage for two thousand five hundred pounds currency, which the Government hold on the Oakville Harbour, payable in ten years from the first day of July last, ten per cent. of the principal payable yearly with the interest.

The Government transferring the mortgage to me on giving satisfactory security for the payment of the same.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Signed,) R. K. CHISHOLM.

Hon. Francis Hincks,
Inspector General,
&c., &c., &c.
Toronto.

We, the Executors of the late William Chisholm, do hereby consent and agree to the proposal as above.

(Signed,) GEO. K. CHISHOLM, } Executors.
JOHN A. CHISHOLM. }

OAKVILLE, 1st October, 1850.

COBOURG HARBOUR.

COBOURG, 13th April, 1850.

SIR,—I understand you have instructed Mr. James McCarrel, the Landing Waiter at this Port, not to make any change in the tariff of tolls to be collected at Cobourg Harbour, until instructed to do so by you. This is a great discouragement to the Directors, as they had hoped, and, in fact, had made arrangements for the recovery of the trade which had been driven away, chiefly on account of the high tariff. The tolls, as revived by the Directors, are the same as charged at Port Hope, where the trade will assuredly go should the Government persist in their interference. I trust, therefore, that the Government will reconsider the instructions sent to Mr. McCarrel, and allow him to collect the tolls as revised by the Directors.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
THOMAS SCOTT,
Pres. C. H. Company.

To the Hon. Francis Hincks,
Inspector General, Toronto.

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COBOURG, 27th May, 1850.

SIR,—The Mayor of the town, Mr. Weller, has been authorised by the Town Council, to make the offer of £4,000 to the Government for their interest in the Cobourg Harbour, which will be forwarded to the Honourable the Secretary of the Province this evening; and the Mayor will be in Toronto on Wednesday or Thursday to make the final arrangements with the Government.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

THOS. SCOTT.

The Hon. F. Hincks,
Inspector General, Toronto.

TRENT RIVER BRIDGE.

RIVER TRENT, 4th Sept. 1850.

Honourable Francis Hincks,

SIR,—I am directed by the Municipal Council of the Township of Murray, to inform you that the Corporation are desirous of purchasing the Trent Bridge; and, to that end, direct me to inquire what is the government price for the works, and what are the conditions of sale?

I am further directed by the Council to say, that they consider the Government premature to offer the Bridge at so early a period, when the inhabitants of the village, who are most deeply interested in the matter, are asking the Government to be incorporated, thereby debarring an incorporation, in prospective, the privilege of competing for the work; and I am directed further to inquire if the time could not be extended until a further period, that the inhabitants of the place might have the opportunity of competing for the work.

And I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

DENIS MACAULAY,
Township Clerk.

REPORT of the Standing Committee on County Property.

With reference to communication from the Hon. W. H. Merritt, making the Council an offer of the works on the River Trent, your Committee is of opinion that this Council should decline having any thing to say to the said works.

Your Committee consider that the upset price for the Ontario and Rice Lake Road is much too high: they are of opinion however, that the tender of a less sum may be made to the Government. After giving the subject due consideration, your Committee is of opinion, that the Council may propose to the Government to assume the said road, for the sum of three thousand, five hundred pounds.

Your Committee, understanding that the Trent Bridge has been offered by Government for sale, recommend that the Council should offer a sum not exceeding twelve hundred pounds for the same. Your Committee are aware that that is considerably under the prime cost; but, upon ascertaining the sums heretofore offered by parties who have rented the said bridge, they think it would not be prudent to make an offer exceeding the above sum.

Your Committee recommend that the alteration in the small court room, as suggested in the communication from the Deputy Sheriff, this day laid before the Council be carried into effect, under the superintendence of the Committee appointed to superintend the repairs and alterations to the Court House and Gaol.

All which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed,) A. MILNE,
WM. HUMPHRIES,
JOHN THORN,
JOHN CREIGHTON,
J. S. PATERSON,
JAMES G. ROGERS.

Committee Room,
9th Oct., 1850.

I certify the annexed Report to be a true copy, and that the same has been confirmed by the Counties Council of the united Counties of Northumberland and Durham, on the 9th October, 1850.

(Signed,) MORGAN JELLETT,
County Clerk.

Ordered, "That the Warden be authorised to carry out the recommendation of the Committee on County property, regarding the purchase of the public works therein named from the Government."

I certify the above to be a true Copy of Resolution, No. 59, of the County Council of the United Counties of Northumberland and Durham, passed 9th October, 1850.

(Signed,) MORGAN JELLETT,
County Clerk.

Ordered,

"That the Warden be authorised to draw upon the Treasurer of the Counties, at three months' sight, for the amount of the deposit required by Government, according to the amount authorised by this Council to be paid for the Rice Lake and Ontario road, and the Trent Bridge; and, in case of purchasing the said works, to take the necessary steps to secure the efficiency of the said work or works, until the next meeting of this Council."

I certify the above to be a true copy of Resolution No. 63, of the County Council of the United Counties of Northumberland and Durham, passed 10th October, 1850.

(Signed,) MORGAN JELLETT,
County Clerk.

DARLINGTON, 12th October, 1850.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 9th September last, from the Trent, on the subject of the public works on the said river; I submitted the matter to the Council at its recent sitting, and herewith enclose the Report of the Committee thereon, as adopted by the Council.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed) HENRY S. REED,

Warden, United Counties of Northumberland
and Durham.

To the Hon. W. H. Merritt,
Toronto.

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BRIDGTON, 28th April, 1851.

Sir,—I am directed in behalf of the Municipal Corporation of the Township of Murray, in reply to your letter of the 3rd instant, on the subject of the sale of the Trent Bridge to the Municipality, to lay before you the following Resolution, passed in our Township Council, on Saturday, 26th April, 1851 :

Moved by Allan Way, seconded by Alexander Macaulay, and Resolved, "That this Council do hereby authorize the Reeve to offer the Government the sum of Seven Hundred and Fifty Pounds on behalf of the Municipality, for the Trent Bridge, payable in ten years, with five per cent. interest on the same, the first payment to be made in one year from the date of first purchase."

In offering £750, the Council are aware that the bridge cost a much larger sum, but the low tariff will not warrant us in paying much more, as from the last information we can obtain, there will be required immediately a large sum to be expended in repairs on it, as it is in a very bad state at present, and a new draw is required, the present one being out of repair, and is also insufficient as regards dimensions. The walls at either end approaching the bridge require immediate attention—some of the copings having already fallen into the river; also, some of the guards require to be repaired for the preservation of the bridge. We request that the first instalment may be paid one year from the date of purchase, in order that we may have a larger sum for immediate repairs.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) EDWD. W. SMITH,
Town Reeve, Murray.

Hon. Jos. Bouchette,
Chief Comm'r. Public Works, Toronto.

To His Excellency the Right Honble. James, Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, K. T., Governor General of British North America, &c., &c., &c., in Council.

The Memorial of the Municipal Council of the County of Peterborough, in Council assembled, respectfully sheweth—

That your Memorialists, after repeated and serious considerations of the proposal of the Chief Commissioner, that the Municipal Council of the said County should purchase the Public Works in the said County, and on the River Trent, have found themselves unable to come to any definite decision, either as to the expediency of purchasing these Works, or as to the sum that should be offered to the Government in the event of their agreeing to purchase.

Your Memorialists are deeply impressed with the magnitude of the injuries to the public interests of the said County, which may result from the said Works falling into the hands of individuals, and are most anxious to avoid the possibility of such an event; and your Memorialists cannot refrain from venturing to urge most strenuously the consideration of the great danger, that private purchasers may have it in their power to obstruct, or impose impolitic burdens on the trade of this country, or to convert these Works into mere private speculations, or instruments to serve unworthy purposes. Your Memorialists, therefore, in view of the serious evils which may arise from the Government disposing of the Public Works to private parties, and the import-

ant public interests involved in the Government maintaining them, no less on account of the local trade passing through them, than in relation to the great consumption of dutiable articles they occasion, adding materially to the general revenues of the Province, humbly pray that your Excellency, in Council, will be pleased to order that unless some one or more of the Local Municipalities of this, or the adjoining County, become the purchasers of these Works, the sale of the same may not be permitted; and that the said Works may be retained under the controul of the Board of Works, as at present.

(Signed) THOMAS SHORT,
Warden.

County Council Chamber,
Peterborough, Feb. 1, 1851.

EXTRACT from a Report of a Committee of the Hon. the Executive Council on matters of State, dated 1st May, 1851, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the 6th of the same month.

On a communication from the Honourable the Assistant Commissioner of Public Works, dated 30th April ultimo, on the subject of the Trent Bridge, and which communication is as follows, viz. :

"The undersigned has the honour to state that the Municipal Council of the Township of Murray has authorised their Reeve to tender the sum of seven hundred and fifty pounds for the Trent Bridge, with the right of collecting and using the tolls thereof. This sum to be paid in ten equal annual instalments, with 5 per cent. interest. The first instalment to be paid one year from the acceptance of their tender.

"The tolls collected from this bridge during the last year amounted to £75 8s. 6d., out of which fifty pounds were paid as the salary of the Collector, leaving but £25 8s. 6d. clear revenue.

"The bridge is now in a very bad state of repair, so much so as to require immediately a large expenditure.

"It is respectfully recommended that the Hon. the Inspector General be authorised to dispose of this bridge to the Municipal Corporation of the Township of Murray, for the sum and terms of payment offered by them, on the following conditions :

"First. That they bind themselves and their successors, by the passing of a By-law authorising the levying of the necessary tax, and under the corporate seal, or in such other manner as the Inspector General may consider expedient, for the due payment of the purchase money.

"2nd. That they undertake, without any unnecessary delay, to construct a new draw arch of increased dimensions, and to put the bridge, generally, with its foundations, abutments, piers, guards, and protection walls, into an efficient state of repair.

"3d. That they bind themselves to maintain the bridge in a safe and passable state at all times; and should it hereafter be destroyed by flood, fire, or other cause, that they shall, without loss of time, have it rebuilt.

"4th. That they shall not levy tolls at higher rates than those now being levied.

"The Committee respectfully advise that the recommendation of the Hon. the Assistant Commissioner of public works, be approved and acted on."

(Signed) WM. H. LEE.

Certified

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CHATHAM BRIDGE.

CHATHAM, 22nd May, 1850.

DEAR SIR,—I am sorry to be obliged to trouble you respecting our bridge in this place. A short time ago, at the instance of several of my friends and myself, a Mr. Flood was appointed as the Collector of tolls.

The interested, the jealous, and I fear the bigoted, have joined in getting up petitions to have the arrangements altered. Poor Flood is the only Roman Catholic, and only Irishman in this part of the country, who is enjoying any thing of the Government patronage, and I think they might afford to let him alone.

They grumble awfully because toll is taken from foot passengers; not a word was said when the same was done upon the late Chatham bridge, under the Tory administration.

It would, I think, be reasonable to make fixed prices for the year, with three or four citizens—if practicable—say the stage proprietors, the millers, the manufacturers of brick, and one or two who have farms on one side of the river, and reside upon the other.

Whatever arrangements are made, as Mr. Flood has a family, and is in delicate circumstances, I hope you will, in your usual liberal and generous manner, see that he is not deprived of his situation.

I have the honour to remain, Dear Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

J. B. WILLIAMS.

Hon. W. H. Merritt,
C. P. Works.

HOWARD, 9th Oct., 1850.

HONOURED SIR,—You will please pardon the liberty I have taken in writing you, respecting the sale of the Chatham Bridge. I will merely state that Joseph Northwood, Thomas Degge, G. W. King, Allan Coutts, and myself, have formed ourselves into a Company, as prescribed by statute, for the purpose of purchasing said bridge; but would remark, that the advertisement for the sale of the public works did not come under our notice, until after the time specified for the reception of tenders; but, on consulting with George Buck, Esquire, Warden for the County, he recommended to take this course of applying through you, thinking if the proposals already presented were not satisfactory, ours might be accepted, as it is no doubt desirable that the public works should be made as profitable as possible. There was no prescribed form of tender given; consequently we have made an offer of thirteen hundred pounds, without any correct guide, and trust that any informality may be allowed to be rectified, as we are prepared to enter into any agreement necessary to fulfil the requirements of the law.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

HOOVER KING.

To Hon. F. Hincks,
Toronto.

The Petition of the inhabitants of the town of Chatham, Western district,

To His Excellency, the Right Honourable James, Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, K. T., Governor General of British North America, &c., &c.,

RESPECTFULLY SHEWETH,—

That your Petitioners have learned with regret, that it is the intention of the Government to sell, to the highest bidder, many of the public works, and among others the Chatham bridge. Without entering into the question at large, or discussing the policy or impolicy of so disposing of such works, your Petitioners feel, that, so far as the Chatham Bridge is concerned, there are peculiar circumstances and considerations.

This bridge is located in the very heart of the town of Chatham, and the necessity and advantage of its being free from toll and accessible at all hours, night and day, to both strangers and citizens, is self-evident, the more so when it is considered that numbers of artizans and mechanics are daily labouring on either side, while their residence is on the opposite.

The town of Chatham being omitted in the publication of a certain schedule in the new Municipality bill, has no Corporation of its own at present, or the Town Council might purchase the bridge, or make arrangements with the County Council so to do; but the County Council, at present, is but a provisional one; herein is a difficulty; but as the public buildings are nearly completed, it is likely that a proclamation, setting us apart, will be issued within a few weeks. Your Petitioners, therefore, pray that the sale of the Chatham Bridge be postponed, until after the Town and County Councils are organized; and your petitioners further pray that the scale of tolls be reduced previous to any sale being effected, and that foot passengers be immediately, and at all times, under any and every circumstance, allowed to cross and re-cross, free; and, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

THOMAS M. TAYLOR,
and ninety-one others.

CHATHAM, 5th March, 1851.

DEAR SIR,—I have to acknowledge your very considerate note of the 27th ultimo, received by me the day before yesterday, on the subject of the Chatham bridge, to which, I assume, your attention has been called through the courtesy of the Hon. Mr. Hincks, under my letter to him of the 19th. I have endeavoured as effectually as I could, under the restriction imposed upon me by the "private" nature of your note, to ascertain the views of the different gentlemen composing the Town Council, with reference to the purchase of this work. The condition suggested by you as to its being free to all, is by no means favourably viewed. From the neglect the bridge has received since its construction, and the absolute necessity it is said, there exists for at once bracing it, and the fear entertained that it will not last over two or three years, strong ground is found for declaring that it should not be altogether free from tolls, although but one opinion is expressed as to the exemption of foot passengers, whether it be kept in the hands of the Government, or transferred to the Municipality. However, I am happy to say the several Councillors exhibit a very strong desire to have the work within the controul of the Municipality, and to this end seem willing to purchase, though not without a full appreciation, on the part of the Government, of the risk involved in their doing so, subject, as they would be, to keep the bridge in good repair, and to rebuild it in the event

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of its loss. It is thought the Government might well give it to the Corporation, under the provision that it should be "free to all;" but if only required to make it free to foot passengers, and permitted to charge say half of the present rates of tolls on carriages, and that but once a-day, they would, I have reason to think, at once offer to buy at £500, payable as you mention, and, of course, on condition, that, if destroyed, they should rebuild it.

It is alleged that, whether it be made free or subject to the proposed toll, a positive necessity would nevertheless exist for keeping a person to watch and protect it, against the fast driving of carriages and cattle over it, as well as injuries it might receive from other causes; in addition to which, as it is a draw-bridge, a man must be in attendance for opening and closing the draw. This could not be done for less than between £35 and £50 per annum, a sum in itself that would be no small charge upon the Corporation in its infant state, and heavily taxed as it is already.

You, Sir, are far more confident than myself to estimate the burden this bridge is in its present state, and I have only to express the wish that you may be pleased so to instruct the Government, as will lead either to the freedom of foot passengers from toll, or its transfer to the Municipality, under one or the other of the proposals above suggested.

I remain truly yours,

R. STUART WOODS.

The Hon. H. H. Killaly,
&c., &c., &c.
Toronto.

PUBLIC WORKS,
TORONTO, 11th March, 1851.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 5th instant, and in reference thereto to state, that taking all things into consideration, I am prepared to recommend to the favourable consideration of the Executive, that the bridge at Chatham should be sold to the Municipality, for the sum, and on the conditions mentioned in your letter; the former being £500, the latter, that all toll should be taken off foot passengers. That the other tolls shall be but one half of what they are at present, and the bridge to be kept and maintained in an effective state, at all times, by the purchasers, who will also keep the necessary attendant to work the draw-bridge. You will be so good as to have an official offer made by the Municipality to this effect, when I will lose no time in bringing the matter officially before the Executive.

With regard to the present state of the bridge, I have to observe that all such structures, shortly after being completed, require to be "screwed up" which can be done at a very trifling expense, and you will find, on this being properly done, that the bridge will require but very little outlay on it for many years.

I am Sir,
Your obedient servant,

H. H. KILLALY,
Assistant Com.

R. S. Woods, Esquire,
Barrister, Chatham.

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INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,
TORONTO, 23rd April, 1851.

SIR,—I have the honour to enclose copy of an order of the Honourable the Executive Council, dated 11th April, 1851, authorising the Honourable the Inspector General to sell the Chatham Bridge to the town Council of Chatham, for the sum of £500, payable in twenty-one years, with interest, at six per cent per annum. And am to request you will cause the necessary instruments to be prepared, for the transfer of the said bridge to the town Council of Chatham accordingly.

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

(Signed,) R. S. M. BOUCHETTE.

S. Richards, Esquire,
Toronto.

EXTRACT from a Report of a Committee of the Honourable the Executive Council, on matters of state, dated 11th April, 1851, approved by his Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the same day.

On the Communication of the Honourable the Assistant Commissioner of Public Works, dated the 10th April instant, recommending for the reasons stated, that the Honourable the Inspector General be authorised to sell the Chatham Bridge to the town Council of Chatham, for the sum of £500, on the condition therein specified.

The Committee respectfully advise that the above recommendation be approved and acted upon.

(Signed,) J. JOSEPH,
C. E. C.

To the Honourable,
The Inspector General,
&c., &c., &c.

Certified.

KINGSTON AND NAPANEE ROADS.

TORONTO CLUB HOUSE, 2nd May, 1850.

The Hon. F. HINCKS, I. G.

SIR,—I have the honour to enclose herewith a certified copy of the proceedings of a Committee in County properly appointed by the County Council, at its last Session, relative to the purchase of the Kingston and Napanee Macadamized Road. You will observe that £6000 currency is proposed by the Committee to be paid for it. They are of opinion that very little, if any more, could be paid for it, as, by the official returns, the gross amount of Tolls is about £1,750 currency. Then the expenditure of keeping in repair, collection, &c., &c., about £1,200 currency, leaving only a net income of £550 currency to pay interest, &c., &c.

I shall be happy to be informed of your views upon the subject, at your earliest convenience.

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

D. ROBLIN,
Warden,
Counties Frontenac, Lennox, and Addington.

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INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,
TORONTO, 25th May, 1850.

Sir,—I have the honour, by command, to acknowledge the receipt of your communication, enclosing a copy of a Resolution of the County Council, on the subject of the purchase of the Napanee Road.

And to acquaint you in reply that the sum named, £6,000, is so very much below the value of the road, that the proposition of the County Council cannot be entertained.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed,) J. W. DUNSCOMB.

D. Roblin, Esq.,
Warden, Kingston.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,
TORONTO, 9th October, 1850.

Sir,—I have the honour to acquaint you, that the Governor General has been pleased to charge you with the superintendence of the sale of the Roads, to take place at the Court House, in your city, on Tuesday the 15th of October instant.

2. You will give your personal supervision to the sale, employing a licensed auctioneer, for such sum as may be agreed upon to cry the bids, and as the auctioneer will have no other or further trouble or responsibility, you, no doubt, will secure the performance of this service for a very moderate remuneration.

3. The condition in the advertisement of 27th September last, must be strictly adhered to, taking particular care that no party be permitted to bid, who has failed to furnish security to your satisfaction, for the fulfilment of the contract in the terms of the 2nd section of the Conditions: and any letters which may be received by the Department on this subject will be forwarded for your information.

4. In addition thereto, you will cause the audience to be notified, that no bid less than £100 will be accepted, and that a quarter of an hour will be allowed after any bid is taken, before the roads are finally adjudged.

5. I am to enjoin upon you to use every possible exertion to secure fair competition, and to request you to furnish me with a list of the several bids made, by whom offered, and time of offering.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed,) J. W. DUNSCOMB.

Collector of Customs,
Kingston.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,
TORONTO, 12th October, 1850.

Sir,—With reference to my letter of yesterday on the subject of the disposal of the roads, I now enclose offers of security from intending purchasers, as

per margin, [2,180; 2,182] and have only to add, that as a very severe scrutiny of the value of the sureties offered, and rejection thereof, might have the effect of excluding *bond fide* bidders, and thus injure the competition,

It will be proper for you to explain to parties, that though you accept of the security offered, and receive their bids, it must be distinctly understood that in the event of their becoming purchasers, the Government must not be expected to receive the security at such valuation, but the same will be that determined by a more accurate examination.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed,) J. W. DUNSCOMB.

Collector of Customs,
Kingston.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,
TORONTO, 14th October, 1850.

Sir,—In reply to your letter of 11th instant, I am to remark that my letter of the 8th was intended to instruct you, to agree for the crying of the bids of the roads for a lump sum, in contradistinction to a commission as usually allowed.

The Collector of Hamilton writes me on the same date; "I have engaged the services of Mr. J. W. Best, auctioneer,—the sum of five pounds is to be paid, equal to one pound for each lot offered." This arrangement of Mr. Davidson is approved of, and I consider you should have no difficulty in procuring the service you require for \$10 to \$20. If you should have any difficulty, you will request Mr. Carberry to act as auctioneer. You will cause intending bidders to be notified that broken stone, and plank, or boards, is not to be sold with the roads; and further, that the gates are not to be altered from their present position by private Companies, by which the interest of the public may be affected, without the consent of the Government.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed,) J. W. DUNSCOMB.

Collector of Customs,
Kingston.

By Telegraph from Kingston.

TORONTO, 15th October, 1850.

To J. W. Dunscomb.

Mr. Rourk wishes to tender for roads. His security is most ample. May I take his bid?

(Signed,) JAMES HOPKIRK.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,
TORONTO, 29th October, 1850.

Sir,—The Public Roads and Bridges under your charge having been disposed of by the Government, I have it in command to acquaint you, that His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased

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to dispense with your services as Secretary and Treasurer of the Kingston and Napanee Roads, after the close of the current year.

You will therefore be pleased to make up and close your accounts of collections as Secretary and Treasurer of Roads, and transmit them to the Deputy Inspector General, immediately after the purchasers enter upon possession.

And you will further forthwith notify the several Toll-gate Keepers, that their services will not be required by the Government after the transfer of the roads.

You will charge the account twelve pounds office rent, and two pounds three shillings and nine pence stationery, as applied for in your letter of 24th instant, and the amount of same £14 3s. 9d. currency, will be passed to your credit on the Public Accounts.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed,) J. W. DUNSCOMB.

P. O. Reilly, Esquire,
Secretary-Treasurer Roads,
Kingston.

Kingston, 4th Nov., 1850.

Sir,—I beg leave to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 29th ult., informing me that my services, as Secretary and Treasurer of the Kingston and Napanee road, will be dispensed with after the close of the current year, in consequence of the road being disposed of to the County Council, and also that you have passed my account of office rent and stationery to my credit on the public accounts, for which I feel grateful.

You also instruct me to make up my accounts of collection as Secretary and Treasurer, and to transmit them, as usual, to the Deputy Inspector General immediately after the purchasers enter into possession, and to notify the gate-keepers accordingly. This latter I have already done. The gate-keepers were about petitioning the Government for some remuneration to assist them to remove so suddenly in this inclement season of the year. I told them that I would state their wishes to you, at which they felt satisfied.

Any of them that should be continued, or become purchasers of any of the gates that will be offered for sale by auction on Wednesday next, could have no claim to any. The County Council expects the tolls from the day of the sale, 15th October. I would also wish to be instructed in that case; and, if I understand the tenor of your letter right, I am to be paid myself for the current year, that is, this month and December.

All of which I most respectfully submit for consideration and instructions.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient, humble Servant,

(Signed,) P. O'REILLY,
Secretary and Treasurer.

J. W. Dunscomb, Esquire,
Commissioner of Customs,
Toronto.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,
TORONTO, 8th November, 1850.

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Sir,—With reference to your letter of the 4th inst., requesting instruction relative to the collection of tolls made on the road since the 15th ultimo,

I am to direct you to hand over the moneys collected by you, as Secretary and Treasurer of the Kingston and Napanee roads, to the Treasurer of the united Counties of Frontenac, Lenox, and Adlington, after deducting the expenses incurred in collecting the tolls, &c.; and also to put the Council in possession of the toll-gates and roads on Monday next, the eleventh inst. It is understood that Mr. Dedor, or Mr. J. S. Innes, will call upon you for that purpose.

In discharging the gate-keepers, you will settle with them up to the end of the month.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed,) J. W. DUNSCOMB.

P. O'Reilly, Esquire,
Kingston.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,
TORONTO, 10th April, 1851.

Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 9th inst., to the Inspector General, and have in reply to inform you, that the parties who have purchased public roads are clearly entitled to the benefit of the Act, which authorises the Government to take materials for the repairs of such roads from uncleared or wild land, the compensation to be paid for the same, being either such as may be agreed upon or as appraised, awarded in the manner provided for by the Act referred to. (9 Vic. chap. 37.)

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed,) R. S. M. BOUCHETTE.

D. Roblin, Esquire,
Warden, &c.,
Kingston.

WHITBY HARBOUR AND ROAD.

To His Excellency Lord Elgin, Governor General of Canada, &c., &c., &c., in Council.

I beg most respectfully to call the immediate attention of your Excellency and Council to the peculiar situation of the public works at Port Whitby, and more particularly the road from thence to Sturgeon Bay, on Lake Huron, for which works the Municipal Council of the County of York has resolved, at its late Session, to offer the Government £20,000, without making, or being willing to make, the least provision for going on to finish and complete the Road generally, or even to repair those parts already made.

This most important line of road (as your Excellency has been made aware) was surveyed and established many years ago, as a Provincial road,

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yet nothing has been done by the Government to a large portion of the middle section, say about forty-five miles, most of which section is still unopened, and the settlement and improvement of that fine country consequently greatly retarded and put back. Under these circumstances and disappointments, it is scarcely necessary to remark, that the inhabitants of a large breadth of country through which it passes, have been very much dissatisfied on account of its neglect heretofore, and that the dissatisfaction is sure to be greatly increased, should the road now be permitted by the Government to fall into the hands of the County Council, to be further neglected and delayed; for it is the general, (I may say almost universal) opinion of all interested, that from the peculiar situation of the present County of York, (viz: the palpable fact that a majority of the Council have no direct or immediate interest in those works) that the Road, if so disposed of, is sure not to be finished throughout its whole length. Whereas, all are most desirous that the Government will dispose of those works to a general and extensive Joint Stock Company, embracing all interested, both Individuals and Township Municipalities willing and desirous to take stock; which Company so formed, your Excellency and Council will easily perceive, would, from interest alone, immediately set about completing the road; but in addition to such interest, which will doubtless be conceived ample security to insure the accomplishment of that important object, I have no hesitation in saying, that the Company will be perfectly willing that such shall be made a condition of the sale, &c., viz: the finishing of the road throughout immediately, and which I submit, is or ought to be, considered by the Government to be a most important consideration, deeply affecting as it does, particularly the interest of a large section of country, and generally the Province at large.

I further submit, that under any circumstances whatever, it is generally believed that such Joint Stock Company would unquestionably make and manage such works more cheaply, as well as promptly, than it is possible for either the Government or Council to do, and therefore, for that reason alone, were there no other, the people interested much prefer those works being sold by the Government to such Company, rather than the County of York, and therefore I sincerely trust that all these matters will be fully considered, and have their due weight with the Government, in coming to a conclusion on the subject.

All which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed.) PETER PERRY.

To His Excellency the Right Honourable James, Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, K. T., Governor General of British North America, and Captain General and Vice Admiral of the same, &c. &c. &c.

May it please your Excellency,—

The undersigned beg leave most respectfully to call attention to the proceedings of the Municipality of the County of York, relating generally to the Roads concentrating in the City of Toronto, but more especially to the Government Works at Port Whitby, and roads from thence to Sturgeon Bay, on Lake Huron. On reference to the minutes of the said Council in June last, it will be seen that after a full opportunity for consultation with the people, and due reflection, the Council offered the Government £50,000 for the Toronto Roads, and £15,000 for the Whitby Works, and Roads, as the extreme value of those respective works being £10,000

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less than the offer of the same Council in January last, and it will also be seen by reference to the solemn declaration of the said Council, recorded in the proceedings of the Session just terminated, that its mind, as to the extreme real value of the said works, is by no means changed, and that the Council still firmly believe £65,000 to be every copper that the said works are worth at the present moment; yet, strange as it may appear to all impartial observers, the said Council now increase their former offer nearly 50 per cent. for those works, for no other assigned reason than to guard the public interest, by preventing those works going into the hands of a Joint Stock Company, taking advantage of the sudden hue and cry raised against the Company composed of James Beaty and four other individuals, for the purchase of works to the extent of £75,000, to condemn, in toto, the sale, by the Government, of Public Works generally to any Company whatever under any circumstances. As a proof of this position, it will be observed that the Council did not hesitate to place in the same bout, and condemn in as strong and bitter language, and characterized by the same epithets, the alleged offer of £20,000 for the Whitby Works and Road, as it did the Beaty Company, all which tirade of abuse, we venture to say, was indulged in, both in Committee and Council, towards the Whitby offer, without ever seeking for, or producing the least particle of proof, on which to found such unjust and reckless charges. As to the Beaty Company and transaction, we do not feel called on to speak one way or the other, either in condemnation or approval, but may be permitted to say there is a wide difference between a Company of one man, and a Company embracing a wide country of all interested. The Beaty Company is a matter of record, by which any person, willing to take the trouble to inquire, may ascertain the number and names of persons composing it, and the same may be done by the Whitby Company if any such has an existence; but for ourselves, we publicly declare that we have no knowledge whatever of any such Company having been formed, nor do we believe that any such ever did or does now exist. It is very true that for years past the formation of a general Joint Stock Company, with a view of completing these Whitby works, has been often spoken of as a last resort in the event of the Government continuing to neglect their completion, but none has been formed, nor do we believe for a moment, that any similar to that of Mr. Beaty was ever contemplated, or dreamt of, and therefore most indignantly repudiate and pronounce as utterly unfounded and slanderous, the unjust charges made so gravely by the Council, and repeatedly reiterated by individual members throughout the discussion. The undersigned and others, deeply to be affected by the transfer of those Whitby works, believing firmly that the general interest of the Eastern section of the County of York would be infinitely better served, and altogether safer, by passing the said works into the hands of a general Joint Stock Company, rather than under the controul and management of the Municipality of the County of York.

Firstly, Because all past experience most satisfactorily proves, that such Companies, owing to their more immediate and direct interest, will always manage their affairs with greater economy and energy than either the Government or County Corporation.

Secondly, Because the people have long been most anxious for the completion of the said road, embracing about 45 miles of the middle section, still remaining in a state of nature, and they look forward with confidence to a general Company, formed of persons interested in its completion, to carry it to a successful issue. But how does the matter stand with the County Council as at present

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composed? Suppose for argument sake, that a majority should be entirely willing to do all they reasonably can to meet the wishes and interests of that section, which however, from recent proceedings of the Council, give but too much reason to doubt; even then the question will arise, whether the position of the Council will be such, in reference to its public works and debts, as to afford the least hope or expectation, that these Eastern works would be completed for many years to come, if ever; to sustain this view of the matter, the undersigned submit the following statement, which will give a tolerable idea of the debts to be incurred by the County for the purchase and completion of these public works, by which the Government and public may judge, whether with such a result staring them in the face, the completion of the Eastern and Northern roads are, or are not likely to be effected.

To cost of purchase of works say,.....	£95,000
Building Bridges, and other repairs of present Roads,	30,000
Finishing and completion of Whitby works, Northern, and Eastern Roads,	30,000
An equal sum to be expended West of Yonge Street; for it is unreasonable to suppose that the people West of that Street would consent to be taxed for works done to the East, unless they had the same,	30,000
The like sum, for the same reason, to be expended on Yonge Street, and roads leading into it, in which the middle section of the County is interested,	30,000
The other intermediate roads and other works, say,	10,000
	<hr/>
	£225,000

The above amount of debt will clearly and inevitably be required to be incurred by the County of York, if the reasonable and just expectations of the people to the East are realized, and the undersigned submit that it was the bouden duty of the Council, before determining hastily to assume those works at a hap-hazard, and pay for them, according to its own idea, fifty per cent., over their real value, and moreover violently oppose all and every proposal, and offer to form such a Joint Stock Company as would immediately complete the roads at the East, to have seriously considered whether the Council was fully prepared to finish the said roads as proposed to be done by the said Company, and should moreover have prepared and adopted a programme for their future line of conduct and guidance. It will be seen by the accompanying petition, presented to the Council, as well as the enclosed reasonable resolutions which were moved as amendments to the general proceeding, and which were voted for, and signed by every member of the Council representing those townships through which the Port Whitby road passes, that nothing unreasonable whatever was asked at the hands of the Council. It was merely requested to make its offer to the Government in such a manner, as to afford an opportunity for the people interested to form a general and extensive Joint Stock Company, in such way as to be perfectly satisfactory and responsible, by fixing the capital of such Company at £50,000, and otherwise so arranging it as to enable every individual, as well as the township Municipalities, interested and able and willing to take £5 or upwards to do so, and thus by combining interests, insure the completion of the road; but should such Company not be found satisfactory, then the offer of the Council to stand in full force and effect. But reasonable and just as were the requests of those interested in the Eastern works, they were one and all, most violently opposed, treated with contempt, and voted down by the preponderating members and votes of members to the West, who have no direct or immediate

interest whatever in those works. It will be remarked that the Council were not asked to forbear or give way to a company of a few persons, got up on speculation, but to one embracing all interested and desirous of joining in the enterprise, and therefore, while all may be perfectly right and straight forward in the matter, the very extraordinary proceedings above alluded to, which afford a mere specimen of the acts of the Council in the matter, too tedious to mention, afford ample room for a strong suspicion at least, that something other than a mere desire faithfully to perform a public duty, may have had more or less to do in the matter from the beginning. By reference to the map of the Province, it will be seen at a glance, that the traffic and travel on Lake Huron, which have for years taken and still continue to take the route from Toronto by Yonge street to Holland Landing, and from thence by Steamer to the Eastern end of Lake Simcoe, where it intersects at the Narrows Bridge, and passes over the Northern section of the Port Whitby and Sturgeon Bay Road, are sure to be diverted from its old route, and take the shorter and more direct and expeditious route, by the centre road to and by Port Whitby, immediately on that important road being finally completed throughout, by which a great distance will not only be saved, but all the anxiety, annoyance, and delays, occasioned by changes from stage to steamer, and from steamer to stage, will be avoided.

The undersigned respectfully submit, that the Government is constituted the common guardian of the interests of the whole people, and is morally bound as such to dispose of public questions and measures, in such way and manner as to answer as far as possible the end of its institution. It is needless here to enter into a history of the great and important road leading from Port Whitby to Sturgeon Bay. It is quite sufficient for our present purpose to notice that, although it was established as a Provincial road many years ago, and repeated promises made, not only by the Government whose duty it was to lose no time in its completion, but more particularly by individual members thereof, that it should be finished without delay—about 45 miles of the middle section still remains in a comparative state of nature, to the serious detriment of and drawback to the settlement, improvement, and prosperity of that delightful country: that the Government have now an opportunity of insuring its completion, and thereby doing long deferred justice to that section of country, by disposing of the road to a general Joint Stock Company, not at a sacrifice price, but at the very highest offer, say £20,000; the Company to be got up in such a manner, and composed of such parties, as to render such a result morally certain; whereas, the undersigned have too much reason to believe that, by passing these roads into the hands of the County Municipality, will for many reasons, have just as certainly the effect of leaving them, as heretofore, unfinished for many years to come, if not forever; and the undersigned therefore ask and claim of the Government, to do such general Joint Stock Company, as well as the Eastern section of the County, common and even-handed justice, by giving said Company an opportunity to form and organize; and, if so formed and organized, also to give it the preference over the County Corporation in the purchase of the said works, to which it will be fairly and justly entitled. The undersigned beg leave to inquire on what ground it is that the County Council claim, or have any reason whatever, to expect a preference in the purchase of these works? Is it because they tried to drive a bargain in which the public, in general, would have been the losers to the tune of the enormous sum of \$120,000? nothing is plainer than that the Public Treasury will now be the better to the extent of that sum, all of which has been brought about by private interference and competition, and no thanks to the County Council, who not only violently denounce but bitterly complain of it, for presuming to run up the price of the works; and it

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is equally certain, that the public are wholly and solely indebted to private interference and to private enterprise alone, for that large amount. And it may, and doubtless will be asked, if such a result is of no account or importance to the Government and public; and whether under all these circumstances, it is reasonable, just, or proper, for the Government to give the Municipality of the County of York the preference over such proposed general Joint Stock Company, in opposition to the general feelings and interests of those more particularly concerned, or whether it is not altogether more just and proper, to give the preference to such Company, whereby the double purpose will be served of meeting the general wishes of the people interested, and the speedy completion of the road. The undersigned having now performed their duty to the Government and public, leave with the Government the responsibility of doing justice to all.

All which is respectfully submitted for the consideration of your Excellency and Council, in the confident hope and expectation that impartial justice will be done in the premises.

Toronto, 31st August, 1850.

(Signed,)

KENNETH CAMERON,
Town Reeve of Thorah.

WM. ALLISON,
Deputy Reeve, Whitby.

MICHAEL McDONOGH,
Town Reeve, Peekey.

WM. H. MICHELL,
Town Reeve, Mara.

ABEL W. EWERS,
Reeve, Reach.

THOMAS PAXTON,
D. Reeve, Reach.

PETER PERRY,
JAMES RAME.

Mr. Cameron, seconded by Dr. Allison, moves the following resolution in amendment:—

Resolved, That whereas a strong desire has been manifested on the part of most of the Reeves representing the Eastern townships of the County of York, as well as by others deeply interested, as will be seen by reference to their petition to this Council, against the Public Works at Port Whitby, and roads leading therefrom to Lake Huron, passing into the hands, control, and management of said County of York, alleging, amongst other things, great apprehension that in that case the middle section of said road of about forty-five miles in extent, would be very likely, if not sure, to remain for a long time to come as heretofore, unmade, an obstruction to the future settlement, and detrimental and injurious to the present settlers of that fine part of the County; and those parties have expressed a strong desire that the County Council will forbear to interfere with or purchase those works from the Government, but permit them to be purchased by a Joint Stock Company, which they propose to get up and form as soon as may be, on such basis and principle as to enable all desirous of so doing, either individuals or township Municipalities, more particularly interested in that section of the County, to take Stock in said Company, which may be done by fixing the Capital of said Company at £50,000 at least, provided that amount of Stock shall be taken, and by opening Stock Books in the said several Townships simultaneously, with a provision that in case Stock shall be taken exceeding the amount of said Capital, then the largest Stockholders shall be reduced so as to bring the amount within the said limit. That in consideration of the aforesaid circumstances, the Council deems it just and proper, so far

to meet the feelings and wishes of those so deeply interested in the Eastern section of the County, as to forbear from making a direct and positive offer to the Government for those works immediately, but to allow a reasonable time to elapse before doing so, for the forming and organizing said Company, and its purchase of said works from the Government, in which event it is distinctly understood that this Council shall make no further offer in reference to the same: but on the other hand, should the said Company not be formed and go into effect as aforesaid, then the Council wish it to be understood by the Government and by all concerned, that it then increases its offer for these works to the sum of £20,000; and that to prevent any mistake or misunderstanding, the Warden do transmit a copy of this Resolution to the Government, as being the views and determinations of this Council.

31st August, 1850.

Amendment.

Moved by Dr. Allison, seconded by Mr. McDonogh:

That all that part of the report which refers to the Eastern section of this County, relative to the Windsor Harbour and the Scugog and Centre Road on to the Narrows of Lake Simcoe, be expunged, in order that the inhabitants may have an opportunity of negotiating with the Government for the purchase of these roads, and of procuring a Joint Stock Company, and that the Report be amended accordingly.

31st August, 1850.

(Copy.)

To the Municipal Council of the County of York in Council assembled:

The Petition of the undersigned respectfully represents, that about forty-five miles of the Provincial Road from Port Whitby to Lake Huron, viz: from the fifth concession of Reach to the Narrows of Lake Simcoe, although established as a Provincial Road for many years past, still remains in a comparative state of nature. That the whole section of country through which said line of road runs, has long suffered, and still continues to suffer, the most serious inconveniences and losses on account of the Government, notwithstanding its repeated promises, having neglected to complete the said forty-five miles or middle section of said road; and although the inhabitants of the said section were, until recently, encouraged from year to year with the fond hope that justice, long deferred, would eventually be done that section of the County by the Government, and having been so cruelly disappointed in those anticipations, it is with the greatest dread that the people now look forward to any change or transfer of the control and management of said roads, by which the neglect and evil above alluded to may be continued or allowed to remain; and consequently for some time past those more particularly interested in said roads, have had it in contemplation to form an extensive Joint Stock Company, not composed merely of a few individuals, in such a manner as to enable all who desire to take Stock in the said Company, to do so for the purpose of purchasing from the Government the Public works at Port Whitby, as well as the roads leading thence to Lake Huron, as soon as the Government should be prepared legally to transfer said works to such Company, with the view and understanding and full intention of said Company, not only to put and keep those parts already made in a thorough state of repair, but also to complete the road throughout immediately. Under such circumstances, if the said road should not be completed, the fault would rest with those whose interests would be served or injured in the matter.

That your Petitioners judge from the fact, that such Joint Stock Company would not only be capable of

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making and repairing and managing, generally, such works with less expense and better advantage for the public interests, and can therefore afford to pay the Government as much, if not more, for the same, than the County Municipality, but would have a more direct interest, and consequently be more likely to complete the same without delay.

That your Petitioners with others, taking a deep interest in the immediate completion of said roads, are prepared to form such extensive and general Joint Stock Company, for the purpose of purchasing said works from the Government, and for carrying out in all respects, the foregoing objects; and therefore, Petitioners respectfully request that the Municipal Council of the County of York, will forbear to interfere in such manner as either to delay or prevent the said Company being established; and Petitioners therefore pray, that in the event of the Municipality of the County of York passing a by-law for the purchase of said road and works, provision be made in such by-law for repairing and completing the roads herein set forth, say to the narrows of Lake Simcoe, without delay.

Toronto, 30th August, 1850.

(Signed,)

KENNETH CAMERON,
WM. H. MICHELL,
MICHAEL McDONOGH,
ROBERT W. LARNER,
W. ALMON,
R. A. PARKER,
PETER PERRY,
E. ANNIS,
JAMES ROWE,
JOHN WELSH,
JOHN MARTIN,
ROBERT SPREULE,
ABEL W. EWERS,
THOMAS PAXTON.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,
TORONTO, 30th October, 1850.

SIR,—I have the honour to direct you to place the Whitby, Lake Scugog, Simcoe, and Lake Huron Company in immediate possession of the Whitby Harbour.

You will pay over or direct to be paid over to the parties all tolls collected from the day of sale, and you will see that orders are given, that the several toll-gate keepers hand over the amount collected by them to the said Company.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant.

(Signed,) F. HINCKS,
Inspector General,

Collector of Customs, Whitby.

WHITBY, 2d November, 1850.

DEAR SIR.—I am very much surprised this morning to find that Mr. Lesslie sent a man down here last evening, who took the lamps, lanterns, and oil cans belonging to the two toll-gates on this road. I cannot believe, for a moment, that the Government gave Mr. Lesslie instructions to do so; (of course, those things are not his private property), it is a wonder he did not carry off the gates and toll-houses. I presume you will instruct Mr. Lesslie to return those articles at earliest convenience.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Yours, &c.

(Signed,) PETER PERRY,
President.

Honorable F. Hincks.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,
TORONTO, 12th November, 1850.

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SIR,—Mr. Perry, President of the Road Company, having represented that the lamps, lanterns, and oil cans belonging to the two toll-gates on the Windsor and Scugog Road, were removed by your orders,

I am to inquire for what purpose you caused them to be removed, and at the same time to intimate to you, that these articles, like the gates and toll-houses, were transferred to the purchasers of the roads.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed,) J. W. DUNSCOMB.

JOSEPH LE-SLIE, Esquire,
Secretary Treasurer,
Toronto.

No.

EXTRACT from a Report of a Committee of the Honourable the Executive Council on matters of State, dated 26th September, 1850, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the same day.

On the Report of the Inspector General (dated 25th September instant) on the subject of the Public Roads and Harbours,

The Committee recommend that the Inspector General be authorised to offer such Roads and Harbours, as he may see fit, for sale by public auction, giving proper notice to the public.

Certified,

(Signed,)

J. JOSEPH,
C. E. C.

To the Honourable,
The Inspector General,
&c., &c., &c.

Government Roads, Bridges, and Harbours, by Auction.

To be sold by public auction on Tuesday, 15th October, at the Court House in the City of Toronto, at 12 o'clock at noon.

1st. The Roads with the Bridges thereon, leading into the City of Toronto, which will be put up at an upset price of £75,000.

2nd. The Harbour of Whitby, and the Road leading thereto, upset price £20,000.

3rd. The Roads between Port Hope and Rice Lake, upset price £4,500.

And on the same day, and at the same hour, at the Court House in the City of Hamilton.

1st. The Road between Hamilton and the boundary line of the County of Wentworth, including the Brantford Bridge, upset price £25,000.

2nd. The Road between Dundas and Galt, subject to the existing contracts for the supply of material, &c., the particulars of which contracts can be ascertained by application to Mr. W. H. Higman, Superintendent of the Road at Hamilton, upset price £16,600.

3rd. The Road between Hamilton and Caledonia, including the Caledonia Bridge. The purchaser of this Road to have the option of taking the remainder of the Road to Port Dover without charge, but subject

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to the condition of keeping it in repair. This portion of the Road, if not taken, will be abandoned, upset price £6,000.

4th. The Harbour of Port Dover, upset price £5,000.

5th. That portion of the London and Brantford Road passing through the County of Oxford, between the boundary lines of the Counties of Wentworth and Middlesex, upset price £6,000.

And on the same day, and at the same hour, at the Court House in the City of Kingston,

The Road between Kingston and Napance, upset price £10,000.

Conditions of Sale.

The Roads, Bridges, and Harbours to be kept in thorough repair, the sufficiency of such repairs to be determined on by such Engineer, or other person, as may be appointed by the Commissioners of Public Works.

The tolls on Roads and Bridges not to exceed the rates authorised by the Act 12 Vict. chap. 84.

The tolls on the Whitby and Port Dover Harbours not to be raised higher than the present rates.

Non payment of interest, or failure to keep the works in proper repair, will entitle the Government, in case the works become the property of private companies, to resume possession of them; in which case, the security given will be forfeited, and the Company will be liable, to the extent of its capital, for any damage that may be sustained by the public.

Municipal Councils will be required to give their bonds payable at a period not exceeding twenty years from the day of sale, and bearing interest at the rate of 5 per cent per annum. They will also be required in case the purchase money should exceed £10,000, to deposit the sum of £500 on the declaration of the purchase being made, as security for the fulfilment of the conditions of sale, and in case the purchase money should be less than £10,000, then five per cent. on the amount of such purchase money.

This deposit will be returned on the fulfilment of the conditions.

Companies authorised by Act of Parliament to purchase these works, will be subject to the following conditions:

1st. They will be required to make a deposit similar to that defined above, as security for the fulfilment of the conditions of sale.

2nd. They will be required to give security in real estate to the amount of ten per cent, on the value of the roads, such security to be forfeited in case of non-fulfilment of the conditions of purchase, and especially in case of their allowing the roads to remain out of repair, after being notified by the Commissioners of Public Works. Companies intending to offer for the roads will be required to state in writing to the undersigned, at least three days before the sale, the particulars of the property which they intend to offer in security, so that its value may be ascertained. This condition will be enforced, as it is not intended to permit any but *bonâ fide* purchasers to enter into competition for the Roads.

3rd. They will be required to pay interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum on the purchase money, payable semi-annually at the office of the Receiver General, and failure to make payment of interest, will incur a forfeiture of the security.

4th. They will be required to pay five per cent. of the principal in two years from the day of sale, and every year hereafter five per cent. of the principal until the whole is paid up. When ten per cent. of the principal has been paid, the real estate security to be released; after which the penalty for non fulfilment of the conditions will be forfeiture of the instalments.

5th. The Capital Stock of any company purchasing the Road, must be at least equal to the amount of the upset price of the Roads.

6th. At the end of ten years from the day of sale, the Government may resume possession of any of the works which may be transferred to private companies, on paying to them their current value, to be ascertained in the manner provided by the 28th clause of the Act 12 Vict. chap. 84.

Any further conditions will be made known on the day of sale, and the several Superintendents of Roads will give any information in their power to all parties requiring it.

F. HINCKS,
Inspector General.

Inspector General's Office,
27th September, 1850.

TORONTO, 29th May, 1850.

SIR,—I beg on behalf of the inhabitants of the County of Vaudreuil, residing on and near the Plank Road leading from the Coteau du Lac to the Cascades, to represent to the Government through you, that that road is at the present time in a very bad state of repair. I beg also to propose in their behalf, that should the Government consent to the abolishment of the toll bars thereon, that they (the inhabitant-) will, at their own cost, make any and all repairs that may be required upon the said Road from this time forward.

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

(Signed) J. B. MONGENAIS.

To the Honourable
Francis Hincks,
Inspector General,
&c. &c.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,
TORONTO, 25th March, 1850.

Public notice is hereby given that tenders will be received for the purchase of the Provincial works, particularly described at foot, or any portion thereof, until the fifteenth day of May next.

The Works to be sold in accordance with the provisions of the 12th and 13th sections of the Act passed in the 12th year of Her Majesty's Reign, intitled, An Act for the better management of the Public Debt, Accounts, Revenue, and Property, and upon the following terms.

1. The Capital of the Company to be not less than the cost of the road or work, five per centum of the Capital to be paid up in cash, and in two years from the date of such payment, annual instalments of five per centum to be paid in, until the whole subscribed capital is paid up.

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2. Five per centum interest on the amount of purchase on each work to be paid semi-annually in all cases, and in default of payment of interest by the Company purchasing the road or work, the Government to be empowered to enter upon possession of the work, and all payments made to be forfeited.

3. Stockholders to be liable to the extent of their subscribed capital.

4. The rates of toll for the use of the roads to be governed by the provisions of the Acts, 12 Vict., chap. 36, for Lower Canada, and the regulation and management of the roads generally to be under the provisions of these Acts respectively.

5. The rates of toll for the use of the harbours to be the same as are at present collected; vide proclamation of 1st November, 1847, with liberty to add 50 per cent thereto.

6. Vehicles carrying Her Majesty's Mail to be exempt from toll, as well as Officers of Her Majesty's Sea and Land Forces, and all other parties exempted by the Act 7 Vict., chap. 14, and 12 Vict., chap. 25.

7. A reservation to be made in favour of Municipal Corporations, for the purchase of any work in Upper Canada, in the terms of the 38th section of the Act 12 Vict., chap. 84, and in Lower Canada in the terms of the Act passed in the same reign, chap. 36,— the period in both cases of twenty-one years, to date from the day of sale.

8. Present contracts for the repairs of the roads during the current season, to be assumed by any party purchasing such roads.

9. Tenders to be sealed and marked on the cover, "Tenders for the purchase of the (name of the road, bridge, or harbour,)" as the case may be.

By Command,

J. W. DUNSCOMB.

Roads.

Cascade.
Chambly and Granby.
Hamilton and Port Dover, with Caledonia Bridge.
Hamilton and Brantford.
Kingston and Napance.
London and Brantford, with Brantford Bridge.
London and Port Stanley.
Port Hope and Rice Lake.
Queenston and Grimsby.
St. Athanase and Spiers Corner.
Toronto Roads.
West Gwilliamsbury.
Windsor to Scugog.

Bridges.

Batiscan.
Becancour.
Chaudière.
Chateauguay.
Delaware.
Dunville.
Duchesne.
Etchemin.
Chatham.
Godfrói.
Jacques Cartier.
Melbourne.
Narrows to Lake Simcoe.

Nicolet.
St. Maurice.
Ste. Anne de la Pêrade.
Trent.
Union Suspension.

Harbours.

Maitland.
Port Dover.
Port Stanley.
Rondeau.
Windsor.

Notice to Municipal Corporations.

With reference to the preceding advertisement for the sale of certain public works, notice is hereby given that His Excellency the Governor General, by a minute in Council, dated 19th instant, has authorised the Inspector General to treat with any Municipal Corporation, for the sale of such works as may be stipulated, by private agreement, prior to the day fixed for the reception of tenders.

J. W. DUNSCOMB.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,
TORONTO, 15th April, 1850.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 13th instant, on the subject of changing the rates of toll to be collected at the Cobourg Harbour, and to suggest, in reply, that the Company furnish me with a schedule of the rates it is proposed to substitute for those now established, to be accompanied with a statement of the difference of charges, in order that the same may be submitted for the Inspector General's consideration.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed) J. W. DUNSCOMB.

Thomas Scott, Esquire,
President, Cobourg Harbour Company,
Cobourg.

Translation.

To the Honourables Messrs. Merritt and Jos. Bourret,
Commissioners of Public Works.

We, the undersigned, proprietors, residing in the Parish of Longueuil, on the Turnpike road leading to Chambly, have been informed that the Government have decided upon selling the said road, and, as the said sale may be productive for us of great damage or of great advantage,

We take the liberty of calling your attention to the fact, that the public interests will be better served by the sale of the said road to persons capable of maintaining and repairing it, in a proper manner.

As the sale of this road to persons, whose qualifications might be insufficient for maintaining it in proper order, would be painful to the public,

We further take the liberty of remarking, that the amount of the tenders should not be so much taken into consideration, as the responsibility of the purchasers.

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Wherefore, we humbly beg of you to be pleased to take the statement of the facts herein alleged into your most serious consideration.

LONGUEUIL, 28th October, 1850.

(Signatures,)
PIERRE DAVIGNON, M. P. P.
MOISE VINCENT,
N. D. D. BISSETTE,
ALEXIS COLIN,
H. BENOIT,
ANT. X COULOMBE,
FRANÇOIS X BRAIS,
MICHEL X BARRIL,
CLEMENT BOUTHILLIER,
J. M. BRASSARD, Ptre.

Curé Longueuil.

J. HURTEAU, J. P.
JOE. LECOUR, J. P.
LOUIS SENECHAL,
LOUIS BENOIT,
FRANÇOIS CHARON, Fils.
TOUSSAINT X TOURNIER,
ANT. X MILLIER,
ELIE BENOIT.

We, the under-signed, certify that the above signatures were subscribed in our presence.

(Signed,) P. E. HURTEAU,
L. J. O. LECOUR.

LONGUEUIL, 28th October, 1850.

MONTREAL, 10th Nov. 1850.

GENTLEMEN,—We cannot in justice to ourselves and the public remain silent, without making known to you a few facts in connexion with the sale of the Longueuil and Chambly roads. We on the 30th September, according to advertisement, and at the request of the Member for the County of Rouville, tendered for the road, and enclosed it as a letter from him and the Trustees of the road, recommending us as fit and proper persons to manage an affair of the kind. Strange to say, we find the Member alluded to, after hearing that the road had been declared to us, went in person with other interested parties to procure signatures to a petition addressed to Your Honours, to show that we were not suitable, and that it was not the wish of the public that we should have it.

We are at a loss to know how we came to lose the gentleman's confidence. If we were fit persons to conduct it on the 30th of September, we certainly ought to be as fit to manage it on the 10th of November. Gentlemen, it is not our unsuitableness which calls forth this conduct, for if you should require any proof on that score, we could procure you two—yes five—signatures to show that it is the wish of the people in general that we should get it. I hope, gentlemen, that you will be induced to examine into the matter, and see that justice is done, which is all we require. However, before concluding we beg to state, that on your return we are prepared to furnish you with unquestionable security.

We are, Gentlemen,

Your most obedient Servants,

(Signed) WM. RYAN & Co.

To the Hon. Messrs. Merritt and Bourret,
Commissioners of Public Works.

(Copy)

MONTREAL, 12th Nov. 1850.

GENTLEMEN,—We cannot in justice to ourselves and the public remain silent, without making known to you a few facts in connexion with the sale of the Longueuil and Chambly Road. We on the 30th September, according to advertisement, and at the request of the Member for the county of Rouville, tendered for the road, and enclosed in a letter from him, and another from Major Campbell and the Trustees, recommending us as fit persons to manage an affair of the kind. Strange to say, we find the Member alluded to, after hearing that the road had been declared to us, went in person with other interested parties, to procure signatures to a petition to show that we were not suitable, and that it is the wish of the public that we should not get it.

Gentlemen, we are at a loss to know how we came to lose this gentleman's confidence. If we were fit persons to conduct it on the 30th of September, we ought to be as capable to manage it on the 12th of November.

It is not our unsuitableness which causes this conduct, for if you should require any proof on that score, we could procure two—yes five—signatures to one, to show that it is the wish of the people in general that we should get it. Gentlemen, I hope you will be induced to examine into the matter, and see that justice is done, which is all we require. However, before concluding we beg to state, that on your return to Montreal, we are prepared to furnish you with unquestionable security.

(Signed) WM. RYAN & Co.

Honourable Messrs. Merritt and Bourret,
Commissioners of Public Works,
&c., &c., &c.

No. 8689.

PUBLIC WORKS, TORONTO,
8th April, 1851.

SIR,—I am directed to inform you that the Government have agreed to accept the offer made by the Company of which you are a partner, for the purchase of the Chambly and Longueuil Road, upon the terms set forth in your letter of the thirtieth of September last.

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

(Signed) T. A. BEGLY,
Secretary.

John Yule, Esq.
Chambly, C. E.

(Copy.)

MONTREAL, 10th May, 1851.

SIR,—In reference to the loss which has occurred to the Company organized for the purchase of the Chambly and Longueuil Plank Road, by the non-acceptance of the tender made on the 30th of September last, I beg to say, that the said Company are still willing to adhere to the terms of their said offer, provided the purchase money be reduced to one hundred and fifty pounds, that this offer be at once accepted, and an order given for possession of the road, and furniture, to be immediately delivered over to us, to admit of com-

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mencing its repairs; which are of the most urgent necessity.

With regard to the Granby road, in view of keeping up the communications in this section of the country, the Company would risk the purchasing of it at a nominal value, under the express condition, that they should have the privilege of abandoning the same at the end of a period of three years, should the road be found, as it is much to be feared, unable to support itself.

Your early reply will oblige,

Sir,

Your very obedient servant,

JOHN OSTELL,

JOHN YULE, junr.

JOHN YULE, junr.

WILLIAM WILSON,

For self and others.

WILLIAM WILSON,

Attorney for Wm. Dampier.

LOUIS PERRAULT.

The Honourable

Joseph Bourret,

(Copy.)

CHAMBLY, 26th September, 1850,

GENTLEMEN,—Mr. William Ryan wishes to become the purchaser of the Longueuil and Chambly Turnpike Road, and wishes us to recommend him to your notice. We can have no hesitation in doing so: we have known him for many years, and for a period of two years as lessee of the road, during which period he gave entire satisfaction to the Board, and we have no doubt, should his proposal meet your approbation, that you will find him a person well qualified to manage it, and give entire satisfaction to the Board and the public.

We have the honour to be,

Gentlemen,

Your most obedient servants,

(Signed)

Signatures of the Board of Trustees of the Longueuil and Chambly Road. { T. F. ALLARD,
E. H. FRECHETTE,
JOHN YULE, Jr.,

(Signed)

Signatures of the Municipal Councillors and Clergy of Chambly. { EDWARD QUINN,
P. N. MIGNAULT, Ptre,
JOS. BRAITHWAITE,
T. E. CAMPBELL,
Late Trustee of Board.

To the Honourable

Messrs. Merritt and Bourret,
Commissioners of Public Works.

(Copy.)

CHAMBLY, 30th September, 1850.

SIR,—With reference to an advertisement which has appeared in the public papers, to the effect that tenders will be received from persons willing to become purchasers of certain Public Works, and particularly to that part of it which concerns the Longueuil and Chambly Turnpike Road, we, the undersigned, share-

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holders of a Company formed for the express purpose of purchasing the said road, are willing, and hereby offer to become the purchasers thereof, on the following terms and conditions;—

1. The purchase money or price of the said road shall be three hundred pounds, payable, one tenth at the time of receiving the Order in Council, which will constitute the title of the purchasers, and one tenth of the said purchase money on the same day in every succeeding year, until the whole principal sum is paid up, and the said Company will furnish good and sufficient security, that the said payments shall be well and duly made, and that the said road shall be kept in good and sufficient repair, or otherwise the said Company will give good and valid security to Her Majesty's Government, in a sum equal to ten per cent. of the sum of eight hundred pounds, that they will pay annual interest on the said principal sum of three hundred pounds, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, and that they will maintain the said road in good and sufficient repair.

2. The road so purchased shall be the main road lying between the terminus at Longueuil and the terminus at Chambly, and shall not include the two roads, leading, the one from Booth's Bridge, over the Little River to the old Horse-boat Landing, now unused and in total decay, and the other leading along the front of the Basin, neither of the said roads forming any part of a direct line of road, or being otherwise useful or necessary to the public in general.

3. It is understood that the Bridge over the Little River at gate No. 1. will be completed, and the cost thereof defrayed by Her Majesty's Government, and that the toll-houses and toll-bars with the lamps, &c. will be delivered as they now stand.

A copy of the Act of Association is herewith enclosed.

We have the honour, &c. &c.,

(Signed)

JOHN YULE, Jr.,
WM. DAMPIER,
JOHN OSTELL,
WM. WILSON,
LOUIS PERRAULT.

(Copy.)

Be it remembered, that on this thirtieth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty,

We the undersigned shareholders met at Montreal, in the District of Montreal, in the Province of Canada, and resolved to form ourselves into a Company, to be called "The Longueuil and Chambly Turnpike Road Company," according to the provisions of a certain Act of the Parliament of this Province, intituled "An Act to authorize the formation of Joint Stock Companies in Lower Canada, for the construction of Macadamiz'd roads, and of bridges, and other works of a like nature," and of a certain other Act of the Parliament of this Province, intituled "An Act to extend the Acts for the formation of companies for constructing Roads and other works, to companies formed for the purpose of acquiring Public Works of like nature," for the purpose of purchasing the Public Works known as the Longueuil and Chambly Turnpike Road, and we do hereby declare that the Capital Stock of the said Company shall be eight hundred pounds, to be divided into one hundred and sixty shares, at the price or sum of five pounds each, and we the undersigned shareholders, do hereby agree to take

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and accept the number of shares set by us opposite to our respective signatures, and we do hereby agree to pay the calls thereon, according to the provisions of the said in part recited Acts, and of the By-laws of the said Company, not being contrary to this agreement, or to the said Act, as hereto appended :

1st. The holders of the greatest number of shares, shall be the President or Chairman of the Company, he shall preside at all meetings, and have a casting vote in the decision of all questions, where there is an equality of votes.

2. The calls for payment for the subscribed stock shall in no case exceed ten per cent. in any one calendar month, and a calendar month's notice shall be given to each shareholder, before the day of payment.

3. No interest shall be paid to any shareholder during the first two years after the acquisition of the road; its dilapidated state requiring the outlay of all the receipts arising from tolls, as well as of the moneys arising from payments of subscribed stock.

4. The interest payable on stock paid up shall in no case exceed six per cent. per annum, before the attainment and completion of the object specified in the next by-law.

5. Those parts of the road, where field stone can be purchased to such advantage that its cost, when broken and laid on the road, shall not exceed double the cost of plank when so laid, shall be macadamized whenever the plank shall be so decayed as to require to be renewed, and first, the part of the road situated between gate No. 4 and the terminus at Longueuil, and the part of the road situated between the cross road at the basin of Chambly, near Mr. Frechette's house, and the terminus at Chambly, and the inclines on both sides of the railroad crossing, shall be so macadamized.

6. The Treasurer and Secretary of the said Company shall be appointed by a majority of the shareholders of the Company, whose votes shall be valid in proportion to the number of shares which they represent.

7. Regular accounts shall be kept of receipt and expenditure, duly supported by vouchers, and the said accounts shall be audited once in six months, by any two of the shareholders, who shall be named for that purpose.

8. The appointment of toll collectors, and their dismissal in case of misconduct, the supervision of the work, the hiring and discharging of workmen and labourers, and the purchase of materials, shall be duties of the Treasurer; provided that no contract or contracts to a greater amount than fifty pounds currency, shall

be entered into by him without consultation with, and approbation of, the Chairman of the Company.

	NAME.	NO. OF SHARES.	AMOUNT.
(Signed,)	John Yule, Jr.....	forty	£200.
"	Wm. Dampier.....	forty	200.
"	John Ostell.....	forty	200.
"	Wm. Wilson.....	thirty	150.
"	Louis Perrault.....	ten	50.

(Copy.)

GENTLEMEN,—We the undersigned have, conformably to the Act twelfth Victoria, chapter fifty-six, and twelfth Victoria, chapter eighty-four, formed ourselves into a Company according to the Act twelfth Victoria and chapter five, for the purchase of the Longueuil and Chambly Turnpike Road, for the term of twenty-one years, for which we agree to pay the sum of ten hundred and thirty-five pounds currency, and for the due fulfilment of the same, we jointly and severally agree to conform with the rules and regulations of the above Act.

(Signed,) WM. RYAN, Longueuil,
P. BRENNAN, Montreal,
C. HALPIN, Longueuil,
M. P. RYAN, Montreal.

The Honourables Messrs.
Merritt and Bourret,
Commissioners of Public Works.

(Copy.)

GENTLEMEN,—The undersigned gentlemen are willing to become our securities for the purchase of the Longueuil and Chambly Plank Road, &c., &c., &c.

Mr. Thomas McGrath of Montreal, Mr. Daniel Austin of Stanstead, formerly Government contractor for beef in Montreal. If those parties should meet your approbation, they are ready at any moment to come forward. By taking the above into consideration, you will oblige us.

We are,
Gentlemen,
Your most obedient servants,

(Signed,) Messrs. RYAN & Co.

To the Honourables Messrs.
Merritt and Bourret,
Commissioners of Public Works.

TORONTO:
PRINTED BY LOVELL AND GIBSON,
FRONT STREET.

FOURTH REPORT

OF THE

STANDING COMMITTEE ON PRINTING.

YOUR Committee, in obedience to the Instruction of Your Honorable House, have made enquiry into the cause of the delay in the distribution of the Provincial Statutes.

In prosecuting this enquiry, your Committee have obtained the evidence of Mr. Derbshire, the Queen's Printer, and of Mr. Taylor, the Clerk of the Legislative Council, they being the only responsible officers to whom the duty is committed, the one of delivering certified copies to the Queen's Printer, and the other of printing the Acts.

The evidence of these officers your Committee herewith report for the information of your Honorable House.

Your Committee consider that they have discovered the source of the evil, and beg leave to report the same, with such suggestions and recommendations as in their judgment may, if acted upon, prevent a recurrence of delay hereafter.

The Statute 8th Victoria, Chapter 68, Section 2, contains a peremptory direction to the Clerk of the Legislative Council in the following words, viz.: "And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Clerk of the Legislative Council to furnish Her Majesty's Printer with a certified copy of each and every Act of the Provincial Parliament, so soon as the same shall have received the Royal Assent." This plain and peremptory direction was not complied with as regards the Acts of the last Session. Thirty-seven Bills received the Royal assent on the 24th of July, whereas it was the 17th of August following, (by the admission of Mr. Taylor), before one Act was copied for the Queen's Printer; and by Mr. Derbshire's evidence it was the 12th of October before the last portion of the Sessional Acts was delivered to that officer to be printed.

Mr. Taylor stated in explanation of this delay, that he is required by the Executive Government, immediately after the close of a Session, to make out copies of all the Acts, upon parchment, for transmission to England. He stated also that he believed it was in accordance with Royal instructions that these copies were so made out.

Your Committee have been given to understand that the parchment copies thus transmitted are seldom if ever consulted by those to whom they are sent, that the printed copy of the Laws of Canada with the imprint of the Queen's Printer is the version to which reference is made by the Imperial authorities; and that the British Parliament and Government have, for some years past, superseded the parchment manuscript roll of their own Acts, in favor of a printed copy on parchment or vellum, which is found to be more convenient, and considered to be more authentic as an original record of the Laws.

Under these circumstances, your Committee have no hesitation in recommending that steps be taken to obtain the consent of the proper authorities either to substitute a printed for a manuscript copy of the Provincial Acts for transmission to England, or that the duty of making such manuscript copies be superseded, until the Clerk of the Legislative Council shall have been able to supply Her Majesty's Printer with certified copies, in compliance with the Act referred to.

Your Committee are also of opinion, that it would tend to promote the important object of a more speedy promulgation of the Statutes, if certified copies were at once placed in the hands of the Queen's Printer, to be printed at whatever period of the Session the Royal Assent might be given, instead of waiting until the end of the Session by prorogation, to commence the task of making such copies, as seems to have been heretofore the practice.

It has been the practice of late years to perfect the work of legislation in which the Provincial Parliament engages, by giving the Royal Assent to such Bills, as, from time to time, have passed through their several stages in the two Houses, and await only this formality to give them the force of law. There seems to be no good reason why this practice should not become established usage here, as has long been the case in the Mother Country.

In conclusion upon this part of their enquiry, your Committee would express their opinion that between the birth and the promulgation of an Act of Parliament, every hour of unnecessary delay, is a dereliction of duty, severely reprehensible on the part of all persons concerned in creating it.

The attention of your Committee, in conformity with the same Instruction received from your Honorable House, has also been given to the present form of the printed volume of the Statutes, with a view to any improvement therein;—and after maturely considering the subject, they have resolved to recommend that, hereafter, the Statutes should be printed in Royal Octavo form, on fine paper, in small pica type the dimensions of each page being 30 ems by 59 ems of small pica, including marginal notes in brevier, the said notes referring to the volume and page of previous years' Statutes, wherever the text amends, repeals or

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changes the enactments of former years; and that the same be half bound in cloth under contract, with sheep backs and lettered, according to a sample which accompanies this Report.

Your Committee have also had brought under their notice the subject of the limited printing of private, local and personal Acts, under a novel classification of recent date. They find the new practice of withdrawing these Acts from the volume printed for general circulation, generally disapproved. Many Acts under the designation of private and local, conferring important powers in relation to the construction of harbors, canals, &c.—for increasing the facilities of public navigation,—for establishing railroad and other lines of inter-communication,—prescribing the duties of Trinity Houses in the laying of buoys,—for the issuing of debentures,—creating and extending the stock of corporate banks,—the establishment of Loan Companies, and other Institutions connected with the monetary transactions of the country :—Laws upon such subjects, although technically bearing a local or private character are nevertheless in a young country matters of public concern, which it behoves all its inhabitants to be more or less acquainted with. The reasons for suppressing so many Acts of this nature from general circulation, do not appear satisfactory or sufficient to Your Committee, and they therefore unanimously recommend that the Act 8th Victoria, chapter 16, be repealed, and that in future all the Acts of a Session be published in one volume, and in an equal number.

With reference to the last instruction of Your Honorable House, "to consider and report whether any and what improvement can be made in the printing and engrossing of Bills," Your Committee have examined Mr. Wicksteed, the Law Clerk of this House, and after having given the subject a careful investigation, are of opinion that despatch, economy and accuracy would be promoted, and a greater uniformity in the proceedings of the two Houses secured, by the substitution of a printed copy for the engrossed copy on Parchment now used, in bringing up Bills from either House for the concurrence of the other, as well as for presentation to the Governor General for the signification of the Royal Assent.

The whole nevertheless humbly submitted.

D. B. STEVENSON,
Chairman, *pro tem.*

27th June, 1851.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

Saturday, 14th June, 1851.

MEMBERS PRESENT.

Mr. McLean,
Mr. Sauvageau,
Mr. Stevenson,
Mr. McConnell,

Mr. Mackenzie,
Mr. Burritt,
Mr. Hall.

ALEXANDER McLEAN, Esquire, Chairman, *pro tem.*

THE Instruction from the House, given since the last sitting of the Committee, was read, viz:—

Ordered. That it be an Instruction to the Standing Committee on Printing, to make inquiry into, "and report to this House, the cause of the delay in the printing and circulating the Statutes at the close of a Session, and also whether it would be expedient to alter the present form and distribution of the same."

Stewart Derbishire, Esq., Examined;

1. *Chairman.* You are one of Her Majesty's Printers?—I am.

2. Can you state any cause operating delay in the Printing of the Statutes of the last Session of Parliament?—The delay in obtaining certified copies of the Acts is the only cause that I can assign. It was one month after the Royal Assent was given to thirty-seven Acts on the 24th July, before any copy was received by the Queen's Printer.

3. How long after receiving the copy would it require to prepare the Statutes for distribution?—According, of course, to the bulk of the volume, but I would say one month, if of the size of last year.

4. At what date did you receive the first copy, and what the last?—We received the first copy on the

21st August, and the last on the 12th October. On the 23rd October the volumes were delivered in Toronto to the public offices.

5. Do you know what prevented the copy being sooner sent after the Acts received the Royal Assent?—I made application to Mr. Taylor, the Clerk of the Legislative Council who has charge of the Rolls, on the 26th of July, and frequently between that day and the 21st of August. He stated that he had not sufficient hands to copy the Acts for us, and was too much engaged in reading those that were copied on parchment to send home to the Colonial Office. I know that there were but two Clerks during the whole of that period to do the work, and I was informed that he would not be allowed the expense of obtaining further assistance. By the Act 8 Vict. Ch. 68, Sec. 2, it is prescribed "that it shall be the duty of the Clerk of the Legislative Council to fur-

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"wish Her Majesty's Printer with a certified copy of each and every Act of the Provincial Parliament, so soon as the same shall have received the Royal Assent." I am of opinion the cost of engrossing for the Colonial Office one Act of the Session would pay for the Clerks requisite to make certified copies of the whole Acts of one Session, in time to deliver them to the Printer within forty-eight hours after the Royal Assent had been given. It is well known that the engrossed copies of the Colonial Acts are never read or unrolled at the Colonial Office. They wait the arrival of the official printed volume to consult the Acts.

6. Do you not know that it is the practice in England to dispense with engrossing the Acts on parchment?—Printed copies on parchment are now used by the British Parliament in place of manuscript engrossed copies. The Royal Assent is given to such printed copies on parchment, and they now constitute the original record and the Rolls of Parliament. An inquiry into the subject took place in 1848, by Select Committees of both Houses, and the practice of dispensing with engrossed copies arose out of that inquiry.

7. The prorogation took place on the 10th of August, did it not?—Yes, but thirty-seven Bills received the Royal Assent on the 24th July, and for copies of these or any of them, application was immediately made by letter by Mr. Desbarats, my partner, who was in Montreal, and by myself personally on the 26th of July. If copies were at once made of Bills which had passed both Houses, and which merely waited the coming of the Governor to give the Royal Assent, it would much relieve the Clerk of the Legislative Council at the end of the Session when he is much pressed with various kinds of business.

8. Is that done in England?—In England it is the practice to expedite and facilitate in every possible way the printing of the Laws. The Royal Assent is frequently given in the course of a Session. Every thing is done to insure the two great requisites of speed and accuracy, and always with a due regard to economy, in giving the people an early copy of the Laws passed annually for their use. The Royal Assent is given by the Crown in person, or by Commission, as often as twenty times in a Session, with intervals of a few days, and sometimes of but one day between—the object being, to get the Acts quickly printed.

9. Have you always printed the Laws in a month?—The first Session, that of 1841, we were seven weeks in printing the volume and striking off the whole edition. But we were new in the office, and had made no efficient preparation for speed. Nevertheless it was a considerable improvement upon former issues. The next year, we worked two Power Presses by steam, and turned out an edition of 6000 volumes in three weeks. In 1843, the volume was large, covering 420 pages quarto, but an edition of 6000 volumes was completed in a day or two over a month. On referring to a memorandum, I find that the copy was delivered to us on the 15th of December, 1843, and the work finished on the 18th of January, 1844.

10. Did you get copies of the Acts to print from, earlier in those days?—Yes, generally from two to five days after the prorogation, and we had freer access to the originals than has been attainable since the occurrences of 1840, and this helped a good deal in keeping the print free from errors. But if we had copies of the Bills as they passed the two Houses, we might print them in anticipation of the Royal Assent, which in these days is seldom

withheld from any measure which has received the sanction of both Houses of the Legislature; and in that case one-half the sessional volume might be ready for delivery on the very day of the prorogation.

11. Would not that involve some difficulty in the chaptering of the Acts?—That would be the principal, perhaps the only objection to it. The present mode of numbering the Acts according as they apply to the whole Province, or are limited in their application to this or the other section, to Upper or Lower Canada, is altogether arbitrary. If they were numbered in the order in which they were passed, the same classification could be maintained in a table of contents or index. And if some clear but brief abstract of the provisions of each Act were included in this classification, it would assist the unprofessional reader, and make the volume more generally useful. In Acts repealing or amending others—a process that must continually go on in legislation—a notice clearly pointing out wherein the new law repealed or varied the old, would be of assistance to many persons whose duty it is to put the law in operation, but who do not find it easy always to determine what the peculiar phraseology of an Act of Parliament means to enact.

12. Suppose the Judges differed in their interpretation of any of the provisions of an Act from the interpretation given in the abstract you propose?—That is an evil that it would not need the proposed abstract to produce, for it exists already. Judges frequently differ on such subjects. The abstract would not have the authority of Parliament, or be of more authority than the side notes in the page that contains the text of the Act, and which are of great use although forming no part of the enactments of Parliament. The abstract I propose would be a mere help or guide to the meaning. It would state the object sought to be obtained, and the principles embodied in an Act, and the machinery or provisions by which it was proposed to carry out the intentions of the Legislature. It would be an analysis written in plain language of the law; but it would not supersede the necessity of studying the text of the Act. It would only help in the performance of the task.

13. Could you undertake to send forth such an analysis with the volume from your own office, without other assistance?—I am sure we could, and would willingly undertake it. I am able to analyze an Act of Parliament, and if I doubted the correctness of my own conclusions, I could get assistance. It would cost the Government nothing but for the additional printing, which would be trifling.

14. Do other Printers consider your commission an interference with their rights?—No: but they never hesitate to say so where they can find any one to believe them. The Commission does a certain amount of business which the Printers would like to get, and they seek to effect this by representing that they can do the work cheaper and better, although they know, that under the Commission lower prices are paid than every other Printer in the Province charges for the same description of work. Monopoly, it is said, is destroyed by competition, and that may be so; but the motive of the competitors is generally to secure a monopoly, each for himself by clearing the field of all other competitors. No one believes that the good of the public, which is the pretence of these combinations, is the disinterested aim of the parties to them; and the public generally has to pay the successful candidate for the losses he sustained in his endeavors to ruin a rival. The public is better served by a regulated monopoly, with prices brought down to the or-

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dinary level of trade profits, than by a perpetual state of competition wherein each party to a contract seeks to gain some undue advantage over the other, and in which both probably fail.

15. What supposed advantages induced the Imperial Parliament to depart from the old system of engrossing in favor of the printed copy that has been substituted for it?—The certainty of greater accuracy in the volume of Laws printed by the Queen's Printer for general circulation, and of greater accuracy in the Record or original Bill itself. In the Parliament at home, as here, it is a printed Bill that the House deliberates upon. Every member has a copy of this printed Bill, and in Committees of the Whole House when it is considered clause by clause, the Chairman reads from the printed copy placed before him, puts the questions upon that copy, and makes the amendments on it, and finally delivers it to the House as the amended Bill. The House follows the same course, and clause by clause considers the measure which it enacts, on the printed copy of that measure. When it is ordered that the Bill be engrossed, this is done by copying on parchment from the printed Bill that has thus passed through its stages in the House. The parchment engrossed Bill which receives the Royal assent is therefore not the Bill that passed its several stages through the two Houses, but only a copy of that document. It is not in fact therefore the original record of the votes and will of the Parliament, and being for the most part copied in haste, is more liable to error than the printed original that has passed through the hands and undergone the frequent scrutiny of every member of the two Legislative Bodies. These were the reasons given by the Speaker of the House of Commons, the principal clerks and officers of both Houses, and by Lord Brougham and Lord Langdale, Master of the Rolls. It was considered that a printed copy on parchment, attested by the vigilance of the two Speakers, the Clerks at the table, and the Members of both Houses, would be more authentic, more accurate, more convenient for reference, and more safe also from the possibility of subsequent fraudulent alterations, than a manuscript roll, upon which the erasing knife might successfully make alterations, which it could not upon printed matter. Mr. Shaw Lefevre said, that upon this account he considered the manuscript record as a "dangerous document, and decidedly inferior to a fair authenticated printed copy." In abandoning the engrossment system for print, care was taken to provide for existing interests affected by the change, and permanent Parliamentary or Government situations were given to all the gentlemen employed in engrossing the Bills.

16. Do you uphold the system of printing the Laws by a privileged Printer as more beneficial to the public than the contract system in which the lowest tender is taken?—It was declared to be so in England after the fullest Parliamentary inquiry. Searching inquiries took place before Select Committees of the House of Commons in 1810, in 1822 and 1828, in 1830, and finally in 1832, on which last occasion Mr. Hume was Chairman of the Committee. All the great Printers of London, and from all parts of England, Scotland and Ireland, were examined and shewed no disposition to leave the Queen's Printers in possession of anything they could take from them. They have nevertheless been maintained, from that day to this, and in 1848 a new inquiry led to both Houses doing all their work through one Printer, instead of three or four, as being more economical and ensuring better and more expeditious work. In printing, it is only from large establishments you can have satisfactory work, if it is to be done quickly, which in all Parliamentary and public printing is mostly the case, and a

large Printing Office can only be reared and maintained upon constant employment, by being kept constantly going at one thing or another. You have then an efficient and well-disciplined office, with ready and reliable workmen, and upon an emergency you can bring their whole strength to bear with great effect. Nothing worth naming can be done with a mere handful of type; there must be a considerable outlay. The large Printing Offices in England employ from 100 to 200 compositors, and invest more than £100,000 in stock and utensils.

17. By whom are the prices of the Queen's Printer regulated?—By the Government primarily, and by the Deputy Inspector General, who audits every account, and recommends reductions in the charges, where he thinks they can be made. The Executive Council also examines every account, and the Report of this officer.

18. How do you make out that your charges are below those of other Printers?—The Crown Land's Department advertises land sales, and other matters in different local newspapers, and in the Canada Gazette; and upon a comparison of the accounts of thirteen newspapers for the same advertisements that were inserted in the Canada Gazette, it was found that the former were 33 per cent. higher than the latter. The advertisements were word for word the same. I can present the accounts if required.

19. In your opinion a Queen's Printer is an advantage to the Country?—It is an advantage to employ one Printer instead of many. The permanency of his office is at stake if he perform his duties negligently, and that is always a guarantee for attention and accuracy, which latter is an essential in printing the Laws. The Country does not always benefit by changes. It has happened more than once that a Contractor for Parliamentary printing has broken down in the execution of his contract, when it became necessary to call in other printers at higher prices and with considerable delay. This occurred in the Contract made by the Legislative Assembly for the printing of their Journals and Appendices in the year 1842.

20. Could an alteration be made with advantage in the present form of the Sessional Volume of the Acts, from Quarto to Octavo?—Not exactly with advantage to the Queen's Printer who would have much of his present plant thrown out of use, and be under the necessity of making new purchases. With advantage to the public the change might be effected. The Octavo is a more easy form for general reference, and makes a more handy and portable Volume, but it would more need to be bound than the larger form.

21. What would be the cost of binding Octavo Volumes?—Such Volumes might be handsomely and durably bound in embossed cloth, covering strong mill-board with gold lettering on the back, for less than one shilling a Volume. The work might be bound in six different ways, from seven pence a Volume to seventeen pence, for the last named sum, full bound in sheep to resemble Law calf. This is the usual mode of binding law books in these days. I will have samples of the different bindings prepared by the binders of our Establishment, and submitted to the Committee if it is their pleasure.

22. Have you compared the prices paid to the Queen's Printer in England for printing the statutes, with the prices charged for the same work in Canada? The cheapest edition published in England under the prices regulated by Parliament, is that for which a charge of two-pence sterling per sheet is allowed. The price paid by the Provincial Government for the last sessional volume, that of 1850, was four shillings

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and eight pence for a quarto volume of 204 pages, which at the price permitted in England would yield seven shillings and one penny half-penny currency, making the Canadian price more than fifty per cent. lower than the English. The foolscap edition, which is called the official edition, is more than 200 per cent.

higher than the Canadian price for the same quantity of matter. There is also a quarto edition called "The Statutes at Large," which has a very full page of print and some editorial matter, which is sold at between three pounds and four pounds sterling the volume. [And then he withdrew.]

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Tuesday, 24th June, 1851.

MEMBERS PRESENT:

Mr. McLean,
Mr. Burritt,
Mr. Mackenzie,

Mr. McConnell.
Mr. Stevenson.

ALEXANDER McLEAN, Esq., Chairman, *pro tem.*

John Fennings Taylor, Esq., Examined;

23. You are Clerk of the Legislative Council?—Yes.

24. As such are you not required by the Act of the 8 Vic. cap. 68, sec. 2, to "furnish the Queen's Printer with a certified copy of each and every Act of the Provincial Parliament, so soon as the same shall have received the Royal assent?" And when was the Royal assent first given to any Acts of the last Session?—I know that I am required by the Act so to furnish the Queen's Printer with copy, but it has not been the practice to do so until the end of the session. The Royal assent was first given to Acts during the last Session on the 24th of July.

25. How many were assented to on that day?—Thirty-seven.

26. When did you furnish the Queen's Printer with certified copies of those Acts or any of them?—Copies of several were furnished to Mr. Wicksteed about seven days after the close of the Session.

27. Why were they sent to Mr. Wicksteed?—To be chaptered and noted.

28. Did the Queen's Printer apply to you for those copies, and did he complain to you at any time of delay, on account of your non-compliance with the directions of the Act?—He certainly did apply to me for copy. I told him that with regard to the delay, I could not give certified copies upon one reading; that as I had been in the habit of reading the original with the proof sheets, I must continue to do so, and that I would certify the proof sheets after I had read them a second time, which I did. I would remark that until the final close of the Session and before the usual classification and chaptering has been made of all the Laws passed therein, not any of them could have been printed, if copies had been furnished sooner. I followed closely the practice of my predecessors.

29. When was the last copy given to the Printer?—I do not remember.

30. Is it not the practice to have all the Acts engrossed on parchment immediately after the Session for the Colonial Office?—Yes.

31. Was there any delay in furnishing copy to the printers in consequence of the engrossing of these copies for England?—There was, but no more than was usual.

32. Can you make any suggestions that would expedite the copies for the Printer?—If the engrossing for England could be delayed, I could put more force on the copying for the Printer. I would here remark, that at all hours during the progress of printing the Statutes, I attended to the reading and comparing of the proof sheets, with Mr. Desberats' foreman.

33. Do you know any reason why, instead of an engrossed copy on parchment for England, a printed copy on parchment may not be sent, and would it not cheapen and expedite the whole work?—It certainly would, but I am required to furnish manuscript copies.

34. By whom are you so required?—By the Governor General, who acts under Royal Instructions.

35. When a Bill now goes from either House, it is engrossed or written in parchment. Could not a printed copy be substituted without disadvantage, and could not a printed copy also be used as copy for the Printer?—A printed copy in both instances might be used probably with advantage.

36. Would it not prove a saving of expense?—If printed copies for the above purposes could be safely used, I do not doubt but it might prove a saving in expense. [And then he withdrew.]

In conformity with the order of the Committee, the Clerk laid upon the table several samples of binding, Octavo form, from the establishment of the Queen's Printer, with the cost of each sample, as follows:—

	s.	d.
1. Full bound sheep, gold letter, - - -	1	5
2. Half bound blue sheep, gold letter, - -	1	2
3. Half bound white sheep, gold letter, - -	1	1
4. Full bound in cloth, gold letter, - - -	0	11
5. Bound in paper sheep backs, blue, - - -	0	8½
6. Bound in paper sheep backs, white, - - -	0	8
7. Bound in paper cloth backs, - - -	0	7

After deliberating on the subject of binding and printing the Statutes, the Committee agreed to recommend that in future the Statutes should be printed in Royal Octavo form—on fine paper, in small pica type—the dimensions being 36 ems by 59 ems of small pica, including marginal notes in brevier—the said notes referring to the volume and page of previous years' Statutes, whether the text amends, repeals or changes the enactments of former years, and that the same be half bound in cloth, sheep backs and lettered, according to the sample marked 3, and the same to be done under contract.

Thursday, 26th June, 1851.

MEMBERS PRESENT:

Mr. McLean,
Mr. McConnell,
Mr. Hall,

Mr. Mackenzie,
Mr. Stevenson,
Mr. Burritt.

ALEXANDER McLEAN, Esq., Chairman, *pro tem.*

A farther instruction from the House was read as follows:

"Ordered, That it be an Instruction to the Standing Committee on Printing, to consider and report whether any and what improvement can be made in the Printing and the Engrossing of Bills."

G. W. Wicksteed, Esq., Examined;

37. *Chairman*—You are Law Clerk to the Legislative Assembly?—I am.

38. Have you given the subject of the present mode of Printing and Engrossing Bills your attention?—I have.

39. Will you have the goodness to state your views to the Committee?—I am decidedly of opinion that it would be an improvement to do away with the parchment copies of the Bills and substitute paper copies arranged book wise, so as to admit of their being afterwards made up into a volume, or at any rate of their being stowed away more compactly and conveniently than they can be in their present cumbrous and unwieldy form, in which they take up a great deal of room and are most inconvenient to refer to. I can hardly conceive any purpose they can serve, except that they have a rather more important look than paper copies would have. The parchment is a mere copy of the Bill as it really passes the House, made often in a great hurry and by many different hands from a paper copy, on which the amendments made in the House by motion and on separate pieces of paper, are entered by one of the Clerks from these motions, and afterwards revised by me to see that there is nothing incongruous, and that the whole appears to read smoothly, and each amendment to have been taken in correctly and in its proper place. When I have done this, the Bill is given to the engrossing Clerks, who, if it is long and the time for doing it is short, cut it into pieces, each engrossing his share on separate pieces of parchment which are afterwards tacked together. I then examine the whole and correct it by the paper copy, and upon my certifying it correct, the House passes it and the Clerk signs it, and it is taken up to the Legislative Council. If the Bill be long the examination is a very tedious and delicate process. I have almost always corrections to make, which I do either by scratching out the wrong and inserting the right words, or by drawing my pen through the wrong ones and writing the right ones in the margin, a course which I have always to adopt when a considerable number of words are left out. The Bill therefore generally contains many erasures and marginal notes; it is written, if long, in many hands, often on parchment of unequal length; it is tacked together slightly at the top with a ribbon, on which there is no seal or any thing to prevent its being cut, a sheet taken out and another put in. Neither the sheets nor the clauses are numbered, nor is any sheet authenticated, except when there hap-

pens to be a marginal note upon it, in which case the Clerk puts his initials to the note. I do not believe there is any real danger of any alteration or attempt at alteration, but if there were, the form of the parchment copy offers many facilities for it—and if any were suspected, the paper copy would be the test which would be applied, as it is whenever an error is suspected to have crept in. As a safe record of the Acts to be kept as a standard, I think a bound copy of the Acts of each Session, examined and certified by the proper officer or officers, would be infinitely preferable. That it would be sufficiently durable, I have no doubt, more so, I believe, than a parchment copy written with common ink in the usual way. I have a book (which I exhibit), printed in Paris, in 1543, and so more than three hundred years ago; it is just as legible as when first printed, and there are older books which are so.

The engrossed copy is also most inconvenient in form for reference. It is never used, that I am aware of, except for the purpose of examining it, or examining the Queen's Printer's copy by it—and for the purpose of marking formally upon it the amendments which may have been made by the other House. These amendments are really made upon the paper copies which Members have in their hands, and the clerks with great trouble find out the corresponding places in the parchment, and make them in the form in which they are finally passed, by referring to the "presses and lines." Thus:—press 3, line 3—leave out "house" and insert "horse." When the Bill comes down amended in this way, it is impossible for any Member to tell what the amendments are about unless he has the parchment roll in his hand—and then it is very hard work sometimes. Nor can any one who may afterwards read the Journals of the House have any idea when the amendments came into the printed Bill, or what change was made by any of them, unless he has the parchment roll. The amendments are never really made on the Bill until it is printed by the Queen's Printer. In this respect our practice differs from that in England—where, it seems, the parchment roll is actually amended by scratching out and inserting words, &c. With us this is done, only with a pencil, to make the amendment intelligible—never in ink; but sheets of parchment containing the amendments, with references to the "presses and lines" are tacked on to the Bill when sent down amended. In England, too, it seems they amend often and much at the third reading of a Bill—with us this is very rare, and we hold that the amendment so made should either be merely a ryder, or that the Bill should be recommitted. A reprint of the Bill

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after it passed its second reading, would, with us, almost always be the Bill as it would pass the House and go up to the Legislative Council.

But the inconvenience of reference is not in my opinion the strongest objection to the engrossed copy; which consists in its liability to error. It is very difficult to avoid leaving some error in the engrossed copy, especially towards the end of a Session, when instead of reading it twice over at least, I have barely time to read it once; the paper copy is right, the engrossed copy is wrong—and yet if the error escapes detection until the Bill has passed both Houses, the parchment which is wrong, is held to be the record and to be the copy to be followed by the Queen's Printer, and not the paper copy, which is really that upon which both Houses acted, and which is right. In the case of Mr. Baldwin's Municipal Bill, the parchment took me two clear days to examine, and yet we went too fast, for a small schedule D. was omitted, and the error was not discovered until after the Session was over. The paper copy was right, and both Houses believed they had passed the Bill with schedule D. in it. The hurry was very great, and the parchment roll was perhaps not unrolled—certainly not read through in the Legislative Council, or the error would have been detected and corrected.—As it was, the Bill was printed without the schedule, from the parchment—nor could it be otherwise. Members rarely have time to read their Bills over in the parchment, but they can and generally do see that the paper copy is right. The operation is simple and easy.—They have only to see that the amendments are properly taken in—the printed parts they need not read over;—it has been examined by the Printers, by me and by the whole House.

I would therefore do away with the parchment copy, which only multiplies the chances of error. The next question is what should be substituted for it. A Reprint would be the neatest, the most legible—the most easily referred to in amending—and when the type was once up, any number of copies might be taken at a comparatively small expense. The expense would be very little if at all greater than the parchment copy.—At 2s. 6d. per 1000 ems, the composition would cost about $1\frac{1}{2}$ times a fair copy at 6d. per 100 words. Then there is the parchment, which is expensive, and the writing costs the house more than 6d. per 100 words, because in order to have clerks enough for the press of business which comes on from time to time you must keep them sometimes when they have not enough to do. The whole expense too is but little—at 2s. 6d. per 1000 ems, the cost of composition for the Acts in quarto form is about 5s. per page without the marginal notes—which perhaps make about half as much more. At this rate the whole cost of composition of the 520 pages forming the first part of the Acts of 1849—down to cap. 92—would only cost, in our language, £130 without the Notes, or say £195 with them—a very inconsiderable item in the Queen's Printer's Bill for printing them. The fact is that the composition of the Acts is a mere trifle—and that the nine-tenths of the expense is for press work and paper, owing to the enormous number required.

I do not therefore think that there would be any objection on the score of expense to the reprinting of every Bill, after it had passed its second reading and was ordered to be engrossed.—The House would then actually pass the Bill as reprinted, and a copy printed on better paper than the rest would be certified by the Clerk and carried to the Legislative Council.

But in many cases, where the Bill was long, and the press of business great, the reprinting would occasion delay, and might become a source of error; for the reprint would, like the old parchment roll,

be a copy, requiring careful examination, which would occupy much time. In most cases the amendments form but a small portion of the Bill, and by taking a copy as originally printed and making the amendments carefully upon it, a corrected Bill could be prepared, which would be much less liable to errors, and could be prepared in much less time than either a reprint or a parchment copy. This would be a great point;—the House would not be kept waiting for a Bill, and the other House would have more time to consider it. I would therefore propose that a few copies of every Bill should be struck off on good paper, without marginal notes and with an ample margin (say half the width of the page) by the printer to the House, at the same time that he prints the Bill for distribution to members after the first reading; on one of these copies the amendments should be carefully made, interleaving pages of the same paper if necessary, and sewing the whole up book fashion. This copy should be attested by the Clerk, and the manuscript portions should have his initials to them. In this form it should go the Upper House. The amendments if any would be made as now, referring to the official copy by pages and lines, and distinguishing the manuscript line from that of the print if there were both on the same page. There would be no difficulty in this. The point is to get over the prejudice that manuscript and print combined, and paper, are undignified; I have no scruple of that kind. No Court now I believe objects to printed forms filled up in manuscript. Documents of the most important kind are made in this form:—Policies of Insurance, Commissions, Land Patents, Provincial Debentures, Bank notes, Deeds—every sort of instrument in fact; and every one must feel that the chance of error is much less in using a printed form than if the whole were written out in manuscript.

I therefore incline to think that in general it would be better to use the first printed Bill; making the amendments in manuscript, than to reprint, besides the saving of expense and time.—But there would be exceptions, and the House might either order a reprint in such cases, or a discretionary power might be left to the proper officers.

In either case there would be one great advantage resulting from the abandonment of the parchment. The Queen's Printer could be furnished with corrected copies in a very small portion of the time now required. For the Clerk of the Legislative Council would only have to take one of the Printed copies of the Bill, and see that the amendments were made correctly upon it, whereas at present before he can know whether the copy is correct, he must read it from end to end with the parchment. Last year this was a source of very great delay. He could easily give copies which he had every reason to believe were correct, by borrowing the paper copies from me,—and correcting Printed copies by them,—but he could not certify them without reading them through. The printing was done 400 miles off, and the proofs had to be sent up again to be read with the parchment. In former Sessions when the parchments were in the place where the printing was done, this was not so much felt.

After the copy by the Queen's Printer has been finally made correct, one copy, certified by the Clerk as having been compared with the originals and found correct, might be deposited in some other building than that in which the originals were kept, (say in the Provincial Registrar's Office) as a standard copy; a similar copy might be sent to England instead of the parchment rolls which are now sent at great expense. This would be a decided saving.

For appearance sake it would be easy to have a parchment cover made for the paper originals, when they were carried up to the Council,—

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and when the Royal assent was given,—and these might be afterwards retained.—But I think it would be better to bind the originals into books as soon as the Queen's Printer's copy was made from them.—I prefer good paper to parchment, which is bad for printing upon, and makes an ugly book.—It might perhaps be well to have the blank portion of the paper slightly ruled for making the amendments upon.

As to any idea that the Bill could be kept in type, from the time of its being reprinted after its second reading in the Assembly, until sanctioned, and could then be at once struck off, I believe it is utterly futile. No Printer would have type enough, and if he had, it would not be worth his while. If the Queen's Printer were furnished with a corrected copy immediately on the Bill's being sanctioned, with access at any time to the original to revise and finally correct by, (which I think better than attempting to give him a certified copy, even with the greater facilities afforded by the plan I propose), I think the Statutes could be got out as rapidly as could be wished or reasonably expected. He has great facilities for press work, and does his work well. The time within which the public can be furnished with the Public Acts, has been reduced by about one half by the Act of 1849, which separates them from the Private and Local Acts. This I hold to be a great advantage of that Act. Whether the Private and Local Acts should be published and distributed in equal numbers is another question. It is a question of expense and I know that the present mode has saved the Province about £7,000 in the last two years. The parties interested in these Private and Local Acts, (of which the Private are by far the most bulky), would object, I think, to pay for thirteen thousand copies, and I do not think the Province should be put to the expense of printing and distributing Acts passed for the benefit of individuals or localities, and of no interest to the Province in general—say the Sydenham Mountain Road Act, or the Kingston Mineral Wells Company Act,—in French—in the District of Gaspé. The Act last named must have cost the Province several hundred pounds. But the question of expense is one for the Committee, not for me: my business is only to state such facts as may assist them in forming their opinion. At any rate for expedition's sake the Public Acts should not be retarded by the others, and it would seem better to make a second volume than to delay the publication of the Public Acts for the sake of the private ones. The Royal Assent might be given from time to time to Bills which had passed both Houses. But I see no reason why, when an Act has passed both Houses, and it is known that the Assent will be given to it, the Queen's Printer should not at once print it, and so of any Act sanctioned before the close of the Session. This would prevent the classification by subjects.—But I think the gain would be greater than the loss. In this way a great portion of the Public Acts might be ready even before the Session closed; but as they could not all be so, I think it would be well to establish a rule that an Act should not come into force until a certain time after its passing, unless it was specially provided in the Act that it should come into force sooner. There is, in general, little necessity that an Act should come into force immediately—but there is great evil in its

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being in force before it is promulgated among those whom it is to affect. This is the great point, the one to be aimed at most strenuously, that the Acts shall not be in force before the public has the means of knowing what they are. As for the private and local Acts, there is no trouble—the localities and parties affected can always get copies printed separately as soon as they please.

I may remark that the great number of the Acts distributed at the public expense make it almost impossible for the Queen's Printer to sell many. Every body hopes to get a copy for nothing, and very few indeed buy them.

As to the form in which the Statutes are printed, I have often thought of it—and if a smaller type be adopted, I think the octavo form the best—the English Statutes printed for sale are in Long Primer—but the line becomes almost too long in the quarto form. The Lower Canada Revised Statutes were printed in octavo form and smallish type, by the Queen's Printer under my superintendence. I believe there are few books that contain more matter in the same space, or were got up more economically.—I made an arrangement with the Queen's Printer as to prices—he did his work well, speedily and correctly, and the whole cost was very moderate. To me it is a great object in a Statute to have a full page, but not too long a line. The old Revised Statutes of Upper Canada, which were a private undertaking, are very economically printed, but the line is too long for the type. The Government Revised Statutes of Upper Canada are most wastefully printed, as to the paper occupied.

I do not know that more could be done in the way of Index: I find that if the index enables the Act to be easily found, it does enough.—The marginal notes, with the text alongside, make the best abstract, and commentary is out of the question in a work published by authority. An attempt was made (I think in 1843) to print a sort of abstract in the index, but it consisted merely of the Marginal Notes in the same order in which they stood in the Act themselves, and was of no kind of use, while it swelled the volume, enhanced its cost, and, of course, delayed its publication more or less. A short index has the advantage that it can be read from end to end in a brief space of time, even if the Act should not be found in it under the word first looked for. In a volume containing the Acts of several years, the case is different, and a full index is better; and even if the Statutes be not revised, a good index to all the Acts since the Union, a little fuller than Mr. Irving's, would be very useful. Mr. Irving's has saved me a great deal of time, and for my own use I would hardly wish it fuller; but for persons not so familiar with the Statutes, it might be extended with advantage.

[And then he withdrew.]

The Committee deliberated:—

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Committee, despatch, economy and accuracy would be promoted, and a greater uniformity in the proceedings of the two Houses secured by the substitution of a printed for the engrossed copy on Parchment, now used in bringing up Bills from either House for the concurrence of the other.

Adjourned.

Friday, 27th June, 1851.

MEMBERS PRESENT:

Mr. McConnell,
Mr. Stevenson,
Mr. Hall,

Mr. Mackenzie,
Mr. Burritt,

DAVID B. STEVENSON, Esq., Chairman, *pro tem*.

The Chairman proposed the draft of a Report.

Report agreed to. *Ordered*, That the Chairman do report the same to the House, as the Fourth Report.

FIFTH REPORT

OF THE

STANDING COMMITTEE ON PRINTING.

YOUR Committee in obedience to the Instruction of Your Honorable House of the 9th inst., directing them "to enquire and Report the cost of Printing and Binding, by the Queen's Printer, of the Trade and Navigation Returns of 1850, laid before this House during the present Session; also, into all printing done for this House, and into all printing done for the Government; and, as far as practicable, to ascertain whether such printing could not, after due notice being given, be obtained for a less cost than is now paid for the same to the party aforesaid,"

BEG LEAVE TO REPORT AS FOLLOWS:—

The attention of Your Committee was first directed to that part of the Instruction which has reference to the "Trade and Navigation Returns," and they have examined Mr. Patrick, the Clerk attending upon Your Committee, touching the actual prices charged for the same. It appears that the several charges for Composition, Presswork and Binding, are in accordance with the lowest priced work performed under contract for Your Honorable House. Your Committee find the total charge connected with this publication amounts to £835 2s. 10d.; and that it is evident, the manuscript was not prepared for the Printer in the most proper and economical form, and consequently involved a heavier expense without any corresponding advantage.

In pursuing the investigation, Your Committee have discovered that the same amount, (£273 8s. 9d.) is charged for Composition in each language; whereas it is evident that the most trifling alteration in the headings of the work only, was needful to convert the one, into the other language, and even that was unnecessary to make the Returns equally intelligible to the French or the English reader. Consequently Your Committee recommend that a deduction of £250 be made upon the account for Printing, &c., of the said document.

With regard to the latter part of the same instruction, Your Committee beg to state that their attention had been, for some time, seriously directed to the great and increasing expense of the Public Printing as well for Your Honorable House as for the Executive Government, and they had instituted a searching inquiry into the heavy items of expenditure by the Legislature and by the Government for printing. Your Committee, however, cannot but express their regret, that in pursuing their inquiries, their efforts to obtain full and explicit information have been frustrated by delays or evaded by indistinct and unsatisfactory answers to enquiries which would have

elucidated much of the mystery which has involved this question.

Your Committee now submit a statement of the amounts paid under their special heads of service and the persons to whom paid for the years 1849 and 1850, to wit:—

1849.		Amount.	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
<i>For Executive Government.</i>			
To Messrs. Derbishire & Desbarats, as per Public Accounts .....	.....	9089	10
<i>For Legislative Assembly.</i>			
To Messrs. Lovell & Gibson.....	6226 5 4		
To Louis Perrault, (French).....	1617 15		
do Printing Paper..	1030 15 6		
To Rollo Campbell, (English).....	1767 17 0		
To Messrs. Derbishire & Desbarats.	1311 9 9		
To Lithographing	155 0 0		
To Brokers' Circular	62 10 0		
To Messrs. R. & A. Miller, Binding	263 6 8		
To A. LeMothe, do	126 18 4		
		12561	4 0 1/2
Total for the year 1849 .....	.....	£ 21594	5 0 1/2
1850.		£ s. d.	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
<i>For Executive Government.</i>			
To Queen's Printer, for Registers			
Books, L. C.....	56 2 0		
do do Printing Laws.	2200 0 0		
do do Printing Reserve Acts, and copies of various Acts, furnishing complete sets of Statutes, Census Forms, &c. and Printing generally	2373 4 10		
do do Printing Customs Branch, Inspector General's Office	355 17 9		
To Geo. Brown, printing Customs Forms, Advertizing, &c.....	682 8 7		
For sundry Printing for Crown Land Department	353 15 7		
To Rollo Campbell, for Printing for Office of Superintendent of Education, East	21 11 3		
To expense of Advertizing in different Papers, for Department of Public Works, about	100 0 0		
To Printing for Education Office, West.....	50 10 0		
do for Marriage License Office	30 2 2		
<i>Carried over</i>	<i>.....</i>	£ 6223	13 2

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1850.—(Continued.)			Amount.		
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	
<i>Brought over</i>			6223	12	2
<i>For Legislative Council.</i>					
To George Brown, Printing	404	1 8			
do Binding	143	11 3			
do Paper	62	4 9			
			609	17	8
<i>For Legislative Assembly.</i>					
To Messrs. Lovell & Gibson, Printing	4475	2 8			
do do Printing					
do Paper	521	13 3			
To Rollo Campbell, Printing, (English)	1669	0 10			
To Louis Perrault, Printing (French)	1550	12 5			
do do Paper	1049	2 6			
To Messrs. Derbshire & Desbarats, Printing	474	12 4			
To Messrs. Brewer & McPhail, Binding	232	18 3			
			9967	2	3
Total for the year 1850	£		16800	12	1

The contemplation of such an outlay annually from the funds of the Province to cover the single charge of Public Printing cannot fail to impress upon every mind, the paramount duty of a vigilant and careful supervision of so large an expenditure with a view to its reduction. On the one hand, a judicious curtailment of all documents referred to the Printing Press, so as to avoid surplusage without impairing utility; and on the other, the adoption of means to obtain reduced prices, whereby the double economy of making your printing less in amount, and lower in cost may be insured; would seem to be obvious remedial suggestions suited to the case.

Upon a careful examination, Your Committee are persuaded it will be found that many of the papers usually ordered as a matter of course to be printed, may either be altogether withheld or very much abridged. It is an incalculable advantage to a country like this, to have the results and the topics of Parliamentary deliberations diffused extensively through all ranks of society; but a well considered abbreviation and abstinence in such matters will rather augment than diminish the advantages which the country derives from the system. In the printing of the Statutes there is much costly repetition; that, Your Committee think might be avoided, and perhaps it might be found that a more condensed phraseology might be substituted for the present, although, Your Committee, appreciating the difficulty of the task, make their suggestion on this head with diffidence.

They have less hesitation in pointing to the verbose legal description of property sold by the authority of Justice, and other repetitions, of no use apparently but to incumber the page, exhibited by every number of the Official Gazette. A well digested Act upon this subject, substituting authorised abridgements for the forms now in use, would be a very serviceable measure, as well on the score of economy, as of the greater intelligibility of such advertisements.

Your Committee have sought information from competent sources upon the other head of this branch of their inquiry, viz: as to a reduction of the prices of Printing.

The evidence of Mr. Lovell and the Queen's Printer relate to this important subject.

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Mr. Lovell states that a reduction of price in Printing can always be made, where constant employment is insured to the Printing Office, and the more considerable that employment, of course the larger the reduction. The Queen's Printers give very similar evidence, and in answer to a question put, state, that by combining in their Printing Office all the Printing of the Government, the Printing of both Houses of the Legislature, and the Printing already performed by them under their Commission, they would be enabled to execute the whole at a reduction of thirty per cent on present prices.

Your Honorable House will perceive that the Queen's Printer requires, in order to justify the large outlay of capital that will be needed for so considerable a business, that the contract should remain undisturbed in its terms for a certain period; such a condition would probably be required by whomsoever such a contract should be made—and it is not unreasonable. Mr. Lovell states that a great reduction could be made upon a large business, but that it could only be in contemplation of a long term; otherwise the ruin of the contractor would be the consequence, and, with that failure, the country would suffer. Your Committee do not consider it obligatory to contract with the Queen's Printers in this matter; neither do they consider them excluded from any engagement in their line of business, which it would concur with the public interests to adopt. A just economy in the administration of the Public Funds is the end sought; and this principle should be carried out in a manner to ensure the efficiency of the public service.

The Law Printing, and the Printing for the Houses of Parliament is a very peculiar description of Printing, demanding celerity and accuracy, and the highest requisites of the art, together with a large establishment to avoid delays and disappointments; and a confident reliance in the persons in whom the trust is reposed. In making their proposal, the Queen's Printers must obviously have based their calculation upon some estimate of the aggregate returns of the work they would be called upon to execute. And it is the opinion of Your Committee, that, in any such contract, an ascending scale should be adopted, securing to the public, the benefit of a still further reduction in prices upon all returns exceeding in future years, the present amount of expenditure for public Printing.

Your Committee terminate their labors with the pleasing conviction that they have discovered the means of effecting a very important saving in the Public Expenditure, by, at once, inviting tenders as well for the Printing of the Executive Government, as for the Printing of both Houses of the Legislature, at some rate below the prices at present paid respectively by those bodies. They are fully borne out in this assurance, by the evidence of Mr. Lovell who states that "it would be in his power to undertake the whole of the public Printing on a contract of eight or ten years at a very material reduction upon the present cost"; and by the Queen's Printer, who states that "if secured for a term of eight years, in all the Printing to be done for the two Houses of the Legislature and the Government, they will undertake efficiently to perform the work at the very large abatement of thirty per cent on such (that is, their present) prices."

Your Committee are also of opinion that future issues of the Sessional Volume of Laws should be restored to the number issued previously to the last year, inasmuch as the requirement of the public for Statutes is rather increasing than diminishing.

BENJ. HOLMES, Chairman.

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PROCEEDINGS OF COMMITTEE.

Monday, 9th June, 1851.

MEMBERS PRESENT.

BENJAMIN HOLMES, Esquire, CHAIRMAN.

Mr. Sauvageau,	Mr. Burritt,
Mr. McConnell,	Mr. McLean,
Mr. Mackenzie,	Mr. Hall.
Mr. Stevenson,	

THE following Order of Reference was read:—

Ordered, That the Return of Lana Scrip sent down to this House on the 4th instant, be printed for the use of Members, under the direction of the Standing Committee on Printing, in such manner and form as they may direct."

On motion of Mr. Stevenson:—

Ordered, That the Clerk do give directions that the said document be printed in the most economical form, and that he be allowed to make such changes in the classification of the names as will enable the Printer to accomplish that object, and that the said names be arranged in alphabetical rotation.

Adjourned to the call of the Chair.

Thursday, 10th July, 1851.

MEMBERS PRESENT.

BENJAMIN HOLMES, Esquire, CHAIRMAN.

Mr. Mackenzie,	Mr. Hall,
Mr. Sauvageau,	Mr. Burritt,
Mr. McLean,	Mr. McConnell,
Mr. Stevenson,	Mr. Méthot.

ON motion of Mr. Mackenzie, it was:—

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Committee, the Journals and Appendices of the Legislative Assembly should, after the present Parliament, be printed in Octavo form—the body to be in small pica type, without leads, and the Yeas and Nays in triple column, in bourgeois; each page to measure 58 by 35 small pica ems without marginal notes, and with a full Index—and that each volume be half bound in cloth with sheep backs, and lettered.

The following Order of Reference from the House was read:—

Ordered, That the following Documents be printed for the use of Members, under the direction of the Standing Committee on Printing, viz:—

"Return presented 30th June last, relative to the Post Office, with the 639 Post Offices in alphabetical order—the 39 new ones in italics.

"Return presented on 10th June last, shewing where the Public Revenue was deposited on the 31st May last.

"Return presented on the 3rd July instant, shewing the Clergy Reserve sales and payments therefrom for 1849 and 1850.

"Return presented on the 4th July instant, relative to Judges of Division Courts, their incomes and fees; the Indian payments, &c.

"Returns made to the House by Banks, Savings Banks and Insurance Companies, since the Session commenced.

"Return presented this day relative to Prisoners in Gaols; and

"Return presented this day relative to Moneys paid to Religious Denominations."

On motion of Mr. Stevenson:—

Ordered, That the Clerk be directed to prepare the above mentioned Documents for the Printer, in the form in which the Printing may be done for the lowest sum, and give directions to the Printers accordingly.

Adjourned to the call of the Chair.

Saturday, 14th July, 1851.

MEMBERS PRESENT.

BENJAMIN HOLMES, Esquire, CHAIRMAN.

Mr. McConnell,	Mr. Méthot,
Mr. Burritt,	Mr. Stevenson,
Mr. Hall,	Mr. McLean.

Ordered, THAT the Clerk be directed to forward a copy of the following Queries to the following Proprietors of Printing Establishments in this City:

Mr. Lovell, Mr. Scobie, Mr. Rowsell, and Mr. George Brown, and request their answers thereto:—

Ques. No. 1.—Are you the Proprietor of a Printing Establishment in this City?

Ques. No. 2.—What number of Printers do you employ, and are you familiar with the practical and mechanical part of Printing?

Ques. No. 3.—Do you consider that Official or Government Printing, such as Printing the Laws, &c., is of a different class or character from ordinary Printing; if so, in what respect?

Ques. No. 4.—What is your opinion of the practicability of annually advertising for and receiving Tenders for the printing of the Statutes and all other Government Printing, instead of having the same done under a Commission as at present?

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Quæ. No. 5.—Can you give the Committee any general suggestions in reference to the whole Public Printing, which might produce a saving of expense, without impairing its efficiency?

The following Order of Reference from the House was read;

“*Ordered*, That the annual Report of the Normal, “Model, and Common Schools in Upper Canada, for the year 1850, presented to the House, be printed in Pamphlet form, under the superintendence of the Printing Committee, for the use of the members, and that a sufficient number of additional copies thereof, be also printed, so as to furnish a copy to each Municipal Council, Local Superintendent, Board of Public Instruction, and School Corporation in Upper Canada.”

Owing to the supposed near approach of the Prorogation, the Committee deliberated on the propriety of allowing this voluminous Document to be placed in the hands of the Sessional Printer, inasmuch as the Order of the House precludes any printing being done by that Printer, unless performed during the Session.

Ordered, That this document be given to the Sessional Printer, and that until it shall be completed the printing called “Sessional” shall be delivered for execution to the Printers for the “Journals and Appendix.”

Ordered, That the said document be printed in such size “Pamphlet Form” as that two pages shall form one page of the Appendix form, thereby saving the expense of “over-running.”

Adjourned to the call of the Chair.

Monday, 4th August, 1851.

MEMBERS PRESENT.

BENJAMIN HOLMES, ESQUIRE, CHAIRMAN.

Mr. Hall,	Mr. McConnell,
Mr. Stevenson,	Mr. McLean,
Mr. Burritt,	Mr. Méthot.

ANSWERS to the queries ordered by the Committee, were received from Hugh Scobie, Esquire, Mr. John Lovell, and Mr. Henry Rowsell, and read

[See Minutes of Evidence.]

The Clerk informed the Committee that he had addressed queries to Mr. George Brown, in accordance with the order of the Committee. That having subsequently, met Mr. Brown, in the Post Office of the House, he did, in answer to an inquiry whether he intended to give answers to the questions forwarded to him by order of the Committee, give the following verbal reply: “I do not intend to give answers to the questions, if the Committee want me let them send for me.”

Ordered, That the Clerk do call upon the Queen's Printer, for full information in reference to the cost of every branch of Public Printing, performed under their Commission, including the Official Gazette.

Adjourned to the call of the Chair.

Monday, 11th August, 1851.

MEMBERS PRESENT.

BENJAMIN HOLMES, ESQUIRE, CHAIRMAN.

Mr. Méthot,	Mr. Stevenson,
Mr. Lean,	Mr. McConnell,
Mr. Burritt,	Mr. Hall.
Mr. Sauvageau,	

THE following Order of Instruction from the House was read:—

“*Ordered*, That it be an Instruction to the Standing Committee on Printing to enquire into and report the cost of Printing and Binding, by the Queen's Printer, of the ‘Trade and Navigation Returns of 1850,’ laid before this House during the present Session; also, into all Printing done for this House, and into all Printing done for the Government; and as far as practicable, to ascertain whether such Printing could not, after due notice being given, be obtained for a less cost than is now paid for the same, to the party aforesaid.”

Touching this Instruction — Alfred Patrick, Esq., the Clerk attending the Committee, was examined.

[See Minutes of Evidence.]

Ordered, That the Clerk do call upon the Queen's Printer for explanation in reference to this Instruction.

Mr. John Lovell Examined.

[See Minutes of Evidence.]

Adjourned till to-morrow at 10 o'clock.

Tuesday, 12th August, 1851.

MEMBERS PRESENT.

BENJAMIN HOLMES, ESQUIRE, CHAIRMAN.

Mr. Sauvageau,	Mr. Méthot,
Mr. McConnell,	Mr. Burritt,
Mr. McLean,	Mr. Stevenson.
Mr. Hall,	

THE Chairman submitted to the Committee the draught of a Fifth Report.

The Report was read, considered and agreed to, with Amendments.

Ordered, That the Chairman leave the Chair and Report.

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MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

Monday, 11th August, 1851.

MEMBERS PRESENT.

BENJAMIN HOLMES, ESQUIRE, CHAIRMAN.

Mr. McLean,	Mr. Hall,
Mr. McConnell,	Mr. Méthot,
Mr. Sauvageau,	Mr. Burritt.
Mr. Stevenson,	

Alfred Patrick, Esq., Examined.

1. [Chairman.]—YOU are Clerk of Committees to the House?—I am.

2.—Is it part of your duty to examine the Accounts for Printing done for the House?—By the Clerk of the House, the duty is assigned to me of checking the Accounts for Printing when any advances are required during the progress of the work; and before finally paying these accounts, I make a vigilant examination and scrutiny of the same, comparing the quantity of work done with that charged in the Account; as also of mechanically measuring the whole work, to prove that it is rightly charged for, and in accordance with the contracts entered into under the direction of the Standing Committee on Printing. This duty devolves on me more particularly, as I am specially appointed by the Clerk of the House to attend upon that Committee.

3.—What is the amount charged by the Queen's Printer for Printing the "Trade Returns," as laid before the House during the present Session?—The gross amount charged for Composition in printing those Returns is £275 8s. 9d. in each language; for Presswork, £93 18s. 7d.; for Paper, £135 16s. 9d.; for Binding 1000 copies in full cloth and lettered, £62 10s. 0d.—making in all £843 2s. 10d., as printed in both languages.

4.—What price is charged per mille ems in the composition, and what per token?—One shilling and tenpence half-penny per mille ems is charged, and two shillings and fourpence half-penny per token.

5.—What is the present contract price paid by the House for the same work?—The contractors for the Sessional Printing are paid, for Composition two shillings and three pence half-penny per mille ems, and for Presswork two shillings and fourpence per token. Those for the Journal and Appendix are paid one shilling and tenpence half-penny for Composition, and two shillings and three pence for Presswork.

6.—Are the Committee to understand that had that Document been laid on the Table in manuscript, and ordered by the House to be printed as a Sessional paper, it would have cost more than is now charged by the Queen's Printer?—It most assuredly would, if printed *in extenso*, or in the same form as the manuscript was prepared; but had it been referred to this Committee, as many such documents have been, during the present Session, and undergone a similar revision as to form, before being sent to the Printer, (and which would have added

to its value) I do not hesitate to say, that it would have been printed in such condensed form, for at least one-half the present charge for the composition; or if the nature of these Returns required the present form to be rigidly adhered to, I would have suggested that the headings of the Tables (which are all that require translation) should have been inserted in both languages. This would, under any circumstances, have precluded the necessity of double composition, which would not, in such case, have been charged for or claimed by the Printer.

7.—Is it in accordance with the present contracts for Printing for the House that all documents, when printed in both languages, are charged for double composition?—It is. The contractors for printing the Journals and Appendix are distinct parties for each language, and the Establishments are entirely separate. In such case, the double composition is a matter of necessity. The contractor for the Sessional work included in one tender the two languages, thus having the benefit of saving much composition, when reprinting in French such documents as contained figure-work and names of persons or places. This practice has always been allowed, and the present tenders were made and accepted under that practice. At the same time, with permission of the Committee, I would suggest that when Tenders are again advertised for, it might be specially stated that none would be received unless for both languages, and that a deduction would be made in the re-setting for the second language in cases of rule and figure-work; the Tender would be made accordingly; thus causing a very considerable saving in the whole amount of composition.

8.—Would you give to the Committee any suggestions in reference to the Printing for the House that might tend to decrease the expense in that branch of the Expenditure?—The great and increasing expense of Printing would, in my opinion, be greatly decreased by adopting in reference to that branch which relates to Accounts and Papers, the "Abstracting System" which has been adopted by the House of Commons, and found most satisfactory. By a statement submitted during the last Session by the Committee on Printing, the documents mentioned as having been abstracted, would, if printed *in extenso*, have cost £14,224 3s. 10d., while under that system, the same Papers cost but £1339 12s. 3½d., shewing a saving of £12,884 11s. 6½d. This system can only be applied to Accounts, Returns to Addresses, and Annual Papers laid before the House under the authority of various Acts of Parliament. Bills and Reports of Committees are necessarily excluded from this system, inasmuch as the House permits the former to be introduced, and gives means for taking evidence and sending for Records to the latter. It is, therefore, in the power of the House only, judging of the necessity for the introduction of Bills, or for the inquiries instituted by Committees, to limit the extent of Printing in these two Branches.

Mr. Lovell, Examined.

9.—EXAMINE the charges for Printing the "Trade Returns" and say what you would undertake to supply the same work for, French and English—

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1250 copies?—I would undertake to supply the same quantity of work, out of Session, for £684 3s. 4d.

10.—Do you know the total cost for Printing, during the past year, say by order of the Executive, Legislative Council and Assembly, &c.—if so, say whether you could undertake upon a contract of four or eight years the whole Printing, and at what deduction in present cost?—I do not know the precise amount paid for Printing in all of the Departments, but from what I have been able to learn, I have no doubt it exceeds £20,000. I am quite satisfied that it would be in my power to undertake the whole of the Public Printing on a contract of eight or ten years, at a very material reduction upon the present cost. I am prepared to make a tender for the work if called upon to do so. If the whole work were in the hands of one contractor much greater facilities for despatch would be afforded, as he would be enabled to keep on hand a very large quantity of material and to give constant employment to a large number of hands, which would always secure the getting out of a large quantity of work in a short time, when required.

11.—Do you think any saving could be effected in the publication of the Canada Gazette; if so, state what, and whether the quantity of Printing could be materially reduced in that Gazette by abstracting or suppressing repetitions of legal forms?—I understand from one of the proprietors of the Gazette, that fifteen columns are placed at the service of the Government for £250, which I consider a very low price.

12.—Do you think the Paper required for the Printing could be supplied from Provincial manufactures, of equal quality with the imported article, and as cheap?—I certainly do. At from 15 to 20 per cent less than the same quality could be imported for.

13.—Under the new form for Printing Statutes, &c., recommended by this Committee and approved by the House—the paper required will be Royal octavo—do you think a saving will be effected thereby?—Yes, a very large saving will be effected by it—the page being more compact, the type smaller, and consequently a great saving of paper and press-work on the large quantity required.

14.—Do you think a saving could be effected by reducing the size of the Journals to a Royal Octavo? I should think a Royal Octavo somewhat too small, were it only on account of the numerous tables in the Appendix. The Appendix, also, at its present size generally, makes two thick volumes, and any material reduction in the size of the page must increase the number of volumes. If the side notes in the Appendix could be left out, the same page could be retained, printed upon Foolscap paper, which would effect a great saving both in composition and paper, without increasing the number of pages. The same size would suffice for the Journals by reducing the width of the column to allow room for the side notes.

Communication laid before the Committee by the
Queen's Printer.

TORONTO, August 11th, 1851.

SIR,

In answer to the question you have put for the information of the Standing Committee on Printing,

respecting the rates paid to us by the Government for Printing, and Binding, and to the particular question this day addressed to us requesting suggestions that we may consider may be useful to the Committee, with reference to the following Instruction from the House, viz:—

“To inquire into, and report the cost of Printing and Binding by the Queen's Printer, of the “Trade and Navigation Returns” of 1850, laid before the House during the present Session; Also, into all printing done for the House as well as for the Government, and, as far as practicable, to ascertain whether such printing could not, after due notice being given, be obtained for a less cost than is now paid for the same, to the party aforesaid.”

We beg leave to submit, 1st, That the Trade and Navigation Returns were, by previous agreement with the Honorable the Inspector General, printed at reduced rates, lower than the Sessional rates paid either by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly, or the Honorable the Legislative Council; and the work was undertaken at these rates, because there was some advantage in the kind of printing that would compensate for low prices, and because also, and more especially, our Compositors and Pressmen had but little to do, and were sometimes wholly unemployed. The account rendered was strictly within the limits of the contract, and no Printer could have made, under the terms of the contract, a different charge. Being Rule and Figure Work, and of a nature demanding great care to ensure accuracy, the printing was necessarily a slow operation, at the ordinary rate of Composition. We completed the work in less than two months, in order that it might be ready for the assembling of Parliament; but to that end we had to incur the expense of much night work for which the wages of labor are always higher. The Printers' gain upon the job was not so great as has been imagined. The binding, at 1s. 3d. per octavo volume, has not been much objected to. We have seen under the contract system, binding done for one of the Legislative Bodies of Canada of very inferior workmanship, upon a volume not one-fourth the size and at nearly double the price.

2.—For printing the Statutes, the rates permitted by the Government are from time to time altered by the Executive Council so as to square as nearly as possible with the general prices of the printing-trade. We are at present very little in advance of the contract prices of the day, as the Committee may readily ascertain; and this advance is justified on many grounds. Firstly, we know not at what period; Parliament may be summoned; but are bound, and always are prepared, to receive and print its Laws. Whether the Session will be of long or short duration and the Laws enacted few or many, we can have no previous knowledge. We may prepare for many, and have but few to print, obviously at a proportionate loss of wages paid for men who are not employed, and materials purchased that are not consumed. 2ndly. When the certified copies of the Laws come into the hands of the Printers, the duty of contriving their speedy promulgation entails the necessity of incessant labor of composition and press-work upon them, including night work, until the volume is completed, which, as already explained, is always more expensive. For these reasons a slight advance upon the low prices of competition, (not upon the ordinary prices of the trade, for our prices are below them) has been held to be justified. As stated on a former occasion before this Committee, the English edition of the last volume of the Laws (for 1850) cost the country 4s 8d. for a quarto volume of 293 pages of very closely printed matter.

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The composition charged against the Government for that volume was £126, of which more than £70 were paid in wages to the Printers, leaving the remainder to go towards payment of rent, taxes, rates, light, fuel, and incidental Office expenses, the salaries of Foreman, Reader, &c.

3.—The Gazette: By a contract made with the Government last year, all Proclamations and Government insertions in the Official Gazette to the extent of fifteen columns a week, or 780 columns a year, a thick volume, are inserted for £250 annual payment. A loss is sustained upon this part of the business, which is only compensated by other advertisements that pay a higher price, but still lower than the charges made generally for advertisements in the newspapers of the Province, sometimes in the proportion of thirty and forty per cent. A careful revision of the phrasology of the ordinary run of legal and other notifications, would obviously diminish the amounts paid for such insertions in the "Canada Gazette," and be a relief to the public, that the undersigned would gladly see effected and aid, if permitted, in promoting. A saving might also be effected in the curtailment of some repetitions in the Statutes. Already, in the recommendations of the Committee to diminish the size of the type, and the reduction of the volume from quarto to octavo, have the means of a considerable saving been adopted. It should not, however, be forgotten that if large editions of any work are demanded, a proportionate augmentation in the cost must follow as a necessary consequence.

4.—On the "Instruction" to the Committee upon which any suggestions we may think useful have been invited, we beg leave to observe that we have every desire to render the office we have the honor to hold, serviceable and acceptable to the country, by the adoption of all practicable improvements, and every economy compatible with its efficiency. We have shewn this in many instances, having purchased expensive machinery wherewith to print with greater speed, without being told to do so, and volunteered reductions without being asked; as in the year 1845 when we returned 10 per cent. on the Government Account in consideration of the larger impression of the Laws in that year. Being now asked what reduction we could make in our present prices for Composition and Presswork, if secured for a term of eight years, in all the printing to be done for the two Houses of the Legislature and the Government, we make answer that we will undertake efficiently to perform the work at the very large abatement of 30 per cent. on such prices. It is scarcely necessary to remark that a very considerable outlay of Capital would be required to embark in such an undertaking, and that the constant employment of our materials for the period named, could alone warrant the making of such an offer.

We have the honor to be,
Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

S. DERBISHIRE & G. DESBARATS,
Queen's Printer.
Per S. DERBISHIRE.

To ALFRED PATRICK, Esq.,
Clerk attending Printing Committee.

COMMITTEE ROOM, No. 6,
15th July, 1851.

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GENTLEMEN,

The Standing Committee of the Legislative Assembly on Printing have directed me to call upon you for the following information touching the service of Public Printing, &c.

No. 1.

PUBLIC ACTS IN BOTH LANGUAGES.

Printing at	per mille. ems	£
Press-work at	per token	£
Stitching		£
Printing Paper	Reams at per Ream	£

No. 2.

PRIVATE ACTS.

Same information.

No. 3.

What number of either Public or Private Acts were sold at private sale, and at what price per copy?

No. 4.

THE OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

For Subscriptions—

From Government and both Houses.
From private Persons or Companies.

For Advertising—

Paid for from Public Funds.
Not paid for out of Public Funds.

No. 5.

All other Printing and Binding performed and paid for out of Public Funds, whether for Public Departments, or either House of Parliament.

No. 6.

And any other emolument derived by you either for Printing, Binding, or Stationery furnished, the same being done in virtue of your Commission as Queen's Printer.

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

A. PATRICK,
Clerk Committee, L. A.

To Messrs. DERBISHIRE & DESBARATS,
Queen's Printer,
Toronto.

REPLIES to the foregoing by Stewart Derbshire,
Esquire, 12th August, 1851.

To No. 1.—I beg to hand in a copy of the account rendered to the Government by the Queen's Printer for printing the Statutes of the year 1850, and for other Law Printing from the month of September, amounting to £2248 7s., being of opinion that the detailed items in this account will most satisfactorily meet the inquiries of the Committee.

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To No. 2.—The answer is that the same prices are charged, but the Government do not pay for the composition of the Private Acts, nor for the whole impressions, but only for so many copies as are required for certain public functionaries in the several Districts to which each Act has local reference, in conformity with the Act 12 Vic. cap. 16, the number varying with each District. Amount paid by Government for 1850, £157 15s. 10d. Amount by private parties interested, £320 6s. 8d. It may be observed that some portion of the last item remains uncollected.

To No. 3.—The amount realized by the sale of Acts, public and private, at private sale, has not averaged more than £50 a-year, at 5s., 10s., and 12s. 6d. a copy, according to size. A large number of Acts become obsolete or are repealed, such as Bankrupt Laws, Judicature, Municipalities, School Acts, &c., and remain on hand and become waste, so that the paper used in printing them is not paid for by the copies of the Statutes sold at private sale.

To No. 6.—The answer is that we have many binding and stationery accounts with different Public Offices, varying in amount from £3 or £4 per annum to £20 and £50 for which sums we give value, and charge generally lower prices than the same articles can be obtained for elsewhere, but we do not owe these accounts to our Commission of Queen's Printer. Many of the articles supplied are purchased expressly for the occasion to meet the requisition of the offices, and a mere commission of 2½ per cent. realized upon them.

To the 7th Question.—For 780 columns per annum, or 15 columns weekly, Government pay £250. For 1,250 copies issued weekly to individuals in different localities, making 65,000 separate issues in the year, £782. The 1,250 annual volumes cover 1,200 Reams of Paper. No charge is made to the Government for wrapping, addressing, mailing, and delivering the 65,000 separate Weekly Gazettes.

To such portions of the 4th and 5th Questions as have not already been answered, I would offer to the Committee the following detailed statement of the business of the Queen's Printer for the twelve months ending July 1st, 1850, drawn up by Mr. Desbarats in July, 1850, for the information of a Committee that did not remain in session long enough to receive it.

"The Queen's Printers have no salary or emolument whatever, being dependant upon the amount of business transacted by them for their profits. These vary with years.

There is a capital invested to the debit of stock of the Printing Office of the Queen's Printer of eleven thousand five hundred pounds currency; also the Queen's Printer, after the removal of the Seat of Government to Montreal, trusting to the votes of the Legislature, and not finding suitable buildings for the carrying on of the business entrusted to them, caused to be erected a building suited in every respect for a printing office, but for no other purpose, at an expense of six thousand pounds, being eighty-six by forty-six feet, five stories and built with the solidity required for such a purpose, thus making together a capital of seventeen thousand five hundred pounds invested to carry out the Commission of Queen's Printer. In order to supply the demands of the Government and of the public through it with greater despatch, the Queen's Printer obtained Machine Presses, Machinery, Steam

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Engines wherewith to print with greater rapidity, and their stock of printing materials is as follows:—

- A Steam Engine of five-horse power, pulleys, wheels, &c.
- Two large cylinder Presses on most improved plans.
- Four large hand Presses.
- 11,000 lbs. of Bourgeois type for "Gazette."
- 10,500 lbs. of Pica type for Laws.
- 3,800 lbs. of small Pica for bills, &c.
- 2,300 lbs. of Long Primer do.
- 1,800 lbs. of Brevier for notes, &c.
- 500 lbs. of English for headings.
- 3,500 lbs. of types of various kinds for titles, jobs, &c., &c., for meeting the various orders from Government.
- 100 pairs of Chases, Cases, Racks, &c., &c., for the above types.
- 3 large standing Presses, Gas fittings, water tanks, &c.

A large Bindery with all the materials and tools required, and a large assortment of stationery.

As no separate books are kept for the transactions with the Government, it is impossible to divide the expenditure under the several heads required, but the following is as near as possible the amount of printing charged to the Government, and performed during the year from 1st July, 1849, to 1st July, 1850:—

Printing Laws and Miscellaneous Jobs, Blanks, Bank Books, &c., including Binding for Government	£5730 11 1
Of which for Paper, Stationery, Blank Books, Binding, &c	3040 0 0

Chargeable to Printing..... £2699 11 1

From the Government for Advertisements in the "Canada Gazette," from 1st July, 1849, to 1st July, 1850	£839 15 9
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Do for Subscription to do 1290 copies, including postage, covers, &c., comprising 2158 pages foolscap each copy, and index, at 12s. 6d. per annum, and 100 copies forwarded free to all newspapers, being 1648 Reams of foolscap printed, addressed and delivered for @ 12s. 6d. per annum.....	806 5 0
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The postage averaging 3s. per copy or £218 10s.

From the Legislature for copies of Gazette forwarded to members of both Houses at same rate, and for advertising rules, English and French, 133 copies supplied.....	148 18 3
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From the Sheriffs of the several Districts from 1st July, 1849, to 1st July, 1850.....	944 5 0
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For notices in Bankruptcy, Sales, &c. during same period (Act repealed)	177 18 4
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For applications to Parliament, do. received during the year.....	14 11 9
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Ratifications of titles, including translations	146 1 0
---	---------

Miscellaneous advertisements	32 19 3
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Subscriptions including postage.....	57 14 9
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Gross Receipts from the Canada Gazette for the year ending 1st July, 1850, for 1700 copies struck off. £	3168 9 6
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Carried forward..... £3168 9 6

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	<i>Brought forward</i>	£3168	9	6
Deduct for paper 1700 copies 2158 pages = 1955 Reams at 5s. 6d.....		£537	12	6
Postage and delivery at 3s.		243	9	0
			781	1
				6
Produce of the Printing of the Gazette for twelve months.....		£2387	8	0
Do. of Printing Laws, &c. &c.....		2699	11	1
Total Printing for twelve months ending 1st July, 1850.....		5086	19	1

The Expenditure of the Queen's Printer is divided under the heads of wages and charges, the first being for clerks and men employed, the latter for interest, deterioration of materials, fuel, light, ink, repairs, &c.

By an Order in Council, "It is expected that the Queen's Printer will be at all times ready to execute such orders as may be given by the Government;" thus obliging the Queen's Printer to constantly keep a large establishment of men and materials.

The persons employed by the Queen's Printer are five Clerks and two Assistants, one Reader, one Foreman, one Assistant do., one Keeper of Laws, one Engineer, six Pressmen, eight Boys, four Binders, six Folders, and from twenty-two to forty Compositors, varying from fifty-eight to seventy-six persons.

The amount paid for wages during the twelve months ending 1st July, 1850.....		£3154	6	6
The charges were for same period,				
Petty expenses and repairs.....		246	16	11
Fuel		128	0	0
Light, £68, Taxes £25 15s.....		93	15	0
Rent at Toronto, at £134 5s. ...		82	10	0
Insurance on £7500.....		75	0	0
Interest on Capital, £17500.....		1050	0	0
Deterioration of Type, Machinery &c., 7½ per cent. on £6207 10s		465	11	3
Expenses incurred in removing part of the Establishment to Toronto.....		287	0	0

At Debit of wages, &c., charges for the 12 months to 1st July, 1850. £5582 19 8

The Queen's Printer, moreover, are charged with the distribution of the Printed Copies of the Statutes which in Lower Canada, especially, is attended with much labor and considerable responsibility and correspondence; no allowance whatever is made to the Queen's Printer, not even a Commission upon the expenditure. The actual outlay only, being refunded. The Queen's Printers are also the custodiers of the Laws remaining on hand, and for which no retribution is made to them.

The Printing intrusted to the Queen's Printer requires to be performed with very great care, and great responsibility rests upon them for the correctness not only of the Laws, but also of all other official matter, and still the tariff allowed is not more than the ordinary trade price.

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The Queen's Printers are required to be ready at all times, and consequently obliged to keep and pay men, although not employed. Great celerity is required of them, for which machinery of a superior description is used, at a cost of two thousand pounds, and materials to above double that amount, exclusive of a large stock of paper, for which but too often there is no employment, although at times hardly found sufficient; this tends to increase the expenditure and diminish the profits of the Queen's Printer.

The capital invested upon the strength of the Commission of the Queen's Printer and applied in consequence thereof, if judiciously invested, would yield a large revenue, especially if attended with that labor which the duties of their office impose upon the Queen's Printer. The capital invested could not be realized without great loss.

The statements here given would not leave from the Printing done by the Queen's Printer and receipts from the Gazette for the year ending 1st July, 1850, any amount beyond interest, and not quite that, for the capital employed, there having been no Session during the year preceding, but the Queen's Printer trust to be remunerated for their time, labor and responsibility by the employment which will be given to their men and materials after the close of the present Session."

Answers of Hugh Scobie Esq., Toronto.

15.—DO you consider that Official or Government Printing, such as printing the Laws, &c., is of a different class or character from ordinary Printing. If so, in what respect?—I do not see any difference between Official and other Printing, as far as relates to the mere execution of the work, which does not involve any intricacy that I am aware of, to prevent its being performed by any competent Printer. Nevertheless, the prevalent opinion has been, that it should be intrusted to a responsible and trusty person, who would be held accountable for the correctness of the Laws when sent out from his Press, and who would be sufficiently trustworthy not to betray confidence reposed in him by the Government in respect to such matters as might require to be kept secret. Hence the appointment of Queen's Printer.

16.—What is your opinion of the practicability of annually advertising for, and receiving Tenders for the Printing of the Statutes and all other Government Printing, instead of having the same done under a Commission?—I see no objection to the Printing alluded to in the question being contracted for, provided the public shall be as well served in respect to accuracy in the Statutes, and in regard to the requisite supply at all times of single copies of Acts or separate Volumes of Statutes, or full sets of the Statutes, according to circumstances. It is understood that the Queen's Printer is bound to supply these at all times; and, provided the Government is willing to repose that confidence in any indifferent Contractor, which they now do in the Queen's Printer, or in any confidential Printer they may employ; and further, provided the system pursued by the heads of departments is to be abandoned of bestowing the work upon political partizans.

17.—Can you give the Committee any general suggestions in reference to the whole Public Printing, which might produce a saving of expense with-

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out impairing its efficacy? Subject to the qualifications expressed in my answers to Questions 15 and 16, I presume that the whole Printing might be contracted for, for a limited time; I would not be disposed to favor the opinion that the whole should be given to one contractor, as that would be practically to encourage a monopoly in the hands of one party. For, from the amount of Capital required in such an extensive Printing Office as would be needed, very few indeed could compete for the work. The work might be divided into several contracts, viz:—

1.—Legislative Council and Assembly, Sessional, and embracing night-work.

2.—Legislative Assembly not Sessional, and not necessarily embracing night-work.

3.—Departmental, including the printing of the Laws and not including the Post Office.

4.—The Post Office.

5.—Binding.

6.—Stationery.

Should it be deemed inadvisable to submit to tender any of the classes enumerated above, the rate to be paid for the work to any party to be employed by the Government or otherwise for performing it, might be regulated by the Contract rate in the other classes. In this way the Public would suffer no loss.

As regards the large amount paid for printing yearly, I am of opinion that it arises from the quantity done, and not so much (if at all) from the payment of excessive rates. I conceive that there are many useless papers printed at the public expense which necessarily swell the printing accounts.

I have heard it suggested that the Official Gazette might be dispensed with. This should not be done. The Gazette is a most useful record for reference. A considerable saving might be made in reducing all notices appearing in the "Gazette" within the narrowest compass of words, so as merely to convey the intimation to the public of what is done. In like manner, Proclamations and such like, might be reduced to a bare notice in the "Gazette." Repetitions of notices might also be dispensed with.

Answers of Mr. Henry Rowsell, Toronto.

17.—ARE you the proprietor of a Printing Establishment in this city?—Yes.

18.—What number of Printers do you employ; and are you familiar with the practical and mechanical part of Printing?—The number of Printers I employ at one time, varies from ten to twenty-five.

19.—Do you consider that Official or Government Printing, such as printing the Laws, &c., is of a different class or character from ordinary printing; if so, in what respect?—It differs only in requiring a larger stock of Type.

20.—What is your opinion of the practicability of annually advertising for, and receiving Tenders for the Printing of the Statutes and all other Government Printing, instead of having the same done under a Commission as at present?—There can be no difficulty in receiving Tenders, there are many Offices quite able to undertake it.

21.—Can you give the Committee any general suggestions in reference to the whole Public Printing which might produce a saving of expense without impairing its efficiency?—I have always considered that the Statutes, &c., should be printed at a Government Printing Office, *i. e.*, the property of the Government, under a practical manager, and that only the extra Printing occasionally required, should be done elsewhere.

Answers of Mr. John Lovell, Toronto.

22.—YOU are Sessional Printer to the Legislative Assembly?—I am.

23.—You are the Proprietor of a large Printing Establishment?—Yes.

24.—What number of men have you now in your employ?—I have forty-one, exclusive of Apprentices and other Assistants in my establishment in this city, and in Montreal over thirty.

25.—Are you familiar with the practical and mechanical part of your Establishment?—I am. I have worked at the Printing business since August 1824, and have been in business for myself for the last fifteen years, during which time I have worked continually in the office.

26.—Do you consider that the Printing for the Statutes differs from other ordinary Printing?—Yes.

27.—In what particular?—It requires to be done with greater care and greater expedition, and consequently a large number of hands must be engaged, who cannot be kept fully employed all the time, the immense number of copies to be struck off (8,000) frequently causing delay to the compositors. It also involves a large outlay of capital and great responsibility, as the slightest error in a sheet would render it necessary to reprint the whole over again, which, with so large a number of copies would involve a great loss. For these reasons it is necessary that a larger price should be allowed than for ordinary printing.

28.—Your contract with the Legislative Assembly was taken by tender?—It was.

29.—At what price per mille ems?—2s. 3½d.

30.—At what per token?—2s. 4d.

31.—Your tender was the lowest?—Yes.

32.—Taking into consideration the circumstance of difference between the Government and other Printing, what difference of price do you think should be made in them?—There should be no difference in price between Government and other

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Printing, if the Government work was constant, but this is not the case. Any person undertaking the Government Printing must be always ready to execute a great quantity of work at a short notice. This, of course, is not the case in a general Printing office, where any work offered can be refused if there is too much work on hand to undertake it. I have often been obliged myself to refuse work in this way.

33.—What should be the price of Printing Paper per Ream, the quality and size, same as is used for the Statutes?—Twenty-two shillings and sixpence per Ream is the manufacturer's price, I believe.

34.—What is your opinion of the practicability of annually advertising for, and receiving Tenders for the Government Printing, instead of having the same done under a Commission, as at present. Do you think, if so done, a material saving of expence would be effected?—I do not think that any Print-

ing Establishment would undertake Government Printing for one year only, because it would require so large an outlay of capital, that nothing but the certainty of having the work for several years could warrant. But were the Contract to embrace a period of eight or ten years, many would be found to tender for the work upon terms that would effect a great saving to the Province, and uniformity in the work would be secured.

35.—Can you give the Committee any general suggestions in reference to the Public Printing, which might produce a saving of expence without impairing its efficiency?—I am decidedly of opinion that the only way to effect any material saving would be to put up the whole Government Printing to competition under one contract, for a term of years, as suggested in my last answer. I think a very large saving could be effected by this means.

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PRINTED BY ROLLO CAMPBELL, SIMCOE STREET, TORONTO.

RETURN

TO AN ADDRESS from the Legislative Assembly, to His Excellency, the Governor General, dated the 9th instant, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before the House "a Return containing the name of each Post Office in Canada, the "County and Township or Seigniorly where situated, and the name of the Postmaster, and the salary, where fixed." 2. "Information respecting all contracts for "the conveyance of the Mails, in force when the Department came under Provincial "control, or which have been made since, with a copy of the Rules under which "Mail contracts are offered." 3. "A Return of the names of all Clerks and other "functionaries employed in the Department of the Postmaster General, and stating "their places of residence, the nature of their respective duties, and the rates of "compensation paid them at present." 4. "A copy of the Instructions for the guidance "of persons acting under the Department (Postmasters)." 5. "A copy of the "Agreement with the United States, for Reciprocal Postage." 6. "Copy of the "Instructions which are in force as to the hours at which the offices at Toronto, Montreal, Quebec, Hamilton and other Incorporated Towns are to be kept open for the "public convenience." 7. "The gross revenue of the Post-office in Canada for the "last fiscal year, together with the expenditure classified under the various heads "under which the accounts are kept."

By Command,

J. LESLIE,
Secretary.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Toronto, 30th June, 1851.

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(E. E.)

RETURN, containing the name of each Post Office in Canada—the County and Township, or Seignory where situated—the name of the Postmaster, and the Salary when fixed.

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30th June.

30th June.

Names of Post Offices printed in *italics*, have been established since the transfer of the Department under Provincial control.

NAME OF POST OFFICE.	TOWNSHIP OR SEIGNORY.	COUNTY.	POSTMASTER.
Abbotsford...	St. Hyacinthe	St. Hyacinthe	Ebenezer Fisk.
Abercorn	Sutton	Missisquoi	Benjamin Seaton.
Acton	Esquering	Hulton	Robert Swan.
Addison	Elizabethtown	Leeds	John Wood.
Adelaide	Adelaide	Middlesex	John Hoare.
Adjala	Adjala	Simcoe	James Hart.
Admaston	Admaston	Renfrew	Archibald Patterson.
Adolphustown	Adolphustown	Lennox and Addington	David McWhirter.
Albion	Albion	York	Samuel Walford.
Aldboro'	Aldboro'	Middlesex	John McDougald.
Alexandria	Lochiel	Glengary	Alexander McDonell.
Allanburg	Thorold	Welland	John Rennie.
Alnwick	Alnwick	Northumberland	William Case.
Ameliasburg	Ameliasburg	Prince Edward	Owen Roblin.
Anherstburg	Malden	Essex	James Kevill.
Amherst Island	Amherst Island	Lennox and Addington	Nathaniel Heagans.
Amiens	Lobo	Middlesex	D. McPherson.
Ancaster	Ancaster	Wentworth	James Chap.
Arnprior	McNab	Renfrew	Alexander Goodwin.
Arthabaska	Arthabaska	Drummond	Philip N. Pacaud.
Arthur	Arthur	Waterloo	Andrew Mitchell.
Asphodel	Asphodel	Peterborough	James Steele Fowlds.
Aylmer, East	Hull	Ottawa	John Robert Woods.
Aylmer, West	Malahide	Middlesex	Philip Hodgkinson.
Ayr	Dumfries	Halton	Robert Wyllie.
Babyville	Sherrington	Huntingdon	Humphrys Nesbitt.
Bagot	Bagot	Renfrew	John Holliday.
Ballinafad	Erin	Waterloo	Robert Paris Rogers.
Barnston	Barnston	Stanstead	Aaron Alexander Adams.
Barrie	Vespra	Simcoe	John McWatt.
Barton's Corners	Osgoode	Carleton	John Monaghan.
Bath	Ernestown	Lennox and Addington	William Joseph Fairfield.
Batiscan		Champlain	Jean B. F. Filteau.
Batiscan Bridge		Champlain	Arcade Lahaye.
Bayfield	Stanley	Huron	James Gairdner.
Bayham	Bayham	Middlesex	Thomas Springall.
Beachville	Oxford	Oxford	Laureston Crittenden.
Beamsville	Clinton	Lincoln	John Brown Osborne.
Beauharnois	Beauharnois	Beauharnois	Henry Bogue.
Beaverton	Thora	York	Donald Cameron.
Bécancour		Nicolet	François Beauchemin.
Bedford	Stanbridge	Missisquoi	Nelson Adams.
Bellamy's Mills	Ramsay	Lanark	John Bowes.
Bell's Corners	S. E. Hope	Huron	William Cossey.
Belleville	Thurlow	Hastings	James Hubbard Meacham.
Bentinck	Bentinck	Waterloo	Milton C. Schofield.
Berlin	Waterloo	Waterloo	William Davidson.
Berthier en Bas	Berthier	Bellechasse	Jacques Laverdière.
Berthier en Haut	Berthier	Berthier	Jean Francis G. Coutu.
Beverly	Bastard	Leeds	John Warren.
Bie	Bie	Rimouski	George Sylvain.
Binbrook	Binbrook	Wentworth	Henry Hall.
Blandford	Blandford	Nicolet	Gustavus Gers.
Bloomfield	Hallowell	Prince Edward	Philip Clark.
Bolton	Magog	Stanstead	Calvin Abbott.
Bond Head	Tecumseth	Simcoe	Charles McVittie.
Bongard's Corners	Marysburg	Prince Edward	John Bongard.
Bradford	W. Gwillimbury	Simcoe	George Douglas.
Brantford	Brantford	Wentworth	Joseph Duffett Clement.
Brighton	Murray	Northumberland	Joseph Lockwood.
Bristol	Bristol	Ottawa	William King.
Brook	Brook	York, N. Riding	Thomas Hill.
Brockville	Elizabethtown	Leeds	Henry Jones.
Bronté	Trafalgar	Hulton	E. Williams.
Broome	Brome	Shefford	Nathaniel Pettes.
Bromley	Bromley	Renfrew	John Robertson.
Brompton	Brompton	Sherbrooke	Siméon A. Stevens.
Brooklin	Whitby	York, E. Riding	Robert Darlington.
Brougham	Pickering	York, E. Riding	Richard Pann.
Bruce Mines	On Lake Huron		Henry Acton.
Buckingham	Buckingham	Ottawa	James Wilson.

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NAME OF POST OFFICE.	TOWNSHIP OR SEIGNIORY.	COUNTY.	POSTMASTER.
Burford	Burford... ..	Oxford... ..	Willard M. Whitehead.
Burritt's Rapids	Marlborough	Carleton	Stephen Burritt.
Buttonville	Markham	York, E. Riding... ..	William Morrison.
Bytown	Gloucester	Carleton	George W. Baker.
Cacona... ..	Cacona... ..	Rimouski	Jean B. Beaulieu.
Caledon	Caledon	York, W. Riding... ..	George Bell.
Caledonia Springs	Caledonia	Prescott	Alexander McPhee.
Calumet Island	Calumet	Ottawa... ..	Louis Brissard.
Camden East	Camden East	Lennox and Addington	Samuel Clarke.
Campbell's Cross... ..	Chinguacousy	York W. Riding... ..	Robert C. McCollum.
Canning	Blenheim	Oxford... ..	Thomas Alchin.
Canboro	Canboro	Haldimand	William Fitch.
Cannington	Brock	York, N. Riding... ..	Charles Gibbs.
Cape Core	Percé	Gaspé	William Tilly.
Cape St. Ignace	Portneuf	L'Islet	Phidime A. Larue.
Cape Santé... ..	Portneuf	Portneuf	George Alfred Allsopp.
Carillon	Chatham	Two Mountains	George Wanless.
Carleton B. C.	Carleton	Bonaventure	Joseph Meagher.
Carleton Place	Ramsay... ..	Lanark... ..	Robert Bell.
Cartwright	Cartwright	Durham	William Vance.
Castleford	Horton... ..	Renfrew	Thomas O'Neil.
Cavan	Cavan	Durham	John Knowlson.
Cayuga	Cayuga... ..	Haldimand	Campbell.
Cedars... ..	Soulanges	Vaudreuil	William Waters.
Centreville	Camden East	Lennox and Addington	James Noxon Lapum.
Chambly	West Chambly	Chambly	Thomas Hickey.
Champlain	Champlain	Champlain	Joseph E. Lanonette.
Chateau Richer	Chateauguay	Montmorenci	L. O. Rousseau.
Chateauguay.. ..	Chateauguay	Huntingdon	George Burwell.
Chatham	Chatham	Two Mountains	Samuel Cushing.
Chelsea	Hull	Ottawa... ..	Thomas B. Prentiss.
Cherry Valley	Hallowell	Prince Edward	Isaiah Tubbs Insley.
Chicoutimi	Chicoutimi	Saguenay	J. Chaperon.
Chinguacousy	Chinguacousy	York, W. Riding	Peleg Howland.
Chippawa	Stamford	Welland	William Hepburn.
Churchville... ..	Toronto	York, W. Riding	W. Duggan.
Clarence	Clarence	Russell... ..	Richard Woodley.
Clarenceville	Noyan	Rouville	Charles Stewart.
Clarendon	Clarendon	Ottawa... ..	Edmund Heath.
Clarke	Clarke	Durham	John Beavis.
Clearville	Oxford	Kent	David Henry Gesnor.
Coaticook	Barford... ..	Stanstead	Horace Hutting.
Cobden... ..	Ross	Renfrew	Jason Gould.
Cobourg	Hamilton	Northumberland	Thomas Scott.
Colborne.	Cramahé	Northumberland	Joseph A. Colborne.
Colchester	Colchester	Essex	Gordon Buchanan.
Coldwater	Medonte	Simcoe	Edmund Moon.
Columbus	Whitby	York, E. Riding	John Black.
Compton	Compton	Sherbrooke	Alden W. Kendrick.
Consecon	Hillier... ..	Prince Edward	William Kirkland.
Contrecoeur	Contrecoeur	Verchères	Isaac Benoit.
Cookstown	Tecumseth	Simcoe... ..	James Harper.
Cookville	Toronto	York, W. Riding... ..	Francis Bangs Morley.
Cornwall	Cornwall	Stormont	Guy Carleton Wood.
Coteau du Lac	Soulanges	Vandreuil	Louis Adams.
Coteau Landing	Soulanges	Vandreuil	John Birmingham.
Cowansville... ..	Dunham	Missisquoi	Peter Cowan.
Credit... ..	Toronto	York, W. Riding... ..	James McGrath.
Cross Point... ..	Restigouche... ..	Bonaventure	John Fraser.*
Crowland	Crowland	Welland	William Vanalstine.
Cumberland... ..	Cumberland... ..	Russell	George Gibb Dunning.
Cumminsville	Nelson... ..	Halton	William Pantou.
Dallebout	DeRamzay	Berthier	Robert Turner.
Danville	Shipton	Drummond	Thomas Cutter Allis.
Darlington	Darlington	Durham	Robert Fairbairn.
Dawn Mills... ..	Dawn	Kent	James Smith.
Delaware	Delaware	Middlesex	John Drake.
Demorestville	Sophasburg	Prince Edward	Nostrand Sprague.
Dereham	Dereham	Oxford... ..	David Herrick.
Deschambault	Deschambault	Portneuf	François Hamelin.
Dewitville	Beauharnois... ..	Beauharnois	James Davidson.
Dickenson's Landing	Osna brook	Stormont	William Colquhoun.
Dorchester	Dorchester	Middlesex	Thomas Putnam.
Douglasstown	Douglass	Gaspé	Charles Veit.
Drummondville East	Grantham	Drummond	James Millar.
" West... ..	Stamford	Welland	Samuel Falconbridge.
Dudswell	Dudswell	Sherbrooke	Zerah Evans.
Dundas	W. Flamboro	Halton	James Bell Ewart.

*Fixed Salary, £5 per annum.

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NAME OF POST OFFICE.	TOWNSHIP OR SEIGNIORY.	COUNTY.	POSTMASTER.
Dundee	Godmanchester	Beauharnois	David Baker.*
Dunham	Dunham	Missisquoi	Edward Baker.
Dunnville	Moulton	Haldimand	John Armour.
Durham	Durham	Drummond	Robert Moore.
East Farnham	Farnham	Missisquoi	Rodney Hutchins.
East Williamsburg	Williamsburg	Dundas... ..	Michael Pillar.
Easton's Corners... ..	Wolford	Grenville	Samuel Star Easton.
Eaton	Eaton	Sherbrooke	Joshua Foss.
Edwardsburg	Edwardsburg	Grenville	Wm. Snyder Akin.
Ekfrid	Ekfrid	Middlesex	Christopher Corneil.
Eldon	Eldon	Peterborough	Angus Ray.
Elgin	South Crosby	Leeds	Philemon Pennock.
Elginfield	London	Middlesex	William Frank.
Elora	Nichol	Waterloo	Charles Allan.
Embro'... ..	Zorra	Oxford... ..	John Mathieson.
Emily	Emily	Peterborough	Robert Grandy.
Eramosa	Eramosa	Waterloo	William Forsyth.
Erin	Erin	Waterloo	William Cornock.
Eroll	Plympton	Kent	George Whiting.
Escott	Yonge	Leeds	Thomas Vanston.
Esquesing	Esquesing	Halton... ..	Richard Tracy.
Etobicoke	Etobicoke	York, S. Riding	William Gamble.
Euphrasia	Euphrasia	Simcoe... ..	Thomas Jacob Rorka.
Farmersville	Yonge	Leeds	Arza Parish.
Fenelon Falls	Fenelon	Peterboro'	William Powels.
Fergus... ..	Nichol	Waterloo	James McQueen.
Finch	Finch	Stormont... ..	Adam Cockburn.
Fingal	Southwold	Middlesex	Levi Fowler.
Fitzroy Harbour... ..	Fitzroy... ..	Carleton	George Learmouth.
Flos	Flos	Simcoe... ..	John Craig.
Fort Erie	Bertie	Welland	William Rainsford.
Fort William... ..	Sheen	Ottawa... ..	Hector McKenzie.
Frampton	Frampton	Dorchester	John Ross.
Frankford	Sidney	Has ings.	William Bowen.
Franktown	Beckwith	Lenark... ..	Ewen McEwen.†
Fredericksburg	Fredericksburg	Lenox	Wm. John Sloane.
Frelightsburg	St. Armand	Missisquoi	Levi Kemp.
Frost Village... ..	Shefford	Shefford	Hiram S. Foster.
Galt	Dumfries	Halton	Absalom Shade.
Ganoquoque	Leeds	Leeds	John McDonald.
Garafraza	Garafraza	Waterloo	Andrew Lightbody.
Gaspé Basin	Gaspé	Gaspé	John Eden.
Gentilly	Gentilly	Nicolet... ..	Joseph Godet.
Georgetown... ..	Esquesing	Halton... ..	John Sumpter.
Georgeville... ..	Stanstead	Stanstead	C. Bullock.
Georgina	Georgina	York, N. Riding... ..	James O'Brien Bouchier.
Glanford	Glanford	Wentworth... ..	David Kern Choate.
Glen Morris... ..	Dumfries	Halton... ..	Robert Sheil.
Goderich	Goderich	Huron	Thomas Kydd.
Gore's Landing	Hamilton	Northumberland	William Brown.
Gornley's Corners.	Markham	York, E. Riding... ..	James Gornley.
Gosfield	Gosfield	Essex... ..	Joseph Coutsworth.
Granby	Granby	Shefford	Horace Lyman.
Grande Baie	Bagot	Saguenay	Robert Blair.
Grenville	Grenville	Two Mountains	Edwin Pridham.
Grimsby	Grimsby	Lincoln... ..	Robert Fanning Nelles.
Grondines	Grondines	Champlain	Jean Coté.
Guelph... ..	Guelph... ..	Waterloo	Robert Corbet.
Haldimand	Haldimand	Northumberland	John Taylor.
Hamilton	Barton	Wentworth	Edmund Ritchie.
Hatley	Hatley	Stanstead	Wm. Grannis Cook.
Hawkesbury	Hawkesbury	Prescott	Charles Hersoy.
Hay	Hay	Huron	James Murray.
Heck's Corners	South Gower	Grenville	John Sidney Archibald.
Hemmingford	Hemmingford	Beauharnois... ..	John Scriver.
Henryville	Sabrevois	Rouville	Horace Wells.‡
Hereford	Hereford	Sherbrooke	Aaron Workman.
Hillier	Hillier	Prince Edward	Philip Flagler.
Holland Landing... ..	Gwillimbury E.	York, W. Riding... ..	William James Sloane.§
Hornby	Esquesing	Halton	George C. McKindsey.
Houghton	Houghton	Norfolk	B. M. Brown.
Howard	Howard	Kent	Duncan Warrer.
Hubbell's Falls	Fitzroy	Carleton	Wm. Halpenny.
Hull	Hull... ..	Ottawa	George Jacob Marston.
Humber	Etobicoke	York, S. Riding... ..	Robert Bowman.
Hungerford... ..	Hungerford	Hastings	Richard Marshall.

*Fixed Salary, £14 per annum.

†Fixed Salary, £26 per annum.

‡Fixed Salary, £12 per annum.

§Fixed Salary, £50 per annum.

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RETURN containing the name of each Post Office in Canada, &c.—Continued.

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NAME OF POST OFFICE.	TOWNSHIP OR SEIGNIORY.	COUNTY.	POSTMASTER.
Huntingdon	Godmanchester	Beauharnois	John Robinson.
Huntley	Huntley	Carleton	John Graham.
Indiana	Senece	Haldimand	Robert Henry Street.
Industry		Berthier	Peter Charles Loedel.
Innisfil	Innisfil	Simcoe	Benjamin Ross.
Innisville	Drummond	Lanark	Michael Murphy.
Inverness	Inverness	Mégantic	Robert Layfield.
Isle aux Noix		Huntingdon	George Gunn.
Isle Verte	Isle Verte	Rimouski	Louis Bertrand.
Jarvis	Walpole	Haldimand	C. W. Shannon.
Jordan	Louth	Lincoln	Michael H. Houseberger.
Kamouraska	Kamouraska	Kamouraska	Alexis Gagné.
Katesville	Adelaide	Middlesex	Richard Brown.
Kemptville	Oxford	Grenville	William Henry Bottum.
Kenyon	Kenyon	Glengary	Donald Cattenach.
Keswick	N. Gwillimbury	York, N. Riding	Sephas Goode.
Kildare	Kildare	Berthier	Jules Bourgeois.
Kilmarnock	Montague	Lanark	James Maitland.
Kincardine	Kincardine	Bruce	D. McKendrick.
King	King	Drum, S. Riding	Donald McCallum.
Kingsey	Kingsey	Drummond	William Wadleigh.
Kingston	Kingston	Frontenac	Robert Deacon.*
Kitley	Kitley	Leeds	Alexander McLean.
LaBaie	LaBaie	Yamaska	Joseph Rousseau.
LaBeauce	St. Marie	Dorchester	James Noel Chassé.
L'Acadie	L'Acadie	Huntingdon	Laurent Archambault.
Lachine	Montreal	Montreal	John England.
Lachute	Argenteuil	Two Mountains	John Meikle.
Lacolle	Lacolle	Huntingdon	Traver Vanliet.
LaGuerre	Godmanchester	Beauharnois	John McDonald.
Lanark	Lanark	Renfrew	John Hall.
Lancaster	Lancaster	Glengary	Kenneth McPherson.
Laprairie	Laprairie	Huntingdon	John Charlton.†
L'Assomption	St. Sulpice	Leinster	Joseph Guilbault.‡
Lavaltrie	Lavaltrie	Berthier	Norbert L. Duplessis.
Leeds	Leeds	Mégantic	Matthew Jiggins.
Lennoxville	Ascott	Sherbrooke	John Prentice Cushing.
Les Eboulemens	Les Eboulemens	Saguenay	Edward Slevin.
Lindsay	Ops	Peterboro'	David Culbert.
L'Islet	L'Islet	L'Islet	Duncan S. Ballantyne.
Litchfield	Litchfield	Ottawa	Hiram Colton.
Lloydtown	King	York, S. Riding	Anthony Eastwood.
Lobo	Lobo	Middlesex	Hy. Alexander Gustin.
Lochaber	Lochaber	Ottawa	Richard Jones.
Lochiel	Lochiel	Glengary	Owen Quigley.
London	London	Middlesex	Geo. J. Goodhue.
Longueuil	Longueuil	Chambly	Joseph Lecour.
Lorette	Lorette	Quebec	Dominique Lefrançois.
L'Original	L'Original	Prescott	Thomas Hall Johnson.
Lotbinière	Lotbinière	Lotbinière	Joseph Filteau.
Loughboro'	Loughboro'	Frontenac	Hugh Madden.
Lower Ireland	Ireland	Mégantic	Joseph Redfern.
Lowville	Nelson	Halton	Thomas Baxter.
Lyndhurst	Lansdowne	Leeds	A. Cameron
McGillivray	McGillivray	Huron	Daniel Shoff.
McKillop	McKillop	Huron	George Gouinlock.
McNab	McNab	Renfrew	James Morris.
Madoc	Madoc	Hastings	Geo. Arthur Olmstead.
Maitland	Augusta	Leeds	Robert Hervey.
Manitowaning	On Lake Huron		George Ironside.
Manningville		Beauharnois	Fisher Ames.
Manvers	Manvers	Durham	David Gairdner.
Mara	Mara	York, North Riding	Michael McDonagh.
March	March	Carleton	Thomas Read.
Mariposa	Mariposa	Peterboro'	Mary Douglas. §
Marmor	Marmor	Hastings	Richard Laycock.
Marshville	Wainfleet	Welland	Edward Lee.
Markham	Markham	York, East Riding	Archibald Barker.
Martintown	Charlottenburg	Glengary	Alexander McMartin.
Mascouche	Mascouche	Terrebonne	Philip Mount.
Maskinongé	Maskinongé	Berthier	Godfroi Saucier.
Matane	Matane	Rimouski	Rev. Pierre Boucher.
Matilda	Matilda	Dundas	George Brouse.
Melbourne	Melbourne	Sherbrooke	Thomas Tait.
Melrose	Pyerdinaga	Hastings	George Duncan.

* Fixed salary, \$156. † Fixed Salary, \$40. ‡ Fixed Salary, \$15. § Fixed Salary, \$20.

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NAME OF POST OFFICE.	TOWNSHIP OR SEIGNIORY.	COUNTY.	POSTMASTER.
Melville	Hillier	Prince Edward	John Wilson.
Merrickville... ..	Wolford	Grenville	Eleazar H. Whitmarsh.
Merrittsville	Crowland	Welland	Thomas Burgar.
Mersea	Mersea... ..	Essex... ..	Jonathan Wigfield.
Metis	Metis	Rimouski	Henry Page.
Middleton	Middleton	Norfolk	Joseph Lawson.
Milford... ..	Marysburg	Prince Edward	Edward Fegan.
Mill Brook	Cavan... ..	Durham	Mathew Knowlson.
Mill Creek	Ernestown	Lenox and Addington... ..	Parker S. Timmerman*
Milton, C. East	Milton	Shefford	Charles Gillespie.
Milton, C. West	Trafalgar	Halton	Mathias Teetzel.
Mitchell	Logan	Perth	John Hicks.
Mohawk	Brantford	Wentworth	Abraham Cook.
Moir... ..	Huntingdon... ..	Hastings	Allan McTaggart.
Mono Mills	Mono	Simcoe... ..	James Gillespie.
Montreal	Montreal	Montreal	James Porteous†
Moore	Moore	Kent... ..	James Baby.
Morven	Ernestown	Addington	John Gordonier.
Mosa	Mosa	Middlesex	Henry Ross Archer.
Moulinette	Cornwall	Stormont	Thomas McCosh.
Mount Johnson	Monnoir	Rouville	Philip McCrae.
Mulmur	Mulmur	Simcoe... ..	John Little.
Murray	Murray... ..	Northumberland	Charles Biggar.
Murray Bay	Mountmurray	Saguenay	Cleophe Cimon.
Maitland River	Arthur... ..	Waterloo	William Gunn.
Nanticoke	Walpole	Haldimand	Samuel Haskett.
Napanee	Richmond	Lennox... ..	Alexander Campbell.
Napierville... ..	Delery	Huntingdon... ..	Loup Odel.
Nassagiveya	Nassagiveya	Halton... ..	Thomas Easterbrook.
Nelson... ..	Nelson	Halton... ..	Timothy Cooper.
New Aberdeen	Waterloo	Waterloo	George Davidson.
Newboro'	N. Crosby	Leeds	Benjamin Tett.
Newburg	Camden	Lenox and Addington	Augustus T. G. Hooper.
New Carlisle	Cox	Bonaventure	Robert Warren Kelly.
New Castle... ..	Clarke	Durham	John Short.
New Durham	Burford	Oxford... ..	Jessie Schooley.
New Glasgow	Lacorne	Terrebonne	John Lloyd.
New Hamburg	Waterloo	Waterloo	William Scott.
New Hope	Waterloo	Waterloo	Conrad Nahrgang.
New Ireland	Ireland... ..	Mégantic	Richard C. Porter.
New Market	New Market	York, East Riding	William Roe.
New Richmond	New Richmond	Bonaventure	Andrew Cuthbert.
Niagara	Niagara	Lincoln	Alexander Davidson.
Nicolet... ..	Nicolet... ..	Nicolet... ..	Henry Alexander Chillas.
Nobleton	King	Fork, South Riding	Thomas Noble.
Normanby	Egremont	Waterloo	David Cochrane.
Normandale... ..	Charlottville	Norfolk	John Tolmie.
North Augusta	Augusta	Grenville	Samuel J. Bellamy.
North Georgetown	Beauharnois... ..	Beauharnois... ..	Benjamin Reeves.
North Gower	North Gower	Carleton	George Hartwell.
North Huntley	Huntley	Carleton	David Moorhead.
North Lancaster	Lancaster	Glengary	Charles Leclair.
North Port	Sophiasburg... ..	Prince Edward	Samuel Solmes.
North Stukeley	Stukeley	Shefford	C. J. Gigou.
North Williamsburg	Williamsburg	Dundas	Walter Bell.
Norton Creek	Beauharnois	Beauharnois... ..	Thomas Cantwell.
Norval... ..	Esquesing	Halton	William Clay.
Norwich	Norwich	Oxford... ..	Thomas Wallace.
Norwood	Asphodel	Peterboro'	James Foley.
Nottawasaga	Nottawasaga	Simcoe... ..	Angus Campbell.
Oakland	Oakland	Oxford... ..	John Jojne.
Oakville	Trafalgar	Halton	Robert K. Chisholm.
Oakwood	Mariposa	Peterboro'	Alexander A. McLaughlin.
Onslow	Onslow	Ottawa... ..	Thomas Rogerson.
Orillia	Orillia	Simcoe	Edwin Graham Slec.
Ormstown	Beauharnois... ..	Beauharnois... ..	Robert Cross.
Oro	Oro	Simcoe... ..	Donald Grant.
Osgoode	Osgoode	Carleton	Daniel Cameron.
Oshawa	Whitby	York, East Riding	Gavin Burns.
Otanabee	Otanabee	Peterboro'	Thomas Short.
Otterville	Norwich	Oxford... ..	John H. Corneli.
Owen's Sound	Sydenham	Waterloo	George Brown.
Oxford	Oxford... ..	Oxford... ..	Daniel Phelan.
Oznabruck	Oznabruck	Stormont	John Bockus.
Packenhams	Packenhams	Renfrew	Andrew Dickson.*
Palermo	Trafalgar	Halton	Harvey M. Switzer.
Paris	Dumfries	Halton	George Macartney.

* Fixed Salary, £18; † Fixed Salary, £500. ‡ Fixed Salary, £40.

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NAME OF POST OFFICE.	TOWNSHIP OR SEIGNIORY.	COUNTY.	POSTMASTER.
Peel	Peel	Waterloo	George Allan.
Pefferlaw	Georgina	York	Mrs. Jean Johnston.
Pelham	Pelham	Welland	John Smith Price.
Pembroke	Pembroke	Renfrew	Alexander Moffatt.
Penetanguishine	Tiny	Simcoe	William Basil Hamilton.
Percé... ..	Percé	Gaspé	William Annett.
Percy	Percy	Northumberland	William M. Platt.
Perth	Drummond	Lanark... ..	John Peter Grant.
Peterboro'	N. Monaghan	Peterboro'	Samuel J. Carver.
Petersburg	Wilnot	Waterloo	John Ernst.
Petite Nation	Petite Nation	Ottawa... ..	D. P. Papineau.
Phillipsburg	St. Armand... ..	Missisquoi	David T. R. Nye.
Pickering	Pickering	York, East Riding	Francis Leys.
Picton... ..	Marysburgh	Prince Edward	David Barker.
Pike River	Stanbridge	Missisquoi	Abel Lewis Taylor.
Plantagenet	Plantagenet	Prescott	Peter McMartin.
Point Abino	Bertie	Welland	Ralph Disher.
Pointe à Cavagnol	Vaudreuil	Vaudreuil	Richard B. Mathison.
Pointe aux Trembles	Pointe aux Trembles	Portneuf	François Xavier Larue, Jun.
Pointe Claire	Montreal	Montreal	P. C. Valois.
Point Levi	Lauzon	Dorchester	Robert Buchanan.
Point Platon	St. Croix	Lotbinière	Thomas Gagné.
Point St. Peter	Mal Baie	Gaspé	George Packwood.
Portage du Port	Litchfield	Ottawa	D. F. McLaren.
Port Burwell	Bayham	Middlesex	Leonidas Burwell.
Port Colborne	Humberstone	Welland	J. Fortier.
Port Credit... ..	Etobicoke	York, South Riding	James Cotton.
Port Dalhousie	Grantham	Lincoln	John H. Martindale.
Port Daniel... ..	Port Daniel	Bonaventure	William Carter.
Port Dover	Woodhouse	Norfolk... ..	Henry Waters.
Port Hope	Hope	Durham	David Smart.
Port Maitland	Dawn	Haldimand	William Benson.
Port Robinson	Thorold	Welland	Andrew Murray.
Port Rowan... ..	Walsingham... ..	Norfolk... ..	Andrew McLennan.
Port St. Francis	Nicolet... ..	Nicolet... ..	William Lanigan.
Port Sarnia	Sarnia	Kent	George Durand.
Port Stanley	Yarmouth	Middlesex	Bryce J. Thomson.
Port Talbot... ..	Dunwich	Middlesex	John Clarke.
Portland	Bastard	Leeds	Samuel S. Scovil.
Portneuf	Portneuf	Portneuf	Joseph E. Thibaudeau.
Prescott	Augusta	Grenville	Alpheus Jones.
Preston... ..	Waterloo	Waterloo	Jacob Hespeler.
Princeton	Blenheim	Oxford... ..	John Thomson.
Puslinch	Puslinch	Waterloo	William Leslie.
Quebec... ..		Quebec... ..	John Sewell.*
Queenston	Ningara... ..	Lincoln... ..	John Stayner.†
Queensville	East Gwillimbury	Simcoe... ..	James Aylwood.
Rainham	Rainham	Haldimand	Charles Williams.
Raleigh... ..	Raleigh... ..	Kent	John Crow.
Ramsay... ..	Ramsay... ..	Lanark... ..	James Wylie.
Rawdon, East	Rawdon	Leinster	Luke Daly.
Rawdon, West	Rawdon	Hastings	William Judd.
Reach	Reach	York, North Riding	Abner Hurd.
Rednersville... ..	Ameliasburg	Prince Edward	William Herman.
Renfrew	Horton... ..	Renfrew	George Ross.
Repentigny	L'Assomption	Leinster	Benjamin Moreau.
Richmond East	Shipton	Sherbrooke	George King Foster.
Richmond, West... ..	Goulbourn	Carleton	William R. R. Lyon.
Richmond, Hill	Vaughan	York'	Mathew Tefy.
Rigaud... ..	Rigaud... ..	Vaudreuil	Antoine Wm. Charlebois.
Rimouski	Rimouski	Rimouski	Pierre Gauvreau.
River David... ..		Yamaska	Benjamin Thérien.
River Trent... ..	Murray... ..	Northumberland	James Cumming.
Rivière du Loup, (en bas)	Rivière du Loup	Rimouski	Henry Davidson.
Rivière du Loup (en haut)	Rivière du Loup... ..	St. Maurice... ..	Louis Baribeau.
Rivière Ouelle	Rivière Ouelle	Kamouraska... ..	Charles Hilaire Tétu.
Robinson	Bury	Sherbrooke	Lemuel Pope, Jun.
Romney	Romney	Kent	Thomas Renwick.
Rond'eu	Harwich	Kent	Orrin Gee.
Ross	Ross	Renfrew	James McLaren.
Russell... ..	Russell... ..	Russell... ..	William Duncan.
Russelltown... ..	Beauharnois... ..	Beauharnois... ..	John Costello.
St. Aimé	Yamaska	Yamaska	Pierre Gelinas.
Ste. Anne, Bout de l'Isle	Montreal	Montreal	Edward McNaughton.
St. Andrews, East	Argenteuil	Two Mountains	Henry P. A. McArthur.
St. André	St. André	Kamouraska... ..	Pierre Canac dit Marquis.
Ste. Anne de la Pérade	Ste. Anne	Champlain	Telephore Méthot.

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NAME OF POST OFFICE.	TOWNSHIP OR SEIGNIORY.	COUNTY.	POSTMASTER.
St. Anne la Pocatière ...	St. Anne ...	Kamouraska...	David S. Marquis.
St. Anselme... ..	St. Anselme... ..	Dorchester	F. F. Butrau.
St. Antoine	St. Antoine... ..	Lotbinière	Hildivert Germain.
St. Arsène	Cacona... ..	Rimouski	Francis Talbot.
St. Barthelemi		Berthier	Isidore Fauteaux.
St. Benoit	Two Mountains	Two Mountains	Félix H. Le Maire.
St. Brigide	Monoir... ..	Rouville	William Pearson.
St. Catherines, East	Fossambault... ..	Portneuf	Joseph Maloney.
St. Catherines, West	Louth	Lincoln... ..	J. P. Merritt.
St. Césaire	St. Hyacinthe	St. Hyacinthe	Cajetan Dorval.
St. Charles	St. Charles	Richelieu	J. B. E. Durocher.
St. Charles (River Boyer)	Bellechasse	Bellechasse	J. Montminy.
St. Claire		Dorchester	L. V. Royer.
St. Croix	St. Croix	Lotbinière	Morse Couture.
St. Denis	St. Denis	Richelieu	Olivier Channard.
St. Denis de la Bouteillerie...		Kamouraska... ..	J. C. Chapais.
St. Edouard		Huntingdon... ..	Toussaint Braudin.
St. Elizabeth		Berthier	Stanislaus Manseau.
St. Eustache		Two Mountains	David Mitchell.
St. Francis		Yamaska	Ignace Gill.
St. Félix de Valois		Berthier	Maxime Crepeau.
St. Flavie		Rimouski	Jean Baptiste LaMontaigne.
St. Geneviève	Montreal	Montreal	F. H. Brunet.
St. George, East... ..	St. George	Dorchester	James Godfrey Hanna.
St. George, West	Dumfries	Halton	George Stanton.
St. Gervais		Bellechasse	Joseph Jolivet.
St. Giles	St. Giles	Lotbinière	George Côté.
St. Gregoire		Nicolet	Stanislaus Doucet.
St. Henri	Lauzon	Dorchester	Edouard H. Marceau.
St. Hilaire	St. Hilaire	Rouville	Thomas Valiquet.
St. Hugues	St. Hyacinthe	St. Hyacinthe	Timothée Brodeur.
St. Hyacinthe	St. Hyacinthe	St. Hyacinthe	E. L. R. C. Després.
St. Jacques	St. Sulpice	Leinster	Mederic Dorval.
St. Jean Baptiste... ..	Rouville	Rouville	Michel Lemonde.
St. Jean des Chaillons... ..		Lotbinière	Pierre C. LaVasseur.
St. Jean Port Joli	St. Jean Port Joli	L'Islet	Mathilde Fournier.
St. Jérôme		Terrebonne	Gregoire Lauzon.
St. John's, East	Longueuil	Chambly	William Alex. Osgoode.
St. John's, West... ..	Thorold	Welland	James C. Harris.
St. Joseph, East... ..	St. Joseph	Dorchester	Joseph O. C. Arcand.
St. Laurent... ..	Montreal	Montreal	Daniel McDonald.
St. Léon	Dumontier	St. Maurice... ..	Joseph Deguise.
St. Luce	Lessard	Rimouski	André E. Gauvreau.
St. Marie de Monoir	Monoir... ..	Rouville	F. H. Gatien.
St. Martin	Isle Jésus	Terrebonne	Charles Smallwood.
St. Martine	Beauharnois... ..	Beauharnois... ..	Marc A. Primeau.
St. Mary's (Blanshard)	Blanshard	Bruce	Thomas Christie.
St. Mathias	East Chambly	Rouville	Paul Bertrand.
St. Michael	St. Michael	Bellechasse	Berthelemi Pouliot.
St. Nicholas		Dorchester	Morris Scott.
St. Ours	St. Ours	Richelieu	Léon Chapdelaine.
St. Paschal	Kamouraska	Kamouraska	Antoine Blondau.
St. Paul's Bay	St. Paul's Bay	Saguenay	Telesphore Fortin.
St. Paul d'Industrie		Berthier	Laurent Desautier.
St. Pie... ..	St. Hyacinthe	St. Hyacinthe	Joseph C. Bachaud.
St. Pierre les Becquets		Lotbinière	Félix Bédard.
St. Polycarpe	New Longueuil	Vaudreuil	John Taylor.
St. Raphael's	Charlottenburg	Glenary	Donald F. McDonnell.
St. Raymond	Bourglouis	Portneuf	Charles Alex. Dubuc.
St. Remi	LaSalle	Huntingdon	Henry Duncan.
St. Roc des Aunais		L'Islet	Amable Morin.
St. Roc l'Achigan		Leinster	Louis Archangeault.
St. Rose	Isle Jésus	Terrebonne	Walter Miller.
St. Scholastique		Two Mountains	William Snowdon.
St. Simon en Haut	De Ramsay	St. Hyacinthe	F. X. Cadieux.
St. Simon de Rimouski	Trois Pistoles	Rimouski	Augustine Pelletier.
St. Stanislaus		Champlain	Basillide Roy.
St. Sylvester		Lotbinière	John Machell.
St. Thérèse de Blainville	Blainville	Terrebonne	John Morris.
St. Thomas, East	St. Thomas	L'Islet	François H. Gendreau.
St. Thomas, West	Yarmouth	Middlesex	Edward Ermatinger.
St. Vincent	St. Vincent	Simcoe	William Stephenson.
St. Vincent de Paul	Isle Jésus	Terrebonne	Césaire Germain.
Sandhill	Albion	York, West Riding	Robert Dwyer.
Sandwich	Sandwich	Essex	Pierre Hector Morin.
Sand Point... ..	McNab	Renfrew	Alexander McDonell.
Saugeen	Saugeen	Bruce	Robert Reid.
Sault au Recollet... ..	Montreal	Montreal	Paschal P. Lachapelle.
Sault St. Marie	Entrance to Lake Superior... ..		Joseph Wilson.
Scarboro'	Scarboro'	York, East Riding	Alian Maclean.*

* Fixed Salary, £25 per annum.

Appendix
(E. E.)
30th June

RETURN containing the name of each Post Office in Canada, &c.—Continued.

Appendix
(E. E.)
30th June.

NAME OF POST OFFICE.	TOWNSHIP OR SEIGNIORY.	COUNTY.	POSTMASTER.
Seneca	Seneca	Haldimand	James Little.
Seymour, East	East Seymour	Northumberland	David Allan.
Seymour, West	West Seymour	Northumberland	James Boland.
Shannonville	Tyendinaga	Hastings	Hiram Holden.
Sharon	Gwillimbury, East	York, West Riding	John C. Hogaboorn.
Sheffield	Beverly	Halton	Seth Holcomb.
Sherbrooke	Ascott	Sherbrooke	William Brooks.
Simcoe	Woodhouse	Norfolk	Thomas J. Mulkins.
Smith's Falls	North Elmsley	Lanark	James Shaw, Junior.
Smithville	Grimsby	Lincoln	Abishai Morse.
South Gower	South Gower	Grenville	Robert S. Bower.
Somerset	Somerset	Megantic	Hyacinthe Jutra.
South Hinchinbrook	Hinchinbrook	Beauharnois	Joseph Holbrook.
South March	March	Carleton	John J. Goodman.
South Monaghan	South Monaghan	Northumberland	John Clemisha.
South Potton	Potton	Stanstead	Joseph Manson.
South Westmeath	Westmeath	Renfrew	David Beach, Junior.
Sparta	Yarmouth	Middlesex	John A. Eakins.
Spencerville	Edwardsburg	Grenville	William Beck Imrie.
Spike's Corners	Portland	Frontenac	Barnabas Waterman.
Stanford	Stanford	Drummond	Francis X. Pratte.
Stanbridge, East	Stanbridge	Mis-isquoi	Zebulon Cornell.
Stanley's Mills	Chinguacousy	York, West Riding	Joseph Figg.
Stanstead	Stanstead	Stanstead	Benjamin F. Hubbard.*
Stevensville	Bertie	Welland	Benjamin House.
Stoney Creek	Saltfleet	Wentworth	John Williamson.
Storrington	Storrington	Frontenac	Hugh Spring.
Stouffville	Whitechurch	York, North Riding	Andrew C. Lloyd.
Strabane	Flamboro West	Halton	Mathew Peebles.
Stratford	South East Hope	Huron	Alexander F. Mickle.
Streetsville	Toronto	York	William H. Patterson.
Stukely	Stukely	Shefford	Luke H. Knowlton.
Sullivan	Holland	Waterloo	William Buchanan.
Sunnidale	Sunnidale	Simcoe	Alexander Gillespie.
Sutton	Sutton	Missisquoi	George C. Dyer.
Tamworth	Sheffield	Addington	Calvin Wheeler.
Tecumseth	Tecumseth	Simcoe	Elwood Hughes
Temperanceville	Yarmouth	Middlesex	David Sutherland.
Templeton	Templeton	Ottawa	James Hagan.
Terrebonne	Terrebonne	Terrebonne	John Mackenzie.
Thamesville	Camden, West	Kent	William Mayhew.
Thamesville	Nissouri	Orford	Robert McLellan.
Thornhill	Markham	York	William Parsons.
Thorold	Thorold	Welland	Peter Keefer.
Three Rivers	York	St. Maurice	John Robertson.†
Toronto City	York	York, South Riding	Charles Berczy.‡
Trafalgar	Trafalgar	Halton	Alexander Proudfoot.
Trois Pistoles	Trois Pistoles	Rimouski	Felix T'etu.
Tuckersmith	Tuckersmith	Huron	Richard Thwaite.
Tyreconnell	Dunwich	Middlesex	Leslie Patterson.
Unionville	Markham	York, East Riding	Andrew Eckardt.
Upton	Upton	Drummond	Gaspard T. Pelletier.
Uxbridge	Uxbridge	York, North Riding	Joseph Bascom.
Valcartier	Quebec	Quebec	Andrew Kerr.
Vankleekhill	Hawkesbury	Prescott	Niel Stewart.
Varenes	Varenes	Verchères	Eugene Talham.
Vaudreuil	Vaudreuil	Vaudreuil	Hyacinthe F. Charlebois.
Vaughan	Vaughan	York, South Riding	Richard Bywater.
Verchères	Verchères	Verchères	François Collette.
Vienna	Bayham	Middlesex	William B. Wrong.
Vittoria	Charlotteville	Norfolk	Simpson McCall.
Wakefield	Wakefield	Ottawa	James McLaren.
Wallaceburg	Sombra	Kent	Calvin Smith.
Walpole	Walpole	Haldimand	Howard Wiseman.
Walsingham	Walsingham	Norfolk	James D. Willard.
Warsaw	Dummer	Peterboro'	Thomas Choate.
Warwick	Warwick	Kent	Hamilton M. Carroll.
Waterdown	Flamboro' East	Halton	Robert Lottridge.
Waterford	Townsend	Norfolk	James L. Green.
Waterloo, East	Shefford	Shefford	Jonathan Robinson.
Waterloo, West	Waterloo	Waterloo	Daniel Snyder.
Welland Port	Gainsboro'	Lincoln	Luke Cavers.
Wellesley	Wellesley	Waterloo	William Brown.
Wellington	Hillier	Prince Edward	Archibald McFaul.
Wellington Square	Nelson	Halton	Hiram Smith.
West Farnham	Farnham	Shefford	Robert McCorkill.

Appendix
(E. E.)

RETURN containing the name of each Post Office in Canada, &c.—Continued.

Appendix
(E. E.)

30th June.

30th June.

NAME OF POST OFFICE.	TOWNSHIP OR SEIGNIORY.	COUNTY.	POSTMASTER.
West Flamboro'	West Flamboro'	Halton	Walter Coleleugh.
West Huntingdon	Huntingdon	Hastings	Philip Luke.
West Port	North Crosby	Leeds	Aaron Chambers.
West Shefford	Shefford	Shefford	Peter Augustus Wood.
West Williamsburg	Matilda	Dundas	James Holden.
West Woolwich	Woolwich	Waterloo	Edward Bristow.
Westmeath	Westmeath	Renfrew	Caleb Strong Bellows.
Westminster	Westminster	Middlesex	James Reynolds.
Weston	York	South Riding	John Andrew Donaldson.
Whitby	Whitby	York, East Riding	Alexander Mac Pherson.
Whitchurch	Whitchurch	York, North Riding	Charles Donne.
White Lake	McNab	Renfrew	John Paris.
William Henry	Sorel	Richelieu	Charles Gouin.
Williams	Williams	Middlesex	Donald Macintosh.
Williamstown	Charlottenburg	Glengarry	Donald Macnichol.
Wilmot	Wilmot	Waterloo	Robert Hayes.
Wilton	Ernestown	Lenox and Addington	Sidney Warner.
Winchester	Winchester	Dundas	Robert Hume Rose.
Windsor	Sandwich	Essex	Dennis Ouellette.
Wolfe Island	Wolfe Island	Frontenac	Mary Hitchcock.
Woodstock	Woodstock	Oxford	Hugh C. Barwick.
Woolwich	Woolwich	Waterloo	John Gordon.
Yamachiche	Machiche	St. Maurice	Modeste Richer.
Yamaska	Yamaska	Yamaska	Madame Hebert.
Yonge	Yonge	Leeds	Nathan Baxter.
York	Seneca	Haldimand	Charles Hudson.
York Mills	York	York, South Riding	Cornelius Van Nostrand.
Zone Mills	Zone	Kent	George P. Kerby.

RECAPITULATION.

Post Offices Established at 6th April, 1851, 600

Post Offices Established since 6th April, 1851... .. 38

Appendix
(E. E.)

30th June,

RETURN affording Information respecting all Contracts for the Conveyance of the Mails, in force when the Department came under Provincial controul, or which have been made since.

Appendix
(E. E.)

30th June,

NAME OF ROUTE.	Distance in Miles.	NAME OF CONTRACTOR.	No. Trips per Week.	Rate of remuneration when paid by the year.		
				£	s.	d.
Acton and Esquesing ...	8	James Walters ...	1	6	10	0
Addison and West Port ...	39	Samuel Witse ...	3	120	0	0
Alawick and Cobourg ...	18	William Case ...	1	12	10	0
Amherst Island and Bath ...	5	Thomas Murray ...	2		0	0*
Amherstburg and Sandwich ...	16	Thomas M. Taylor ...	7	125	0	0
Amherstburg and Rondeau Harbour ...	57	James Harvie ...	3	281	15	8
Ayr and Galt ...	20	Samuel MacLeod ...	3	28	15	0
Bagot and White Lake ...	11	John Ho'liday, Jr. ...	1	12	10	0
Barrie and Penetanguishene ...	35	François Dusaume ...	3	110	0	0
Barrie and Owen's Sound ...	95	John Hunte ...	1	120	0	0
Barrie and Holland Landing ...	26	Thomas McAusland ...	3	127	0	0
Barton's and Osgood ...	8	Daniel Cameron ...	3	28	0	0
Batiscan Bridge and St. Stanislaus ...	24	J. Laguerre ...	3	30	0	0
Bayham and Simcoe ...	52	George Babcock ...	6	525	0	0
Bayham and Simcoe via Middleton ...	33	George Babcock ...	2			
Brantford and Vittoria ...	39	George Babcock ...	6			
Beachville and Embro ...	7	William Middleton ...	2	14	10	0
Beaumont and St. Gervais ...	12	C. Turgeon ...	1	10	0	0
Beaverton and Holland Landing ...	42	Martin Ford ...	3	99	19	6
Beaverton and Mara ...	7	Michael McDonough ...	2	10	0	0
Beaverton and Mariposa ...	21	Israel Ferguson ...	2	57	10	0
Bellamy's Mills and Ramsay ...	10	James Coulter ...	2	15	0	0
Belleville and Rawdon ...	16	Samuel Harper ...	2	37	10	0
Berlin and Petersburg ...	14	John Ernest ...	2	13	0	0
Berthier and St. Elizabeth ...	9	Dominique Révard ...	3	22	10	0
Berthier and William Henry ...	5	A. Foreière ...	7	40	0	0
Binbrook and Stony Creek ...	12	Robert Pew ...	2	17	10	0
Brantford and St. George ...	9	George Stanton ...	3	40	0	0
Brighton and Kingston ...	74	George Mink ...	6	499	0	0
Brighton and Peterboro' ...	31	John Mabey, Jr. ...	2	144	0	0
Bongard's Corners and Stone Mills ...	6	John Bongard ...	2	9	0	0
Brockville and Perth ...	47	W. H. Wilson ...	6	340	0	0
Brockville and Escott ...	18	Thomas Vanston ...	2		0	0†
Brougham and Pickering ...	7	Richard Taun ...	3	13	0	0
Buckingham and Cumberland ...	1	George Gill Dunning ...	6	11	0	0
Buckingham and Dunnings ...	4½	James Wilson ...	7	25	0	0
Buckingham and Dunnings ...	4½	James Wilson ...	6	10	0	0†
Burford and St. Thomas ...	60	William K. Kerby ...	3	325	0	0
Burford and Norwich ...			6			
Burrit's Rapids and Kemptville ...	10	Henry Hurd ...	3	25	0	0
Burrit's Rapids and Smith's Falls ...	18	James Armstrong ...	3	60	0	0
Bytown and Prescott ...	60	Samuel Wilson ...	3	199	0	0
Bytown, Aylmer, Onslow, and Fitzroy Harbor ...	32	Robert Conroy ...	6	160	0	0
			3			
Bytown and Montreal, (in summer) ...	123	{ Sir George Simpson ... Hon. S. Crane ...	6	650	0	0
Bytown and Chelsea ...	8	Joseph Hudson ...	3	20	0	0
Bytown and Franktown ...	38	Robert Stanley ...	3	108	0	0
Caledonia Springs and Caledonia and L'Original ...	9	Oliver St. Julien, (in sum'r) ...	3	25	0	0
Caledonia and Plantagenet ...		Oliver St. Julien, (in winter) ...	2			
Caledonia and Plantagenet ...	11	J. N. Kendall ...	2	20	0	0
Calumet Island and Portage du Fort ...	11	Louis Bressard ...	3	30	0	0
Camden East and Tamworth ...	16	A. Woodcock ...	1	12	10	0
Campbell's Cross and Chinguacousy ...	9	E. Borastal ...	1	7	5	0
Campbelltown and Métis ...	96	George Dickson ...	1	250	0	0
Cape Vincent and Kingston ...	11	George Mink ...	6		0	0
Cavan and South Monaghan ...	10	William Scott ...	3	26	0	0
Castleford and Ross ...	16	Thomas O'Neel ...	3	40	0	0
Castleford and Hubbell's Falls ...	18	Thomas O'Neel ...	3	40	0	0
Cedars and Coteau Landing ...	20	J. B. St. Marceil ...	6		0	0||
Chambly and St. Hilaire ...	12	Amable Adam ...	6	65	0	0
Chambly and St. Johns ...	12	F. Lefebvre ...	3	57	0	0
Champlain and Laprairie ...	40	Robert Phillips ...	3	110	0	0
Chelsea and Wakefield ...	13	J. McLaren ...	1	12	10	0
Chicoutimi and Murray Bay ...	85	John McLaren ...	1 trip per fortnight.	78	0	0
Chippawa and Canboro' ...	36	A. Crysler ...	2	104	0	0
Clarence and Lochaber ...	4	Richard Woodley ...	3	19	10	0
Clarenceville and Pike River ...	11	William J. Clarke ...	6	50	0	0
Cobourg and Peterboro' ...	36	William Bletcher ...	6	195	0	0
Columbus and Whitby ...	10	William Thomas ...	3	15	0	0
Cornwall and L'Original ...	58	Donald McDonald ...	3	225	0	0
Cornwall and Lancaster (in summer) ...	16	P Jarveau ...	3		0	0
Coldwater and Penetanguishene ...	10	Thomas Milliken ...	2	13	0	0
Compton and Stanstead, via Hereford and Barnston ...	27	George Thomas ...	3	72	0	0
Cooticoak and Hereford ...			16			
Coteau du Lac and N. Lancaster ...	21	Alexander McDonald ...	2	25	0	0
Cowansville and Waterloo ...	19	John Rinter ...	1	22	5	0
Credit and Stanley's Mills ...	62	Jabez Lewis ...	3	119	0	0
Cross Point and Percé ...	154	Archibald Kerr ...	1	330	0	0
Danville and St. Giles ...	74	Antoine Vallie ...	1	73	2	6
Danville, Richmond and Melbourne ...	22	Leonard Thomas ...	3	35	0	0
D'Aillebout and St. Elizabeth ...	9	Pierre Riberdy ...	3	22	10	0
Dawn Mills and Thamesville ...	18	William Mayhew ...	1	22	15	0

*5s. per trip. †7s. 6d. per trip. ‡Additional trips during summer. §£7 10s. per month. ||5s. per trip. ¶7s. 6d. per trip.

Appendix (E. E.)

RETURN affording information respecting all Contracts for the conveyance of the Mails, &c.—Continued.

Appendix (E. E.)

30th June.

30th June.

NAME OF ROUTE.	Distance in Miles	NAME OF CONTRACTOR.	No. Trips per Week.	Rate of remuneration when paid by the year.		
				£	s.	d.
Derby Line and Stanstead	1	B. F. Hubbard	6	19	10	0
Dickinson's Landing and Finch	20	John Cockburn	1	16	5	0
Dickinson's Landing and Osnabrock, during summer	2	John Bockus... ..	6		0	0
Dunnville and Hamilton and	42	Milton Davis	6 } 7 }	187	0	0
Caledonia, Port Dover and Simcoe	31					
Drummondville and Yamaska	23	Charles Richette... ..	1	30	0	0
Easton's Corners and Kilmarnock	43	Joseph Dallabough	3	10	0	6
Eaton and Lennoxville	14	C. Warner	3	34	0	0
Eaton and Robinson	11	Nathaniel Ebbs	2	18	10	0
Edwardsburg and Matilda, during summer	7	W. S. Akin	3			†
Elgin and Phillippsville... ..	4	Ira C. Mitchell	2	6	5	0
Embro', Stratford and Blanshard	28	Thomas Stoncy	2	50	0	0
Erin and Mono Mills	24	William Clarke	1	27	0	0
Esquesing and Guelph... ..	35	L. McKinnon	1	45	0	0
Esquesing and Oakville	20	H. P. Thompson	3	54	0	0
Etobicoke and Holland Landing... ..	64	George Taylor	2	149	0	0
Fenelon Falls and Mariposa	30	James Cook... ..	1	22	0	0
Fergus and Owen's Sound	71	William Thorpe	2	200	0	0
Fergus and Guelph	16	William Thorpe... ..	6			
Fort Covington and Montreal	75	George Pringle	3	260	0	0
Fort Erie and Port Colborne	22	William Robertson	2	33	10	0
Fort Erie and Queenston, and	26	D. P. Haynes	3	145	0	0
Fort Erie and Chippawa			6			
Fort William and Pembroke	12	D. Porteous... ..	2	20	0	0
Frampton and Quebec... ..	45	J. N. Chasse	2	115	0	0
Frankford and River Trent... ..	8	Alexander MacAuley... ..	1	13	0	0
Franktown and Smith's Falls	12	James Burrows	3	36	0	0
Franktown and Fitzroy Harbor... ..	41	Dr. Ferguson	3	157	5	0
Franktown and Perth	15	M. W. Stanley	3	45	0	0
Frelighsburg and Stanbridge East	6	Patrick Martin	3	29	5	0
Frelighsburg and South Potton	28	H. Ingalls	1	29	0	0
Gaspé Basin and Percé	37	A. Patterson... ..	1	65	0	0
Gentilly and Stanfold	30	Gustavus Gers	1	25	0	0
Guelph and Hamilton, via Brockroad... ..	33	Liram Weeks	7	10	0	0
Guelph and Hamilton	41	J. B. Mathews	7	233	0	0
Goderich and London	60	B. Miller	3	149	0	0
Goderich and Preston	81	Milton Davis	6	224	0	0
Goderich and Bayfield... ..	11	J. O. Bryan... ..	1	8	19	0
Grand Falls and Temiscouata	81	Francis Rice	2	250	0	0
Granby and Milton	8	F. H. Willard	3	22	0	0
Greenville and Montreal, during winter only	60	M. Roere	6	325	0	0
Hamilton and Kingston, in Steamboat	213	Donald Bethune... ..	6		0	†
Hamilton and Sandwich	204	George Babcock... ..	7	1000	0	0
Heck's Corners and Kempsville	8	Thomas Adams	6	45	0	0
Hemmingford and Laprairie	28	Jacques Marrette	2	50	0	0
Highgate and Montreal, (winter English Mails)	59	Nelson Mott			0	0
Highgate and St. Johns	32	Nelson Mott—Summer	3		0	0
Do. do.		Nelson Mott—Winter	7		0	0
Hillier and Redversville	13	Thomas Taylor	2	23	15	0
Holland Landing and Toronto	34	Charles Thompson	6	200	0	0
Hungerford and West Huntingdon	18	J. G. Downing	2	40	0	0
Huntingdon and Inverhulbrook	10	John Nassau	1	9	10	0
Huntingdon and LaGuerre	8	Richard Higgans... ..	2	13	0	0
Huntley and Richmond	10	Charles Stewart	3	28	0	0
Industry and Kildare	9	Jacques Turgeon... ..	2	10	0	0
Industry and St. Elizabeth	9	J. B. Desmarais	3	22	10	0
Kingsey and Richmond... ..	9	J. W. Wilson	3	26	0	0
Kingston and Montreal, by water	190	Hon. John Hamilton	7		0	0
Kingston and Montreal, in winter, by land	190	William Weller	7	1850	0	0
Kingston and Toronto, by land	165	William Weller	7	2625	0	0
LaBaie and William Henry... ..	27	L. Peloquin... ..	3	76	0	0
LaBeauce and St. George	36	James Calway	1	30	0	0
LaChute and St. Andrews	7	A. Ladouceur	6	36	0	0
L'Assomption and St. Jacques	12	J. M. A. Raymond	3	40	0	0
L'Assomption and St. Sulpice	5	A. Robillard... ..	6	30	0	0
L'Assomption and St. Roch Achigan	12	L. Archaubeault	1	10	8	0
Lanark and Perth... ..	13	M. W. Stanley	3	36	0	0
Lancaster and Williamstown	6	John McLennan	3	16	0	0
Laprairie and Manningville... ..	40	Jaques Marrotte... ..	2	85	0	0
Lochaber and Petite Nation	6	Richard Jones	6	0	0	†
Lochaber and Whitcomb's Wharf, during summer						
London and Port Sarnia	60	Michael Segar	6	200	0	0
London and Port Stanley	26	Michael Segar	7	125	0	0
Longueuil and St. Ours	34	T. Préfontaine	3	90	0	0
Loughboro' and Wiltou	10	William Phillips	3	21	17	0
Madoc and Rawdon	18	James O'Hara	2	28	0	0
Maitland and North Augusta	12	James Wilcox	1	12	0	0
Mariposa and Oshawa	33	William Thomas... ..	2	64	0	0
Mariposa and Peterborough	46	R. W. Shaw	2	104	0	0
Mariposa and Scarborough	54	Jacob Brooks	2	115	0	0
March and South March	7	N. Hadley	3	20	0	0

5s. per week. †9s. per week. ‡£10 per trip. §£15 per trip. ||£1 5s. per trip. ¶£1 per trip. **£7 per trip. ††£4 5s. per month.

Appendix
(E. E.)

RETURN affording information respecting all Contracts for the conveyance of the Mails, &c.—Continued.

Appendix
(E. E.)

30th June,

30th June,

NAME OF ROUTE.	Distance in miles.	NAME OF CONTRACTOR.	No. Trips per Week.	Rate of remuneration when paid by the year.			
				£	s.	d.	
Marmora and Rawdon ...	16	John Fidler...	1	20	0	0	
Ma-couche and Terrebonne...	7	Pierre Lauzon ...	4	14	0	0	
Melbourne and Richmond ...	1	L. Thomas ...	12	25	0	0	
McGillivray and Willmson ...	10	Donald McIntosh ...	1	10	0	0	
Melrose and Shannonville ...	26	J. W. Morden ...	1	7	16	0	
Metis and River du Loup ...	93	Thomas Jones ...	3	300	0	0	
Miller ek and Newburgh ...	13	P. S. Timmerman ...	3	40	0	0	
Millford and Pieton ...	19	John McCarroll ...	2	17	10	0	
Mono Mills and Mulmur ...	12	George Taylor ...	1	15	0	0	
Montreal and Quebec, by water	180	David Fortance—in summer	6	0	0	0	
Montreal and Quebec, by land	180	Hamelin—in winter	7	975	0	0	
		and Leconte, in summer	3				
Montreal and Terrebonne ...	15	Edward Ranson ...	2	41	0	0	
Montreal and St. John's ...	27	Railroad Co.—in winter	7	0	0	0	†
		Railroad Co.—in summer	6	0	0	0	†
Montreal and Waterloo ...	60	John Grant...	6	620	0	0	
Montreal, Abbotsford and St. Hyacinthe...	17	and	6				
Montreal, Waterloo and Sherbrooke ...	34	William Page ...	3				
Murray Bay and Quebec ...	90	Eloi Boille ...	1	90	0	0	
Nelson and Nassagaweya ...	15	F. Eastbrook ...	1	14	0	0	
Nelson and Waterdown ...	4	B. Lottridge ...	3	15	0	0	
Newboro' and West Port ...	6	G. E. Thurlow ...	2	9	0	0	
New Glasgow and Terrebonne ...	15	Thomas Akin ...	2	30	0	0	
Niagara and Toronto, and Hamilton and Toronto, in winter by Lake shore road }	104	Hiram Weeks ...	7	635	0	0	
Nicolet and Quebec ...	101	Antoine Beauchemin...	2	220	0	0	
North Gower and Richmond ...	8	David Burrows ...	1	6	10	0	
North Williamsburg and West Williamsburg ...	7	Arner Casselman ...	3	28	0	0	
North Williamsburg and Winchester...	12	Charles Thomas Casselman	2	20	0	0	
North Port and Pieton ...	13	Isaac Demill...	3	30	0	0	
Ogdenburg and Prescott ...	11	Isaac Plumb ...	6	12	10	0	
Oa-low and Portage du Fort ...	39	James Weman ...	3	82	0	0	
Orillia, Oro and White's Corners ...		James White ...		60	0	0	
Osgood and Russell ...	7	William Duncan...	1	6	10	0	
Peel and Waterloo ...	26	Joseph Ischhower ...	2	45	0	0	
Penetanguishene and Sault Ste Marie	375	C. Thompson—in summer	by Sr.	0	0	0	†
		Thompson—in winter	Semi-monthly	0	0	0	†
Percy and Rawdon ...	28	Allan Maybec ...	2	70	0	0	
Pike River, Cowansville	60	Nelson Mott ...	6	300	0	0	
Pike River and Stinstead ...		3					
Peterboro' and Warsaw ...	15	R. W. Shaw ...	1	20	0	0	
Point Levi and Quebec ...	11	Pierre Lacomre dit Barros ...	12	50	0	0	
Port Colborne and Fort Erie ...	22	W. Robinson ...	2	33	0	0	
Port Dalhousie and Port Maitland ...	61	E. W. Stephenson ...	7	370	0	0	
Preston and Woolwich...	19	Emanuel Zeiglar...	6 & 3	60	0	0	
Packenham and White Lake ...	13	Adam Currie ...	3	36	0	0	
Packenham and Bytown ...	36	Adam Currie ...	3	115	0	0	
Quebec and River du Loup, and Quebec and Lake Temiscouata ... }	151	Thomas Jones ...	3	600	0	0	
Quebec and Sherbrooke ...	126	Louis Lepech ...	1				
Quebec and St. Raymond ...	40	Jacques Plamondon ...	1	40	0	0	
Raleigh and Port Saruia ...	64	John McDougall ...	2	140	0	0	
Raleigh and Rond'Eau Harbor ...	13	Thomas M. Taylor ...	6	66	6	0	
Rawdon and St Jacques ...	10	George Harkness ...	3	35	0	0	
Rond'Eau Harbor and St. Thomas ...	50	James Harvie ...	3	193	4	4	
Ross and Westmeath ...	16	Charles Wight ...	3	48	18	0	
Renfrew and White Lake ...	14	J. Smith ...	3	31	10	0	
Renfrew and Broomley ...	17	J. Smith ...	1	13	4	0	
Sandhill and Toronto ...	57	George Taylor ...	3	157	10	0	
Stinstead and Waterloo ...	40	Warren Page ...	3	105	0	0	
Stinstead and Three Rivers ...	129	Isaac Cutter ...	6	960	0	0	
St. Charles and William Henry ...	27	Alexis Crepeau ...	3	65	0	0	
St. Charles and William Henry ...	27	Antoine Dusseault ...	3	65	0	0	
St. Eustache and St. Scholastique ...	16	David Mitchell ...	2	33	15	0	
St. Eustache, via St. Benoit, in winter		2		2	22	10	0
St. Jerome and St. Therese ...	14	F. B. dit Desrochers ...	3	35	0	0	
St. John's, Isle aux Noix, and Lacolle ...	20	Fabien Lesbvre ...	3	60	0	0	
St. John's and West Farnham ...	22	William Pearson ...	2	22	0	0	
St. Hilaire and St. Charles...	8	Antoine Dusseault ...	2	60	0	0	
St. Hyacinthe and Yamaska ...	32	Joseph Hebert ...	2	47	0	0	
St. Martin and St. Therese...	9	James Parke ...	3	25	0	0	
St. Mathias and St. Jean-Baptiste ...	9	Annable Adam ...	3	30	0	0	

* £10 per trip. † 10s. per trip. ‡ 11s. 3d. per trip. § £6 5s. 0d. per trip. ¶ £10 per trip.

STIPULATIONS

To be introduced into Contract for Conveying the Mails

Between

and

commencing the 6th of

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1. The Route to be pursued to be the ordinary Stage Road between the two places, *viz*

the computed distance being _____ miles.

2. The Mail to be conveyed in the following manner :

3. The rate of travel, including stoppages for changing the Mails at the different Post Offices, and for all other purposes, to be _____ miles per hour:—The journey either way to be performed in _____ hours.

4. The following are to be the hours of Arrival and Departure,—subject, however, to the right of the Post-Master General to alter the same, should he deem it advisable so to do :

UPWARDS—to leave

and to arrive at

Downwards—to leave

and to arrive

5. The Contractor to be subject to a Fine, not exceeding _____ for failing to deliver the Mail at

and _____ within the appointed time.

6. The Route to be divided into the following stages, for changing horses :—

or if it be shown that the above division is not practicable, from the want of convenient stations, no stage to exceed _____ miles. Two Teams to be regularly and constantly employed for the working of each Stage.

7. Fifteen minutes only to be allowed for changing Horses at each Stage.

8. Seven minutes only to be allowed for changing the Mail at each Post Office.

9. The Carriages employed to be subject to the approval of the Post-Master General.

10. The Contractor to use every care to defend the Mail-bags and their contents from injury, and from dangers of every kind.

11. An Officer of the Department, or a Mail Conductor or Guard, to be allowed to travel each trip, Free of Charge.

12. Each Courier employed in the service to take the Post Office Oath, and to be provided with a Post-horn, which is to be sounded distinctly on arriving at a Post Office.

13. The Contractor to provide Two Responsible Parties, as his Sureties, to be bound with him in the sum of _____ for the due and faithful performance of the Service.

14. Each Tender to state the Price asked per annum, in words at length, and to be accompanied by the Signatures of the two persons willing to become Sureties for the party making the Tender

15. The Contractor will not be permitted to Sub-let his Contract, without special permission from the Post Office Department.

16. The Contract to continue until Three months Notice is given on either side of a wish to terminate the Agreement; reserving the right to the Department to break the Contract without previous notice, should the Contractor fail at any time to fulfil his Engagement.

17. Payment for the Service to be made to the Contractor, Quarterly, within Fifteen days after the 5th January, 5th April, 5th July, and 5th October, all Fines which the Contractor may have incurred being, however, deducted from the payment for the Quarter in which they may be imposed.

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RETURN of the Names of all Clerks and other Functionaries now employed in the Department of the Post Master General, stating their places of Residence, the nature of their respective Duties, and the Rates of Compensation.

NAME OF OFFICER.	NAME OF OFFICE.	PLACE OF RESIDENCE.	PROPOSED SALARIES.			NATURE OF DUTY.
			£	s.	d.	
William H. Griffin.....	Secretary.....	Toronto	400	0	0	Correspondence, &c.
Gilbert E. Griffin.....	Chief Clerk.....	do	300	0	0	
T. Sutherland Stayner.....	Second do	do	200	0	0	
Edwin F. King.....	Third do	do	137	10	0	
Charles R. Griffin.....	Fourth do	do	125	0	0	
Smith Allen.....	Office Keeper.....	do	75	0	0	

ACCOUNT BRANCH.

		PLACE OF RESIDENCE.	PROPOSED SALARIES.			
			£	s.	d.	
E. James King.....	Accountant.....	Toronto	350	0	0	Examination and Compilation of Accounts, &c. Dead Letter Duty, &c.
John Ashworth.....	First Clerk.....	do	160	0	0	
Robert Julian.....	Second do	do	140	0	0	
Edward C. Hayden.....	Third do	do	140	0	0	
John Davison.....	Fourth do	do	125	0	0	
Joseph T. McCunig.....	Fifth do	do	125	0	0	

SURVEYOR'S BRANCH.

		PLACE OF RESIDENCE.	PROPOSED SALARIES.			
			£	s.	d.	
Edward S. Freer.....	Surveyor, Canada West.....	Toronto head quarters	300	10s	per diem whilst absent from Head Quarters on Post Office business.	Establishing and Inspection of Post Offices—Completion of Mail Contracts—Enquiring into money letter losses—into complaints against Post Masters, &c.
John Dewe.....	Surveyor, Central Canada.....	Kingston do				
H. A. Wicksteed.....	Surveyor, Canada East.....	Montreal do				
	Appointment to date from 6th July, 1851.....					

NOTICE TO POSTMASTERS.

GENERAL POST OFFICE,
MONTREAL, 14th March, 1851.

Sir,—I am commanded by His Excellency the Governor General, to communicate to you the following Instructions, for your guidance in the performance of your duties, under the New Post Office Law of the 13th and 14th Viet., chap. 17, passed in the last Session of the Provincial Parliament, which will take effect, and supersede the Imperial Post Office Acts, hitherto in force in Canada, on and from the 6th day of April next:

1. From the above date, all Letters transmitted by the Post in Canada, with the exception of Packet Letters to and from the United Kingdom, will be liable to a uniform rate of *Three Pence*, currency, per half-ounce, for whatever distance conveyed: pre-payment will be optional: the charge increasing according to the weight of the Letter, one single rate for every additional half-ounce, counting the fraction of a half-ounce as a full rate, thus:

A Letter, weighing not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, will be liable to.....3d. Postage.
 Do. do. more than $\frac{1}{2}$ do. and not exceeding 1 ounce, will be liable to ..6d. do.
 Do. do. do. 1 do. do. do. $1\frac{1}{2}$ do. do. ..9d. do.
 Do. do. do. $1\frac{1}{2}$ do. do. do. 2 do. do. ..1s. do.
 Do. do. do. 2 do. do. do. $2\frac{1}{2}$ do. do. ..1s. 3d. do.

and so on.

It will be observed that the above scale differs from that now followed, in advancing 1 rate for each half-ounce after the first ounce.

2. The single Packet rate for Letters by the Atlantic Steam Packet Mails to and from England, via the United States, of 1s. 2d. sterling, if *un-paid*, and 1s. 4d. currency if *pre-paid*, as also the rate on Letters by those Mails, via Halifax, of 1s. sterling, if *un-paid*, and 1s. $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. currency, if *pre-paid*, remain unaltered, and the present scale of weights is to remain in force as regards such Letters.

Post Masters must be very careful to observe this distinction, when taxing Letters, weighing over one ounce, intended for the English Mails.

3. The regulations now in force with regard to Letters to and from Soldiers and Sailors in Her Majesty's Service, by which under certain conditions such Letters pass through the Post on pre-payment of a penny only, will remain unaltered.

4. Letters addressed to Commissioned Officers of the Army, Navy or Ordnance, or any of the Departments belonging thereto, who shall have removed in the execution of their duty, will continue to be forwarded to the place to which the said Officers may have removed as at present, without additional charge on re-direction.

Rate on Provincial Letters.

Rate on Letters for Great Britain, &c.

Soldiers' Letters.

Officers' Letters re-directed.

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5. Letters addressed to New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward's Island, or Newfoundland, are to be rated with the uniform rate of 3d. per half-ounce.

6. Letters to and from the United States will be liable to the uniform rate of 3d. per half-ounce, between the Frontier Line and the place of posting or place of destination in Canada; and until further arrangements can be made, this charge on Letters from Canada to the United States must be pre-paid at the time of posting.

Newspapers, &c.

7. Newspapers, Pamphlets, &c., are to pass through the Post at the same rates, and under the same regulations as at present, with the following exceptions:

1st. One copy of each Newspaper published in Canada may be sent free to the publisher of any other Newspaper in the Province.

2nd. Newspapers published in Canada may be sent to subscribers in the United States free of postage charge to the Province Line.

Printed Papers
for Editors.

8. Printed Documents addressed to the Publishers of Newspapers are to pass free through the Post, if enclosed in covers open at the ends.

Box Letters.

9. The charge on Letters posted at an Office for delivery in the same City, Town, or Place, and any additional charge made on Letters delivered at the residences of parties to whom they are addressed, are to remain as at present, until further instructions.

Franking Privilege.

10. No Franking Privilege is allowed under the New Act except with regard to Letters and Packets on the business of the Post Office, addressed to or transmitted by the Post Master General.

Reports to Surveyors.

11. Post Masters will, until further orders, continue to forward to the Surveyors the Time Bills and other reports and communications ordinarily transmitted to those Officers.

Money Letters.

12. Letters marked as containing money are to be recorded and transmitted through the Post, under the same regulations as heretofore.

Postage Stamps.

13. Stamps for the pre-payment of Postage are being prepared, and will be distributed for the use of the public at an early date.

Form No. 2.

14. After the 6th April, the Monthly Missent Letter Account, will date like the Monthly Sheets, from the 6th of one month to the 5th of the next, inclusive, and the Quarterly Dead and Missent Letter Account will, like the ordinary accounts, embrace the regular quarterly periods, from the 6th April to 5th July, and so on.

Offices making Returns of Dead Letters, twice a month, will make those Returns on the 5th and 20th of each month.

Offices making Returns of Dead Letters, monthly, on the 5th of each month.

Offices making Returns of Dead Letters, quarterly only, on the 20th of the last month of each quarter.

Further instructions will be issued respecting such changes in the mode of keeping and compiling the Accounts as it may be found expedient to introduce, and, in the meanwhile, with the above exceptions, Post Masters will continue to use the present forms and observe the Regulations now in force with regard to their Accounts.

Remuneration of
Post Masters

15. With regard to the effect which the change in the Post Office Rates and other alterations in the existing system may have upon the emoluments and duties of Post Masters, it is the intention of the Provincial Government, as soon as the new law shall have been a sufficient time in operation to judge of the results, to consider and determine what the permanent scale of remuneration to Post Masters in Canada shall be, and during the short interval necessary for this object, Post Masters at the Country Offices will receive the same amount of emoluments they have hitherto enjoyed.

Letters, &c., for
D. P. M. G.

16. Letters and Documents to and from the Deputy Post Master General, connected with the closing of his Accounts are, until further notice, to pass free.

T. A. STAYNER,
Deputy Post Master General.

DEPARTMENT ORDER, [No. 1.]

LETTERS, &c., BETWEEN CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES, INCLUDING CALIFORNIA AND OREGON.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
TORONTO, 2nd April, 1851.

Commencing on and from the 6th instant, Letters, Newspapers, &c., will pass through the Mails between Canada and the United States, including California and Oregon, at the Rates of Postage and under the Regulations herein mentioned.

1. Letters posted at any Office in Canada, addressed to any place in the United States, except California and Oregon, are to be rated with a uniform rate of six-pence, currency, per half-ounce.

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2. Letters posted in any part of the United States, except California and Oregon, addressed to Canada, will be rated there with a uniform charge of ten cents, equal to six-pence currency, per half-ounce.

3. The Postage Rate on Letters passing between Canada and California and Oregon, will be a uniform charge of nine-pence currency, equal to fifteen cents per half-ounce.

4. It is to be understood that the above rates include the whole charge for the transmission of a Letter between any place in Canada and any place within the United States, including California and Oregon.

5. The scale for computing the charge upon Letters weighing more than $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, will be the same as that for Letters passing within the Province.

6. Pre-payment of Letters passing between Canada and any place within the United States, including California and Oregon, will, in all cases, be optional.

7. Newspapers, Pamphlets, &c., posted in Canada, addressed to the United States, including California and Oregon, are, excepting such as are hereinafter differently provided for, to be forwarded through the Post at the same rates of charge as if addressed to a place within the Province; the said rates must, however, be *pre-paid*—as, if the ordinary Canada Rate is not paid at the time of posting a Newspaper or Pamphlet, &c., it cannot be forwarded to the United States.

8. United States Newspapers, Pamphlets, &c., addressed to places in Canada, will be received in the Province with the American Postage thereon pre-paid—leaving the ordinary Canada Rate of charge from the Frontier Line to the place of destination, to be, in all cases, with the exceptions hereinafter provided for, collected by the Post Master who may deliver the same in Canada.

9. Newspapers posted by Publishers in this Province, addressed to Publishers or Subscribers in the United States, including California and Oregon, are to be forwarded through the Post in Canada, free of charge to the Province Line.

10. One copy of each United States Newspaper addressed to the Publisher or Editor of a Newspaper in this Province, is to be delivered to the said Publisher or Editor free of any Canada charge for conveyance from the Province Line.

11. Printed Documents coming from the United States, addressed to the Publisher or Editor of a Newspaper in this Province, are to be delivered to the said publisher or Editor free of any Canada charge—such Documents must be without covers, or in covers open at the ends or sides.

12. The Canada Postage Stamps, when used, will be taken in the United States as evidence of pre-payment of Postage on Letters going from Canada to the United States, and in like manner the United States Postage Stamps on Letters coming into Canada, are to be taken by Post Masters in this Province as evidence of pre-payment having been made in the United States.

13. The following are appointed to be the Offices in Canada through which the Post communication with the United States will be maintained, and to which Post Masters are to forward their Mail matter for the United States, according to the relative position of their several Offices :

PORT SARNIA,
WINDSOR,
FORT ERIE,

QUEENSTON, { Intended in the mean time to be the Channel of Communication with the United States for the Country West of Toronto.

NIAGARA,
TORONTO,

COBOURG, { A communication during Summer only, by Steamer to Rochester.

KINGSTON,
BROCKVILLE,
PRESCOTT,
MONTREAL,
ST. JOHNS,
DUNDEE,
STANSTEAD.

By Command,
W. H. GRIFFIN.

DEPARTMENT CIRCULAR, [No. 2.]

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
Toronto, 10th April, 1851.

REGULATION TO BE OBSERVED BY ALL POST MASTERS.

When the numbers of a Newspaper, published in the Province of Canada, and issued *Daily*, have been allowed to remain in the Post Office under your charge, uncalled for during two weeks,—of a Newspaper issued *semi* or *tri-weekly* during three weeks,—of a Newspaper issued *weekly* during one month, and of a Monthly Periodical during two months,—or when such Newspapers or Periodicals shall have been refused to be taken by the party to whom the same shall be addressed, it shall be your duty forthwith to address and return the same to the respective Publishers, stamping them with the Post-mark of your Office, and writing on them, "*refused*," "*not called for*," "*removed*," or "*dead*," as the case may be. Such Newspapers or Periodicals to be returned by you free of charge.

You will take credit for any postage which may have been charged against you upon any such Newspapers or Periodicals, in the ordinary form, No. 2, in the same manner as with *mis-sent* and *mis-directed* Newspapers.

J. MORRIS, Post Master General.

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DEPARTMENT ORDER, [No. 3.]

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
TORONTO, 17th April, 1851.

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Printed Circulars, Price Currents, Handbills, Pamphlets, Periodicals, Books and other Printed Matter transmitted by Post in Canada.

1. Upon each Printed Circular, Price Current or Handbill, and other Printed Matter of a like description, when unconnected with any manuscript or written communication and of no greater weight than one ounce, there shall be charged One penny; and for each additional ounce or fraction of an ounce, One penny additional.
2. Upon each Periodical or Magazine, Pamphlet and Book, bound or unbound, there shall be charged a rate of One Half-penny per ounce.
3. Pre-payment of the foregoing rates will be optional, except when the Printed Matter is addressed to the United States, and in that case the charge must invariably be pre-paid.
4. On such Printed Matter received into Canada by Mail from the United States, the above Canada Rates will always remain to be collected on delivery in this Province.
5. Publishers in Canada of Periodicals and Magazines will be allowed to interchange their Publications free of postage, provided that such interchange be confined to one single copy of each Publication.
6. Circulars and other Printed Papers must be sent unsealed, and Pamphlets, Periodicals, Magazines, Books, &c., must be put up in covers open at the ends or sides to pass at the above rates; and if these Regulations are not strictly complied with, or if any such Printed Paper, Pamphlet, Periodical, Magazine or Book, be found to contain any writing other than the Address, the said Printed Paper, Pamphlet, &c., is to be rated with Letter Postage.
7. No Book or packet of Periodicals, Magazines, &c., can be forwarded through the Post, if exceeding the weight of forty-eight ounces.

JAMES MORRIS, *Post Master General.*

SUPPLEMENTARY ORDER.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
TORONTO, 19th April, 1851.

Book Post with England.

Under the authority of Her Majesty's Government, an arrangement will take effect on the fifteenth day of May next, under which Printed Books, Magazines, Reviews, or Pamphlets, whether British, Colonial, or Foreign, may be sent through the Post, between Canada and the United Kingdom, at the following Rates of Postage :

	STERLING.	CURRENCY.
For a single volume, <i>i. e.</i> , Book, Magazine, Review, or Pamphlet, not exceeding half lb. in weight.....	6d.	Equal to 7½d.
For a single volume, &c., exceeding half lb., and not exceeding one lb....	1s.	" 1s. 3d.
For a single volume, &c., exceeding one lb., and not exceeding two lbs....	2s.	" 2s. 6d.
For a single volume, &c., exceeding two lbs., and not exceeding three lbs..	3s.	" 3s. 9d.
And so on, increasing 1s. sterling, equal to 1s. 3d. currency, for every additional lb. or fraction of a lb.		

The above charge must always be pre-paid, on printed Books, &c., &c., sent to the United Kingdom under this Regulation, at the time of posting in Canada; and the pre-payment, must be made in money, and cannot be taken in Canada Postage Stamps.

Post Masters, as with pre-paid Letters for England, must rate the Books, &c., posted under this Regulation, in *red ink*, with both the sterling rate and its equivalent in currency, charging themselves in their ordinary Letter Bills and Accounts, with the currency amounts,—thus, a Book, &c., weighing 3½ pounds, will be rated—

“ Paid 4s. sterling—equal to 5s. currency.”

The following conditions must be strictly observed :

The Books, &c., must be sent in covers open at the sides.

There must be no word or communication printed on the Book, Pamphlet, Magazine, &c., after its publication, or upon the cover thereof, nor any writing or marks upon it, or upon the cover of it, except the name and address of the person to whom sent.

There shall be no paper or thing enclosed in or with such Book, Pamphlet, &c.

The Post Masters, at Offices situated West of Montreal, will forward packets of Books, &c., intended for the United Kingdom, to the Montreal Post Office, and Post Masters situated East of Montreal will forward upon the Quebec Post Office.

JAMES MORRIS, *Post Master General.*

Printed Circulars, Price Currents, Handbills, &c.

Periodicals, Magazines, Pamphlets and Books.

Pre-payment optional, except when intended for U. States.

Printed Matter received from U. States.

Publishers in Canada may exchange Publications with each other.

Conditions under which Printed Papers, Books, &c., are to pass at the above reduced rates.

Limit of weight.

That Books, Magazines, Pamphlets, &c. may be sent by Post to United Kingdom at a reduced rate of charge.

Postage charge must invariably be pre-paid.

Rates to be made with red ink, and to show both the sterling and its equivalent in currency.

Conditions to be observed in relation to the Books &c., to pass at the above reduced rate.

Books, &c., for England, to be forwarded upon Montreal or Quebec according to relative situation of Post Office.

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DEPARTMENT ORDER, [No. 4.]

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
TORONTO, 21st April, 1851.

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Stamps for the pre-payment of Postage on Letters.

Postage Stamps are about to be issued, one representing the Beaver, of the denomination of Three pence; the second representing the head of Prince Albert, of the denomination of Six pence; and the third, representing the head of Her Majesty, of the denomination of One shilling; which will shortly be transmitted to the Postmasters at important points, for sale.

Any Post Master receiving Stamps from this Department will, by the next mail, acknowledge the receipt of the amount. At the expiration of each Quarter, and with his Quarterly Postage Accounts, he will render an account of Stamps on a form which will be hereafter supplied, charging himself therein with any amount which remained on hand at the close of the preceding Quarter, and with the amounts received during the Quarter just ended, and crediting himself with the amount then remaining on hand. The balance of the account so stated, representing the amount of Stamps he has sold or disposed of, the Post Master will add to the balance due on his Return for the same Quarter for Postages.

Any Letter or Packet, with one or more Stamps affixed, equal in amount to the Postage properly chargeable thereon, may be mailed and forwarded from any office as a pre-paid Letter or Packet; but if the Stamps affixed be not adequate to the proper Postage, the Post Master receiving the Letter or Packet for transmission will rate it with the amount deficient in addition.—This Regulation concerning Letters short paid has reference only to Letters passing within the Province.

Stamps so affixed are to be immediately cancelled in the office in which the Letter or Packet may be deposited, with an instrument to be furnished for that purpose. In Post Offices not so furnished, the Stamps must be cancelled by making a cross [X] on each with a pen. If the cancelling has been omitted on the mailing of the Letter, the Post Master delivering it will cancel the Stamp in the manner directed, and immediately report the Post Master who may have been delinquent, to the Department. Bear in mind that Stamps must invariably be cancelled before mailing the Letters to which they are affixed.

Letters and Packets pre-paid by Stamps must be entered in the Letter-Bill separately from other pre-paid Letters,—and in like manner in the Monthly Sheets.

J. MORRIS, *Post Master General.*

PROVINCIAL SCALE OF RATING LETTERS,

Under the Post Office Act, 13th and 14th Victoria, chap. 17.

On a Letter not exceeding ½ ounce in weight.....						3d. Currency.
“	over	½	ounce, and not exceeding	1	ounce.....	6d. “
“	“	1	“	“	“ 1½ “	9d. “
“	“	1½	“	“	“ 2 “	1s. 0d. “
“	“	2	“	“	“ 2½ “	1s. 3d. “
“	“	2½	“	“	“ 3 “	1s. 6d. “
“	“	3	“	“	“ 3½ “	1s. 9d. “
“	“	3½	“	“	“ 4 “	2s. 0d. “
“	“	4	“	“	“ 4½ “	2s. 3d. “
“	“	4½	“	“	“ 5 “	2s. 6d. “
“	“	5	“	“	“ 5½ “	2s. 9d. “
“	“	5½	“	“	“ 6 “	3s. 0d. “

BRITISH SCALE OF RATING LETTERS.

For a Letter not exceeding ½ ounce.....		1 rate of Postage:
“	“	1 “
“	“	2 “
“	“	3 “
“	“	4 “
“	“	5 “
“	“	6 “

and so on:

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DEPARTMENT CIRCULAR—No. 5.

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POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
TORONTO, 20th June, 1851.

30th June.

New forms of Letter Bill and Monthly Sheet will shortly be supplied to the Department, which Post Masters will commence to use on and from the 6th July.

The new Letter Bill will have columns and spaces in which to enter the several amounts of the *Unpaid Postage, the Postage pre-paid in money, the Claim for such Missent and Re-directed Postage as may have been charged against the sending Post Master on the Unpaid Letters and Newspapers, and the Letters pre-paid by Stamps.* The Receiving Post Master's Columns are to contain the true amounts as found and corrected by him, including in the "Unpaid," all differences arising from additional Postage on Letters Under-rated.

The new Monthly Sheet will have columns for the entry of the items of "Unpaid," "Paid in Money," and "Missent and Re-directed" of each Letter Bill, and at the foot of each corresponding Office Column will be provided a space for the entry of the *Total amount of Letters pre-paid by Stamps,*—on the Sent side for those sent during the month to each of the corresponding Offices, respectively,—and on the Received side of the sheet for those received. Entries from the Letter Bills of the Letters Received and Sent—pre-paid by Stamps from which the totals to be carried to the Monthly Sheets may be taken, are to be kept in the Books or Registers of Mails Sent and Received, of which a new issue will, as soon as practicable, be made—adapted to the altered form of the Letter Bill.

The Missent and Re-directed Form No. 2, and Sheet No. 3, will, from the 6th July, be dispensed with, as the credits now claimed on those forms will be provided for in the ordinary Letter Bill and Monthly Sheet of the new form.

Such Blank Letter Bills of the old form—Monthly Sheets Nos. 2 and 3, &c., as may remain on hand on the 6th July, Post Masters will forward to this Department.

In transmitting to the Post Master General the Accounts for the current Quarter, ending 5th July, Post Masters will not be required to furnish Vouchers or Receipts for the amount of Salary or Commission, or other allowances charged in the Account Current, but only for payments made to Couriers, where Courier's Wages are paid, to Printers for Dead Letters Advertising, or to Tradesmen for such expenses as Post Masters may have been authorised to incur, and such Receipts need not be in duplicate.

Post Masters are to bring to account in the July Quarter's Account Current, and charge themselves with, the amount of Letters remaining on hand the 5th April, 1851,—taken credit for by them in their April Quarter's Accounts with the late Deputy Post Master General.

In accordance with the intimation contained in the notice issued to Post Masters of the Transfer of the Department, Post Masters, except at such of the principal Offices as may be specially communicated with on the subject, will charge in their Account Current, for the Quarter ending 5th July, the same amount of emolument or compensation for their services during the July Quarter as they received for the April Quarter, irrespective of any difference in the amounts of Postages collected in the two periods.—For example, if a Post Master's Commission amounted to £5 10s. in the April Quarter, he is to charge the same sum (£5 10s.) as his Commission in the July Quarter.

From and after the 6th July, Post Masters, except at the five Cities of Quebec, Montreal, Kingston, Toronto and Hamilton, will be entitled to charge the following rates of Commission on the Net Postage arising at their Offices in each Quarter, viz:—

On the first £50 collected in a Quarter, and upon any lesser sum where the Collections do not amount to £50, 25 per cent. and 20 per cent. on the remainder when more than £50 has been collected.

Where the Mails are exchanged *at night*, that is, between the hours of 9 P. M. and 5 A. M., a Commission of 33½ per cent. will be allowed instead of 25 per cent. on the first £50, or upon any lesser sum.

In computing their Commission, Post Masters will be allowed to charge it on the amount of Postage upon Letters posed at their Offices "Pre-paid by Stamps," which amount for this purpose is to be added to the amount of Unpaid Received, and Sent Paid in Money.

Post Offices where Forward duties are performed will be divided into six Classes, according to the amount of Extra duty allotted to each, commencing at Class No. 1, with Offices forwarding not less than twice per week to two other Offices or more, and will be compensated for the Forward duty as follows:

				If the Forward duty is performed by day.	If by night.
Class No. 1	will receive in addition to Commission.....			£4 per Annum.	£6
" No. 2	do	do	do	8 "	12
" No. 3	do	do	do	12 "	18
" No. 4	do	do	do	18 "	27
" No. 5	do	do	do	24 "	36
" No. 6	do	do	do	40 "	60

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30th June.

Every Post Master entitled to claim compensation for the performance of Forward duty will receive a special notification of the class to which his Office is considered to belong, and of the amount of extra compensation which he will in consequence be allowed to charge under this head.

From the 6th July, all Post Masters, except at the five Cities above named, will be paid under the foregoing scales of Commission, &c., and will receive Commission as above, and forward allowances where such extra duty is performed, in lieu of all Commissions or Fixed Salaries, Allowances for loss of Franking Privilege, or for loss of Commission on United States Postage heretofore enjoyed.

Post Masters will continue for the present to charge such Stationery allowances as may have been authorised to cover the expense of the Stationery, twine, sealing wax, &c, used in their Offices.

Post Masters are reminded that the Accounts and Remittances for the current Quarter, ending the 5th July, are to be addressed to the Post Master General at Toronto.

The attention of Post Masters is particularly requested to the Instructions contained in Department Circular of 10th April, 1851—directing the return to the Publishers of Newspapers of such numbers of their Papers as may remain undelivered at a Post Office after certain specified periods. In several instances, recently, these instructions have not been followed, and certain Post Masters have continued to send undelivered Newspapers to the Dead Letter Office, instead of returning them to the Publishers as directed.

Post Masters are informed that the transfer of the Post Office in the Provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia to Provincial control, will take place on the 6th July next, and that from that date the uniform rate of 3d. per $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce will form the sole charge on a Letter transmitted between any place in Canada and any place in New Brunswick, or Nova Scotia. Pre-payment will be optional.

With regard to Newspapers between Canada and the other Provinces, Post Masters will observe, that, what are termed Editors' exchange Newspapers—transmitted from the Editor or Publisher of one Paper, addressed to the Editor or Publisher of another Paper—are to pass free of charge; but that all other Newspapers posted in Canada, addressed to any place in New Brunswick or Nova Scotia,—must be pre-paid $\frac{1}{2}$ d. each, or they cannot be forwarded from Canada—and on all Newspapers (excepting Editors' exchange Papers as above,) received from either of the said Provinces, the ordinary rate of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. must be collected on delivery.

J. MORRIS,

Post Master General.

ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT

BETWEEN THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT OF THE UNITED STATES AND THE
POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT OF CANADA.

For the purpose of establishing and regulating the interchange of Mails between the United States and Canada, it is agreed between the Post Office Department of the United States and the Post Office Department of Canada—

1. That there shall be an exchange of Mails between the United States and Canada at the following points, viz:

<i>On the side of the United States, at</i>	<i>On the side of Canada, at</i>
Port Huron, Michigan,	Port Sarnia,
Detroit, “	Windsor,
Black Rock, New York,	Waterloo,
Lewiston, “	Queenston,
Youngston, “	Niagara,
Rochester, “	Cobourg,
Cape Vincent, “	Kingston,
Morristown, “	Brockville,
Ogdensburg, “	Prescott,
Whitehall, “	
Plattsburgh, “	
Rouse's Point, “	St. Johns,
Burlington, Vermont,	
Derby Line, “	Stanstead,
Buffalo, New York,	
Albany, “	Montreal,
New York, “	Toronto,
Boston, Massachusetts,	
Fort Covington, New York.	Dundee.

2. The Mails exchanged between the offices of New York, Albany, Buffalo and Boston, on the one side, and Toronto, Kingston and Montreal on the other, are to pass each way as *through* Mails, not to be opened at any intermediate Frontier Office.

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3. The Postage to be charged in the United States, on a Letter not exceeding half an ounce in weight, to or from Canada, shall be Five cents for any distance within the United States not exceeding three thousand miles, and exceeding three thousand miles, within the United States, Ten cents the single Letter.

Every additional weight of half an ounce, or additional weight of less than half an ounce, to be charged as one additional rate: the rates in this Section mentioned, having been adopted and agreed upon by the Post Master General of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the President.

4. The Postage to be charged in Canada, on a letter not exceeding half an ounce in weight, to or from the United States, shall be Five cents for any distance in Canada. Every additional weight of half an ounce, or additional weight of less than half an ounce, to be charged as an additional weight.

5. Upon all Letters posted in the United States to be delivered in Canada, or posted in Canada to be delivered in the United States, these rates shall be combined into one rate, of which payment in advance shall be optional, in either Country. Less than the combined rate cannot be pre-paid.

6. The Post Office Department of the United States will collect and keep all the Postages on the unpaid Letters from Canada, as well as the Postages on letters to Canada, pre-paid in the United States; and the Post Office Department of Canada will collect and keep all the Postages on the unpaid letters from the United States, as well as the Postages on letters pre-paid in Canada to the United States.

7. Each Mail despatched from one Country to the other shall be accompanied by a Letter or Post Bill, shewing the number of Letters so posted, and distinguishing the paid from the unpaid, with their postage in separate columns.

8. The Postage on Newspapers, Pamphlets, Magazines, and all other printed matter, must be pre-paid or sent free to the Line, in the Country where posted, and any postage afterwards accruing thereon beyond the Line, is to be collected and retained by the Post Office Department of the Country in which it accrues.

9. The Offices designated for the despatch and receipt of Canada Mails on the side of the United States will stamp "U. States" upon all Letters sent into Canada for delivery; and the Offices designated for the despatch and receipt of United States Mails on the side of Canada will stamp "Canada" upon all Letters sent into the United States for delivery.

10. The Post Office Departments of the United States and Canada shall each return to the other all Dead Letters unopened and without charge every three months, or oftener as may best suit the general regulations of each Department.

11. The expense of transporting the Mails between the Frontier Exchange Offices, where the conveyance is by water, shall be borne equally by the two Departments; but where the transportation is by land, the expense shall be borne by each in proportion to the distance travelled over the territory of each Country. All Contracts for such transportation shall, before they go into operation, be approved by the Post Office Department of each Country.

12. This arrangement shall go into operation on 6th of April next, and it may be modified from time to time, as may be agreed upon by the parties thereto; and it may be annulled at the desire of either party upon three months' notice.

In witness whereof, the Post Master General of the United States and the Post Master General of Canada, have hereunto set their hands and affixed their seals respectively, this twenty-fifth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one.

(Signed), N. K. HALL. [L.S.]
(Signed), J. MORRIS. [L.S.]

MEMORANDUM.

With regard to the Instructions which are in force as to the hours at which the offices at Toronto, Montreal, Quebec, Hamilton, and other Incorporated Towns are to be kept open for the public convenience,—the Post Offices at the above Towns are open to the Public from 7 o'clock A. M., to 7 o'clock P. M. At other Post Offices the hours vary—the Post Masters being instructed to afford the utmost accommodation—due regard being had to the arrival and departure of the Mails.

J. MORRIS, *Post Master General.*

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
TORONTO, 23rd June, 1851.

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(E. E.)
30th June.

GENERAL POST OFFICE, CANADA.

Appendix
(E. E.)
30th June.

No. 1.

GROSS RECEIPTS after deducting Dead and Missent Letters, &c., year ended 5th July, 1850.

PERIOD. QUARTER ENDING	GROSS RECEIPTS, MISSENT AND OVERCHARGES.			DEAD LETTERS, MISSENT AND OVERCHARGES.			GROSS RECEIPTS AFTER DEDUCTING DEAD LETTERS, MISSENTS AND OVERCHARGES.		
	CURRENCY.			CURRENCY.			CURRENCY.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
5th October, 1849,.....	24117	17	10	1966	8	6½	22151	9	3½
5th January, 1850,.....	22954	1	5½	1519	2	11	21434	18	6½
5th April, 1850,.....	24570	1	0½	1671	16	9	22898	4	3½
5th July, 1850,.....	25627	19	8	1596	8	3½	24031	11	4½
Year ending 5th July, 1850	£97270	0	0	£6753	16	6	£90516	3	6

(Signed,) E. J. KING,
Accountant.

(Signed) T. A. STAYNER,
Deputy Post Master General.

GENERAL POST OFFICE, CANADA.

No. 2.

CHARGES OF MANAGEMENT, Year ended 5th July, 1850.

	QUARTER ENDING	CURRENCY.			CURRENCY.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Salaries and Commissions.....	5th Oct., 1849....	5,057	14	8	20,978	13	3¼
	5th Jan., 1850....	5,489	15	6			
	5th April, 1850....	5,260	6	8			
	5th July, 1850....	5,170	16	5½			
Travelling Charges to Surveyors and other Officers of the Department.....	5th Oct., 1849....	600	6	5½	2,559	10	5
	5th Jan., 1850....	651	19	5½			
	5th April, 1850....	541	8	10			
	5th July, 1850....	765	15	8			
Conveyance of Mails, Mail Bags, and Repairing do.....	5th Oct., 1849....	10,435	0	5	37,976	11	4
	5th Jan., 1850....	8,944	14	6½			
	5th April, 1850....	8,583	4	1½			
	5th July, 1850....	10,018	12	2½			
Ship Letter Gratuities.....	5th Oct., 1849....	0	0	0	0	0	10
	5th Jan., 1850....	0	0	0			
	5th April, 1850....	0	0	0			
	5th July, 1850....	0	0	10			
Rents and Taxes.....	5th Oct., 1849....	108	10	3	483	15	3
	5th Jan., 1850....	140	0	0			
	5th April, 1850....	95	5	0			
	5th July, 1850....	140	0	0			
Law Expenses.....	5th Oct., 1849....	5	16	8	54	15	0
	5th Jan., 1850....	14	18	4			
	5th April, 1850....	0	0	0			
	5th July, 1850....	34	0	0			
Stationery for Post Office and Post Masters, Printing and Advertising.....	5th Oct., 1849....	355	4	0½	1,446	12	5½
	5th Jan., 1850....	388	13	3			
	5th April, 1850....	412	2	5			
	5th July, 1850....	290	12	9			
Incidental Expenses, including Tradesmen's Bills, Special Allowances, &c.....	5th Oct., 1849....	661	1	1½	2,885	9	2
	5th Jan., 1850....	761	14	6½			
	5th April, 1850....	708	8	2½			
	5th July, 1850....	754	5	3½			
					2,885	9	2
					£66,385	7	9

(Signed) E. J. KING,
Accountant.

(Signed) T. A. STAYNER,
Deputy Post Master General.

Appendix
(E. E.)

30th June.

GENERAL POST OFFICE, CANADA.

Appendix
(E. E.)

30th June.

No. 3.

NET REVENUE, Year ended 5th July, 1850.

PERIOD. QUARTER ENDING	GROSS RECEIPTS AFTER DE- DUCTING DEAD LETTERS, MISSENTS & OVERCHARGES.			CHARGES OF MANAGEMENT.			NET REVENUE.		
	CURRENCY.			CURRENCY.			CURRENCY.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
5th October, 1849,.....	22151	9	3½	17223	13	8	4927	15	7½
5th January, 1850,.....	21434	18	6½	16391	15	7½	5043	2	11
5th April, 1850,.....	22898	4	3½	15600	15	3	7297	9	0½
5th July, 1850,.....	£24031	11	4½	£17169	3	2½	£6862	8	2
Year ending 5th July, 1850	90516	3	6	66385	7	9	24130	15	9

(Signed), E. J. KING,
Accountant(Signed), T. A. STAYNER,
Deputy Post Master General.

R E T U R N

TO AN ADDRESS FROM THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL, dated 12th ultimo; praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before the House, a Tabular Return of the Stipendiary Magistrates appointed by the Government in this Province, shewing the dates of their respective appointments, the Salaries and other emoluments received by each, the authority under which they have been respectively appointed, and the Fund or other source whence their Salaries and other emoluments are paid.

By Command.

J. LESLIE,

Secretary.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

Toronto, 2nd July, 1851.

Appendix
(F.F.)
2nd July.

A TABULAR RETURN of the STIPENDIARY MAGISTRATES appointed by the GOVERNMENT in this PROVINCE, showing the dates of their respective appointments—the Salaries and other Emoluments received by each—the Authority under which they have been respectively appointed—and the Fund or other source whence the Salaries and Emoluments are paid, from the year 1841 to 1850, inclusive.

Names of the Parties appointed.	Office Held by Them.	Dates of Appointment and under what authority.	Appointed under the provisions of the Ord. 2 Vic., cap. 2.																		
			1841.	1842.	1843.	1844.	1845.	1846.	1847.	1848.	1849.	1850.									
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
William F. Coffin	Assistant Secretary and Commissioner of Police	July 8, 1840	311	9	11	14	0	0													
William Ermatinger	do	February 16, 1842		96	14	6															
Benjamin Seaton	Clerk to	August 6, 1840	173	12	2	138	17	9													
Thomas A. Young	Police Magistrate, Quebec	July 8, do	500	0	0	400	0	0													
B. C. A. Gagy	do	do do	177	16	1																
Henry Driscoll	do	April 21, 1841	277	16	0	276	14	2													
Charles Wetherall	do	July 22, 1839		31	4	7															
Thomas Coleman	do and Paymaster	do do	375	0	0	300	0	0													
W. K. McCord	do St. Scholastique	do do	167	5	2																
R. B. Johnson	do	June 23, 1841	156	11	6	300	0	0													
Charles Wetherall	do Laprairie	July 8, 1840	375	0	0	300	0	0													
David Kinnear	do Napierville and Shefford	do do	375	0	0	300	0	0													
Elzear Duchesnay	do Ste. Marie Monoir.	do do	375	0	0	300	0	0													
Edward H. Bowen	do Deschambault	do do	375	0	0	300	0	0													
William C. Hanson	do Nicolet	do do	375	0	0	300	0	0													
P. E. Leclerc	do St. Hyacinthe	do do	375	0	0	300	0	0													
Edward A. Clark	do Berthier	do do	319	14	6	300	0	0													
Samuel J. Burton	Stipendiary do St. Johns	December 19, do	253	17	9	202	15	6													
W. W. Chaffers	do St. Césaire	do do	125	0	0	100	0	0													
Alexis Pinet	do Varennes	do do	125	0	0	100	0	0													
F. E. Globensky	do St. Eustache	do do	125	0	0	100	0	0													
Timoleon Quesnel	do L'Acadie	June 15, do	125	0	0	100	0	0													
Charles Wetherall	Special Magistrates, Montreal	April 30, 1849																			
W. K. McCord	do do	May 19, do																			
R. B. Johnson	do do	September 25, do																			
R. B. Johnson	do District Three Rivers	April 2, 1850																			
William F. Coffin	Commissioner of Police					23	2	8													
Thomas A. Young	Police Magistrate, Quebec					80	7	3													
William Ermatinger	Inspector of Police, Montreal	January 20, 1843				283	7	0													
T. A. Taschereau	do do Quebec	April 11, do				216	15	0													
W. K. McCord	do do	July 30, 1849																			

Paid out of Parliamentary Grants.

These Payments are made under authority of the Ord. of L. C., 2 Vic., cap. 2.

JOS. CARY,
D. I. G.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Toronto, 30th June, 1851.

Appendix
(F.F.)
2nd July.

SUPPLEMENTARY RETURN

TO AN ADDRESS FROM THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL, dated the 15th February, 1849, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before the House, "a Return shewing the names, dates of appointment, salaries and duties of all "Officers now employed on the Ottawa River and its tributaries, in the collection of the "Timber Duties, and in the management of Crown Lands connected with the said offices; "and also, the names, dates of appointment, salaries and duties of all Officers now employed "at the City of Quebec for the like purposes:"

"Also, the names, dates of appointment, salaries and duties of all persons now employed "in the management or superintendence of the Ottawa Works:"

"Also, a Statement, in detail, of the expenditure upon the Ottawa Works; the amount "expended for their original construction; the sums paid for their repair; the losses sus- "tained by errors in their construction (if any); and all sums paid to engineers, mechanics "and labourers employed immediately by the Board upon the said Works, with the names, "dates and amounts paid to each in detail:"

"And also, a Statement of all sums received for Tolls or otherwise from the Ottawa "Works; the amount in detail, and as received from each work separately."

By Command.

J. LESLIE,

Secretary.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

Toronto, 2nd July, 1851.

MEMORANDUM.—The information called for in the first paragraph of this Address has been already furnished. See Appendix (U.U.) of the Journals of 1849.

A RETURN shewing the Names, Dates of Appointment, Salaries, and Duties of all Persons now employed in the Management or Superintendence of the Ottawa Slides.

Names.	Date of Appointment.	Salary.			Remarks.
		£	s.	d.	
Duncan Graham	July 12, 1847 ...	250	0	0	Collector of Tolls and Slide Master.
John McDonald.....	December 9, do ...	75	0	0	Deputy, at Bytown.
James McLaren.....	.....	25	0	0	Slide Master, Portage du Fort.
James Stein .....	.....	75	0	0	do the Chats.
John Thomson .....	.....	75	0	0	do High Falls, Calumet and Mountain.
McLean Stewart	February 29, 1848 ...	350	0	0	Inspector of Rafts, Collector of Slide Dues and Crown Agent, Quebec.

Appendix
(G.G.)
2d July.

STATEMENT, in detail, of the Expenditure upon the Ottawa Works, for their original Construction; and all Sums paid to Engineers, Mechanics, and Laborers, with the Manner, Dates, and Sums paid to each, in detail.

Appendix
(G.G.)
2d July.

CALUMET SLIDE.

				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.					
James McMinn	Carpenter	July, 1843	...	1	10	0	106	0	0					
		August, do	...	9	1	10½								
		September, do	...	9	5	7½								
		October, do	...	7	4	4½								
		November, do	...	9	0	0								
		December, do	...	8	10	7½								
		January, 1844	...	9	0	0								
		March, do	...	10	1	3								
		April, do	...	12	13	9								
		May, do	...	9	8	1½								
		June, July, do	...	16	9	4½								
		August, do	...	3	15	0								
		Terence Hoy	Carpenter	July, 1843	...	1				0	0	5	2	6
August, do	...			4	2	6								
James Kain	Carpenter	July, 1843	...	2	9	6	52	10	0½					
		August, do	...	3	7	6								
		September, do	...	6	3	9								
		October, do	...	5	11	3								
		November, do	...	5	15	0								
		December, do	...	5	3	9								
		January, 1844	...	5	1	3								
		March, do	...	5	5	0								
		April, do	...	6	12	7								
		May, do	...	6	4	8½								
		June, July, do	...	0	15	9								
		John Johnston	Carpenter	July, 1843	...	2				2	9	60	7	10½
				August, do	...	6				1	6			
September, do	...			6	5	0								
October, do	...			6	6	3								
November, do	...			6	1	3								
December, do	...			5	17	6								
January, 1844	...			6	2	4½								
March, do	...			6	5	0½								
April, do	...			8	9	7½								
May, do	...			6	16	6½								
John O'Meara	Carpenter			August, 1843	...	3	15	0	30	6	3			
				September, do	...	6	1	3						
				October, do	...	5	17	6						
		November, do	...	2	16	3								
		December, do	...	5	0	0								
		January, 1844	...	2	2	6								
		March, do	...	4	13	9								
Thomas Nagle	Carpenter	July, 1843	...	0	5	0	55	7	9					
		August, do	...	5	2	6								
		September, do	...	6	10	0								
		October, do	...	4	0	0								
		November, do	...	5	12	6								
		December, do	...	5	13	9								
		January, 1844	...	5	7	6								
		March, do	...	5	15	6								
		April, do	...	7	3	0								
		May, do	...	6	1	0								
		June, July, do	...	3	17	0								
		William Finn	Carpenter	September, 1843	...	1				17	6	1	17	6
		John Smith	Carpenter	September, 1843	...	2				16	0	39	12	11
October, do	...			9	2	0								
November, do	...			8	15	0								
December, do	...			8	4	6								
January, 1844	...			4	11	8								
May, do	...			5	6	10½								
June, July, do	...	0	16	10½										
Michael Reddington	Carpenter	September, 1843	...	2	5	0	45	15	9					
		October, do	...	1	11	7½								
		November, do	...	7	8	6								
		December, do	...	6	18	0								
		January, 1844	...	5	17	10½								
		March, do	...	7	1	0								
		April, do	...	7	14	6								
		May, do	...	6	3	9								
		June, July, do	...	0	15	6								
		Carried forward				£						397	0	6½

Appendix
(G.G.)

STATEMENT, in detail, of the Expenditure upon the Ottawa Works, &c.—(Continued.)

Appendix
(G.G.)

2d July.

2d July.

CALUMET SLIDE.—(Continued.)

			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
<i>Brought forward</i>						397	0	6½
James Craig	Carpenter	September, 1843 ...	1	15	0			
		October, do ...	0	15	0			
Daniel Mooney	Carpenter	September, 1843 ...	1	16	0	2	10	0
		October, do ...	7	8	6			
		November, do ...	7	2	6			
		December, do ...	6	16	6			
		April, 1844 ...	2	2	2½			
		May, do ...	7	8	5½			
Stewart Maclem	Carpenter	September, 1843 ...	0	5	0	32	14	1½
John McGrath	Carpenter	October, 1843 ...	0	5	0	0	5	0
		November, do ...	4	15	0			
		December, do ...	4	11	3			
		January, 1844 ...	3	5	7½			
Arthur McKay	Carpenter	October, 1843 ...	5	16	3	12	16	10½
		November, do ...	6	0	0			
		December, do ...	5	18	9			
		March, 1844 ...	5	16	5			
		April, do ...	7	12	4½			
		May, do ...	6	16	6½			
		June, July, do ...	11	10	0			
		August, do ...	5	7	6			
Philip Lowrey	Carpenter	November, 1843 ...	6	19	6	54	17	10
		December, do ...	7	2	6			
		January, 1844 ...	7	6	7½			
		March, do ...	6	9	0			
		April, do ...	8	9	6			
		May, do ...	7	2	6			
John Rownan	Carpenter	November, 1843 ...	6	7	10½	48	9	7½
		December, do ...	6	5	1½			
		January, 1844 ...	7	1	0			
		March, do ...	6	2	2			
		April, do ...	7	15	3			
		May, do ...	6	7	11½			
James Leech	Carpenter	November, 1843 ...	5	13	9	39	19	4½
		December, do ..	1	1	4½			
		March, 1844 ...	4	5	3			
John Serowel	Carpenter	November, 1843 ...	7	4	7½	11	0	4½
		December, do ...	2	12	0			
Lazaree Marrissee	Carpenter	November, 1843 ...	6	10	6	9	16	7½
		December, do ...	4	10	0			
		January, 1844 ...	3	3	3			
James Woods	Carpenter	November, 1843 ...	4	16	3	14	3	9
		December, do ...	5	6	3			
		January, 1844 ...	2	17	9			
John Fleming	Carpenter	November, 1843 ...	4	1	3	13	0	3
		December, do ...	5	8	9			
		January, 1844 ...	3	7	4½			
Andrew Forrest	Carpenter	November, 1843 ...	3	10	10½	12	17	4½
		December, do ...	4	15	7½			
		January, 1844 ...	2	15	1½			
Denis Garity	Carpenter	November, 1843 ...	3	13	1½	11	1	7½
		December, do ...	5	2	4½			
		January, 1844 ...	3	6	11½			
		March, do ...	4	19	9			
		April, do ...	5	15	6			
William Kerr	Carpenter	November, 1843 ...	5	8	0	22	17	8½
		December, do ...	6	15	0			
		January, 1844 ...	6	2	2½			
		March, do ...	6	3	7½			
		April, do ...	7	12	4½			
		May, do ...	6	10	9½			
Thomas Riley	Carpenter	November, 1843 ...	5	6	6	38	12	0½
		December, do ...	7	2	6			
		January, 1844 ...	7	0	10½			
		March, do ...	5	10	11½			
<i>Carried over</i>			£	25	0	717	3	1½

Appendix
(G.G.)

STATEMENT, in detail, of the Expenditure upon the Ottawa Works, &c.—(Continued.)

Appendix
(G.G.)

2d July.

CALUMET SLIDE.—(Continued.)

2d July.

		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
	<i>Brought over</i>	25	0	10	717	3	1½
Thomas Riley	Carpenter.—(Continued.)						
	April, 1844	8	4	1			
	May, do	7	5	3½			
	June, July, do	15	10	9			
	August, do	5	16	10½	61	17	10½
James Burns	Carpenter						
	November, 1843	2	15	6			
	December, do	7	2	6	9	18	0
Joseph Merchant	Carpenter						
	November, 1843	2	15	6			
	December, do	6	6	0			
	January, 1844	5	12	1½			
	March, do	3	5	7½			
	April, do	6	12	10	24	12	1
Arthur McGougan	Carpenter						
	November, 1843	2	9	6			
	December, do	5	17	0			
	January, 1844	4	5	6			
	March, do	4	10	7½			
	April, do	7	17	10			
	May, do	6	0	3½	31	0	0½
William Kahur	Carpenter						
	November, 1843	1	11	6			
	December, do	4	16	9			
	January, 1844	0	9	0	6	17	3
George Colville	Carpenter						
	November, 1843	1	7	6	1	7	6
John Slater	Carpenter						
	November, 1843	0	18	0			
	December, do	7	4	0			
	January, 1844	5	12	1½			
	March, do	5	0	0			
	April, do	7	11	6½			
	May, do	4	15	3½	31	0	11½
Frederick Sharpe	Carpenter						
	November, 1843	3	16	3			
	December, do	5	11	3	12	8	0
	January, 1844	3	0	6			
Louis Laporte	Carpenter						
	December, 1843	2	4	7½	2	4	7½
Thomas McKeon	Carpenter						
	December, 1843	1	17	6			
	January, 1844	2	12	6	4	10	0
Patrick O'Brien	Carpenter						
	May, do	7	5	6			
	June, July, do	0	13	6	7	19	0
Daniel Moon	Carpenter						
	January, do	3	19	0	3	19	0
John Burns	Carpenter						
	January, do	4	19	2½			
	April, do	5	14	0½	10	13	3
Thomas Shagnessy	Carpenter						
	January, do	3	10	0			
	March, do	3	2	0	6	12	0
John Hickey	Carpenter						
	January, do	2	3	9			
	March, do	6	5	0½			
	April, do	2	14	7½	11	8	5½
Moses O'Brien	Carpenter						
	January, do	2	0	0			
	March, do	3	18	9	5	18	9
Joseph Turcotte	Carpenter						
	January, do	1	10	0			
	March, do	3	16	3	5	6	3
Charles Fayette	Carpenter						
	January, do	1	11	3			
	March, do	5	16	10½			
	April, do	7	12	7½			
	May, do	5	18	3	20	19	0
Alexander Desilva	Carpenter						
	January, do	0	13	9			
	March, do	4	10	9			
	April, do	7	4	4½			
	May, do	5	4	6	17	13	4½
Richard McClusky	Carpenter						
	January, do	3	1	10½			
	March, do	6	11	3			
	April, do	6	14	4½			
	May, do	6	19	0½	28	6	6½
Jean Girouard	Carpenter						
	January, do	5	5	0			
	April, do	7	14	8½			
	May, do	4	5	11½	17	5	7½
<i>Carried forward</i>					£	1034	1 5½

Appendix
(G.G.)

Appendix
(G.G.)

STATEMENT, in detail, of the Expenditure upon the Ottawa Works, &c.—(Continued.)

2d July.

2d July.

CALUMET SLIDE.—(Continued.)

				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
<i>Brought forward</i>							1034	1	5½
Luke Major	Carpenter	January, 1844	do	5	4	11			
		March, do	do	6	14	4½			
		April, do	do	8	11	10½			
		May, do	do	8	5	0			
Francis Filiatro	Carpenter	January, do	do	4	9	1½	28	16	2
		March, do	do	6	11	3			
		April, do	do	8	13	5½			
		May, do	do	7	10	0			
George Styles	Carpenter	January, do	do	2	13	11½	27	3	10
		March, do	do	4	3	4½			
Martin Reynolds	Carpenter	January, do	do	3	14	0	6	17	4
		March, do	do	5	7	6			
		April, do	do	6	1	3			
		May, do	do	5	7	6			
Godfrey Gouro	Carpenter	March, do	do	4	17	6	20	10	3
		April, do	do	6	16	3			
		May, do	do	5	7	6			
George Edge	Carpenter	March, do	do	6	15	11	17	1	3
		April, do	do	2	14	8½			
Luke Fahey	Carpenter	March, do	do	2	11	0	9	10	7½
Michael Hurley	Carpenter	April, do	do	7	0	5½	2	11	0
		May, do	do	6	4	8			
James Larkin	Carpenter	April, do	do	7	14	0	13	5	1½
		May, do	do	6	18	3			
Patrick McGuire	Carpenter	April, do	do	1	13	0	14	12	3
		May, do	do	3	5	7½			
Thomas Madden	Carpenter	April, do	do	2	6	0	4	18	7½
		May, do	do	6	0	7½			
Robert Fraser	Carpenter	April, do	do	1	4	0	8	6	7½
James Murray	Carpenter	April, do	do	1	14	6	1	4	0
		May, do	do	6	5	0½			
S. Bottiflette	Carpenter	April, do	do	0	16	6	7	19	6½
		May, do	do	5	1	9			
James O'Connell	Carpenter	April, do	do	6	14	4½	5	18	3
Michael Honan	Carpenter	April, do	do	0	17	3	6	14	4½
		May, do	do	5	0	7½			
		June, July, do	do	0	17	3			
James Honan	Carpenter	April, do	do	2	3	9	6	15	1½
		May, do	do	8	1	0			
John Brady	Carpenter	April, do	do	7	2	7	10	4	9
John Fahy	Carpenter	May, do	do	2	4	0	7	2	7
Thomas Bresnahan	Carpenter	May, do	do	2	4	0	2	4	0
		June, July, do	do	7	14	0			
		August, do	do	2	18	2½			
		do	do	2	0	0			
Francis McFarlane	Carpenter	May, do	do	4	6	3	12	12	2½
John Strange	Carpenter	May, do	do	5	1	6½	4	6	3
John Nallieur	Carpenter	May, do	do	4	9	0½	5	1	6½
Daniel Lappin	Carpenter	May, do	do	1	12	1	4	9	0½
John Brazil	Carpenter	May, do	do	8	11	6	1	12	1
		June, July, do	do	6	5	8			
Daniel Tierney	Carpenter	May, do	do	2	5	2½	14	17	2
John Murphy	Carpenter	May, do	do	3	17	6	2	5	2½
							3	17	6
<i>Carried over</i>							£ 1284	18	2½

Appendix
(G.G.)

STATEMENT, in detail, of the Expenditure upon the Ottawa Works, &c.—(Continued.)

Appendix
(G.G.)

2d July

2d July.

CALUMET SLIDE.—(Continued.)

				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
<i>Brought over</i>							1284	18	2½
James Tierney	Carpenter	May, 1844 ...		4	4	9¾	4	4	9¾
Nicolas Foran.....	Carpenter	May, do ...		4	14	6½			
		June, July, do ...		3	10	0½	8	4	7
Arthur McKay	Axeman	September, 1843 ...		5	12	6			
		January, 1844 ...		2	16	3	8	8	9
William Gennings.....	Axeman	September, 1843 ...		3	17	0			
		October, do ...		2	15	1½	6	12	1½
Michael Crainley	Axeman	September, do ...		3	14	4½			
		October, do ...		4	10	1½			
		November, do ...		4	7	6	12	12	0
James McNamara.....	Axeman	October, do ...		2	7	3			
		November, do ...		4	2	3			
		December, do ...		3	16	1½			
		January, 1844 ...		0	3	3	10	8	10½
Patrick Calanan.....	Blacksmith.....	July, 1843 ...		3	2	6			
		August, do ...		6	7	6			
		September, do ...		6	10	0			
		October, do ...		6	8	9			
		November, do ...		6	11	3			
		December, do ...		5	17	6			
		January, 1844 ...		0	18	0			
		April, do ...		4	15	4	40	10	10.
Francis Mulchen	Blacksmith.....	July, 1843 ...		1	5	0			
		August, do ...		4	6	7½			
		September, do ...		5	1	0½			
		October, do ...		6	15	2			
		November, do ...		6	15	2			
		December, do ...		6	4	8			
		January, 1844 ...		5	0	0			
		March, do ...		6	19	1½			
		April, do ...		6	12	7			
		May, do ...		6	6	0			
		June, July, do ...		9	12	6			
		August, do ...		2	0	0	66	17	10½
Stephen O'Meara	Blacksmith.....	August, 1843 ...		2	0	0			
		September, do ...		6	10	0			
		October, do ...		6	10	0			
		November, do ...		6	13	9			
		December, do ...		5	18	9			
		January, 1844 ...		6	2	6			
		March, do ...		7	3	0¾			
		April, do ...		6	11	3			
		May, do ...		6	6	0			
		June, July, do ...		0	15	9	54	11	0¾
Stephen Murphy	Blacksmith.....	September, 1843 ...		6	7	6			
		October, do ...		6	10	0			
		November, do ...		6	13	9			
		December, do ...		5	13	0			
		January, 1844 ...		1	0	0			
Michael Gregg	Blacksmith.....	September, 1843 ...		2	0	0	26	6	3
Patrick Donahoe	Mason.....	August, do ...		3	8	10½	2	0	0
		September, do ...		5	14	0			
		October, do ...		7	7	10½			
		November, do ...		7	11	1½			
		December, do ...		5	11	2			
		March, 1844 ...		4	6	0			
		April, do ...		5	3	0	39	2	0½
Edward O'Keefe	Mason.....	August, 1843 ...		3	6	6			
		September, do ...		6	18	0			
		October, do ...		8	2	6			
		November, do ...		7	17	7½			
		December, do ...		5	9	11½			
		January, 1844 ...		1	19	4½			
		March, do ...		4	6	0			
		April, do ...		5	3	0			
		May, do ...		4	18	0	48	0	11½
<i>Carried forward</i>							1612	18	4½

STATEMENT, in detail, of the Expenditure upon the Ottawa Works, &c.—(Continued.)

CALUMET SLIDE.—(Continued.)

			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
<i>Brought forward</i>						1612	18	4½	
John Beahan	Mason	September, 1843	1	10	0				
John McGoughin	Mason	September, do	2	9	6	1	10	0	
		October, do	4	1	3				
		November, do	5	3	9	11	14	6	
George Parks	Mason	September, do	0	11	0	0	11	0	
William Kelly	Mason	October, do	5	1	3				
		November, do	5	16	3				
		August, 1844	1	15	10½	12	13	4½	
Richard White	Mason	November, 1843	4	12	7½				
		December, do	5	6	4	9	18	11½	
James Mention	Mason	November, do	3	6	3				
		January, 1844	1	2	9	4	9	0	
Daniel Malveighill	Mason	November, 1843	6	11	3				
		December, do	4	8	6½	10	19	9½	
Peter Landerhoe	Blaster	November, do	4	18	0				
		December, do	4	16	0				
		January, 1844	3	13	0				
		March, do	4	17	9				
		May, do	4	19	10½	23	4	7½	
Thomas Dalton	Blaster	November, 1843	4	5	9				
		December, do	4	4	0				
		January, 1844	3	4	9				
		March, do	4	4	4				
		May, do	4	4	10½	20	3	8½	
John O'Rourke	Blaster	November, 1843	2	9	0				
		December, do	3	11	9	6	0	9	
Robert Clarke	Laborer	August, do	0	8	1½				
		September, do	2	7	1½	2	15	3	
Michael Brennan	Laborer	July, 1843	1	17	6				
		August, do	4	9	3				
		September, do	4	2	3				
		October, do	4	7	6				
		November, do	4	3	1½				
		December, do	3	12	7½				
		January, 1844	2	7	3				
		March, do	2	15	1½	27	14	7½	
John Avrill	Laborer	August, 1843	0	12	2½				
		September, do	2	9	10½	3	2	1	
Patrick Culham	Laborer	July, do	2	0	7½				
		August, do	4	10	1½				
		September, do	5	5	0				
		October, do	4	6	7½				
		November, do	4	9	3				
		December, do	4	1	4½				
		January, 1844	3	3	10½				
		March, do	4	15	4				
		May, do	4	11	0				
		June, July, do	0	3	6	37	6	8½	
Michael Crainley	Laborer	July, 1843	1	16	9				
		August, do	4	7	6				
		December, do	4	3	1½				
		January, 1844	3	7	4½	13	14	9	
John Donuigan	Laborer	July, 1843	1	10	0				
		August, do	4	10	1½				
		September, do	3	7	4½				
		October, do	4	10	1½				
		November, do	4	8	4½				
		December, do	1	8	6	19	14	0	
Thomas Dalton	Laborer	July, do	1	14	6				
		August, do	2	10	4½				
		September, do	4	2	3				
		October, do	4	6	7½				
<i>Carried over</i>			£	12	13	9	1818	11	6

Appendix
(G.G.)

STATEMENT, in detail, of the Expenditure upon the Ottawa Works, &c.—(Continued.)

Appendix
(G.G.)

2d July.

2d July.

CALUMET SLIDE.—(Continued.)

				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
	<i>Brought over</i>			12	13	9	1818	11	6
Thomas Dalton	Laborer.—(Continued.)	April, 1844	5	2	8				
		June, July, do	4	18	3				
		August, do	3	13	6				
Joseph Ghonneux	Laborer	July, 1843	0	8	9	26	8	2	
Samuel Gordon	Laborer	July, do	0	8	9	0	8	9	
Peter Leclair	Laborer	July, do	0	8	9	0	8	9	
Matthew Hall	Laborer	July, do	1	17	6	0	8	9	
		August, do	1	18	6				
Peter Landerhoe	Laborer	July, do	1	7	0	3	16	0	
		August, do	4	16	7				
		September, do	4	15	0				
		October, do	4	19	0				
		April, 1844	5	11	6½				
		June, July, do	6	5	0				
		August, do	2	14	0				
Thomas McVey	Laborer	July, 1843	1	19	9¼	30	8	1½	
		August, do	3	18	9				
		September, do	1	11	6				
John McArthy	Laborer	July, do	2	0	7½	7	10	0½	
		August, do	4	0	6				
		September, do	3	14	4½				
		October, do	3	19	7½				
		November, do	8	10	7½				
		December, do	4	12	9				
		January, 1844	3	1	3				
		March, do	2	11	4				
		April, do	3	8	9				
		May, do	3	13	6				
Daniel Malveighill	Laborer	July, 1843	2	0	7½	39	13	4	
		August, do	4	1	4½				
		September, do	2	15	1½				
		October, do	1	8	0				
		January, 1844	2	14	3				
Patrick McCarty	Laborer	July, 1843	2	0	7½	12	19	4½	
		August, do	4	6	3				
		September, do	4	16	0				
Thomas Madden	Laborer	July, do	0	3	6	11	2	10½	
		August, do	5	0	0				
		September, do	4	16	0				
Miles McDonagh	Laborer	July, do	1	10	0	9	19	6	
		August, do	2	17	9				
		September, do	3	17	0				
		October, do	2	16	10½				
		November, do	2	14	3				
		December, do	4	0	6				
		January, 1844	2	16	8				
		March, do	2	2	10½				
		April, do	1	18	6				
Thomas McMahon	Laborer	July, do	1	16	9	24	14	5	
		August, do	4	7	6				
		September, do	4	3	1½				
		October, do	4	0	6				
		November, do	4	11	0				
		December, do	4	0	6				
		January, 1844	2	9	10½				
		March, do	3	19	9				
		April, do	4	14	5				
		May, do	4	4	0				
James Meagher	Laborer	July, 1843	1	16	9	38	7	4½	
		August, do	4	9	3				
		September, do	3	17	10½				
		October, do	4	6	7½				
		November, do	4	5	9				
		January, 1844	2	17	9				
						21	14	0	
	<i>Carried forward</i>					£ 2046	10	11½	

STATEMENT, in detail, of the Expenditure upon the Ottawa Works, &c.—(Continued.)

CALUMET SLIDE.—(Continued.)

				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
<i>Brought forward</i>							2046	10	11½
Stephen Murphy	Laborer	July, 1843	do	0	3	0			
		August, do	do	4	4	10½			
John O'Rourke	Laborer	July, do	do	1	19	9¾	4	7	10½
		August, do	do	4	18	5¼			
		September, do	do	4	16	0			
Maurice O'Donnell	Laborer	July, do	do	1	19	9¾	11	14	3
		August, do	do	3	15	3			
		September, do	do	4	4	10½			
		October, do	do	4	6	7½			
		November, do	do	4	4	0			
		December, do	do	4	3	1½			
		January, 1844	do	2	14	3			
		March, do	do	3	19	9			
		April, do	do	5	4	6			
		May, do	do	4	4	10½			
James Quinnan	Laborer	July, 1843	do	0	3	3	38	17	0¾
		September, do	do	0	18	4½			
		October, do	do	4	7	2			
		November, do	do	4	5	9			
		December, do	do	4	0	6			
		January, 1844	do	2	19	2			
		March, do	do	3	17	0			
		April, do	do	4	17	2			
		May, do	do	0	8	3			
John McDonald	Laborer	August, 1843	do	1	7	1	25	16	7½
Stephen Cleeson	Laborer	August, do	do	1	1	0	1	7	1
John Cloose	Laborer	August, do	do	2	2	3	1	1	0
		September, do	do	3	9	1½			
		October, do	do	4	3	1½			
		November, do	do	4	1	4½			
		December, do	do	3	9	1½			
		January, 1844	do	2	10	0			
		March, do	do	2	9	0			
		April, do	do	4	0	6			
		May, do	do	3	3	0			
John Deren	Laborer	August, 1843	do	2	4	7½	29	7	6
		September, do	do	4	6	7½			
		October, do	do	4	1	4½			
		November, do	do	1	13	3			
		December, do	do	3	17	0			
		January, 1844	do	2	11	8			
		March, do	do	3	6	11			
		April, do	do	4	15	4			
		May, do	do	4	0	6			
Michael Kelly	Laborer	August, 1843	do	0	19	6	30	17	3½
		September, do	do	3	1	3			
		October, do	do	3	16	1½			
		November, do	do	2	7	3			
Donald McDonald	Laborer	August, do	do	0	12	2½	10	4	1½
		September, do	do	1	14	1½			
Michael Foley	Laborer	August, do	do	0	17	10½	2	6	4
		November, do	do	3	13	6			
		December, do	do	4	3	1½			
		January, 1844	do	3	0	0			
		March, do	do	4	3	5			
		April, do	do	2	15	11			
		May, do	do	4	2	3			
Martin Feeny	Laborer	August, 1843	do	2	2	10½	22	16	1
		September, do	do	2	18	7½			
		October, do	do	4	2	3			
		November, do	do	3	17	0			
		December, do	do	1	17	7½			
		January, 1844	do	1	19	2			
		March, do	do	2	7	3			
		April, do	do	4	11	10½			
		May, do	do	3	15	3			
<i>Carried over</i>							27	11	11
				£			2252	18	1½

Appendix
(G.G.)

STATEMENT, in detail, of the Expenditure upon the Ottawa Works, &c.—(Continued.)

Appendix
(G.G.)

2d July.

2d July.

CALUMET SLIDE.—(Continued.)

				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
		<i>Brought over</i>					2252	18	1½
Edward Finlay	Laborer	August, 1843 ...	2	2	3				
		September, do ...	3	3	10½				
		October, do ...	3	10	0				
		November, do ...	4	2	3				
							12	18	4½
Robert Linten.....	Laborer	August, do ...	0	16	3				
		September, do ...	4	4	10½				
		October, do ...	3	18	9				
		November, do ...	4	4	0				
		December, do ...	3	14	4½				
		January, 1844 ...	2	14	3				
		March, do ...	3	17	11				
		April, do ...	4	17	2				
		May, do ...	4	0	6				
							32	8	1
John Herlomson.....	Laborer	August, 1843 ...	0	12	2½				
		September, do ...	4	4	0				
		October, do ...	4	4	0				
		November, do ...	4	4	10½				
		December, do ...	3	2	1½				
		January, 1844 ...	2	7	6				
							18	14	8½
Michael Collins	Laborer	August, 1843 ...	0	12	2½				
		September, do ...	2	6	4½				
		October, do ...	1	1	10½				
							4	0	5½
James Houston	Laborer	August, do ...	0	19	6				
		September, do ...	1	18	2				
							2	17	8
John Linten	Laborer	August, do ...	1	13	3½				
		September, do ...	3	17	10½				
		December, do ...	3	18	9				
		January, 1844 ...	2	11	7½				
		April, do ...	4	14	5				
		May, do ...	4	0	6				
							20	16	5½
James Hogan.....	Laborer	August, 1843 ...	0	3	3				
		September, do ...	4	0	6				
		October, do ...	3	17	10½				
		November, do ...	3	12	7½				
		December, do ...	4	2	3				
		January, 1844 ...	0	3	3				
							15	19	9
Michael Hogan	Laborer	August, 1843 ...	0	3	3				
		September, do ...	4	4	0				
		October, do ...	3	18	9				
		November, do ...	0	14	0				
		December, do ...	4	0	6				
		January, 1844 ...	2	0	10				
							15	1	4
Michael O'Brien	Laborer	August, 1843 ...	0	3	3				
		September, do ...	4	4	10½				
		October, do ...	3	17	10½				
		November, do ...	2	13	4½				
		December, do ...	4	0	6				
		January, 1844 ...	2	7	1½				
							17	7	0
Neil McAuley.....	Laborer	August, 1843 ...	0	0	9½				
		September, do ...	2	6	3½				
							2	7	1½
John McLaughlin.....	Laborer	August, do ...	2	1	5½				
		September, do ...	3	17	2½				
		October, do ...	4	7	6				
		November, do ...	4	5	9				
		December, do ...	3	16	1½				
		January, 1844 ...	2	5	6				
		March, do ...	3	16	1½				
		April, do ...	4	8	4½				
		May, do ...	3	10	0				
							32	8	0½
John McDermott	Laborer	August, 1843 ...	3	5	7½				
		September, do ...	4	2	3				
		October, do ...	4	5	9				
		November, do ...	4	4	10½				
		December, do ...	4	0	6				
		January, 1844 ...	3	2	1½				
		March, do ...	3	18	10				
		April, do ...	4	15	4				
		May, do ...	3	10	10½				
							35	6	2
		<i>Carried forward</i>				£	2463	3	3½

CALUMET SLIDE.—(Continued.)

				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
		<i>Brought forward</i>					2463	3	9½
James Malveighill.....	Laborer	August, 1843	1843	1	17	7½			
		September, do	do	3	17	2½			
		October, do	do	4	6	7½			
		November, do	do	4	15	4½			
		December, do	do	3	17	10½			
		January, 1844	1844	2	1	1½			
							20	15	10
Patrick McDonnell	Laborer	August, 1843	1843	2	2	3			
		September, do	do	3	17	0			
		October, do	do	4	4	10½			
		November, do	do	6	13	10½			
		December, do	do	3	18	9			
		January, 1844	1844	2	10	9			
		March, do	do	2	16	10½			
							26	4	4½
John Mannicks	Laborer	August, 1843	1843	2	4	8			
		September, do	do	3	18	9			
		October, do	do	1	13	3			
		November, do	do	4	5	9			
		December, do	do	3	13	6			
		January, 1844	1844	2	14	2			
							18	10	1
David McInneray	Laborer	August, 1843	1843	3	3	4½			
		September, do	do	3	16	1½			
		October, do	do	4	5	9			
		November, do	do	4	5	9			
		December, do	do	3	10	0			
		January, 1844	1844	2	4	8½			
							21	5	8½
Arthur McKay	Laborer	August, 1843	1843	2	12	0			
							2	12	0
Michael McNamara	Laborer	August, do	do	2	4	7½			
		September, do	do	3	15	3			
		October, do	do	1	15	10½			
		November, do	do	3	10	0			
		December, do	do	4	1	4½			
		January, 1844	1844	3	3	0			
		March, do	do	4	6	0			
		April, do	do	2	4	0			
		June, July, do	do	1	2	0			
							26	2	1½
John Savage	Laborer	July, 1843	1843	2	0	7½			
		August, do	do	4	14	6			
		September, do	do	3	16	1½			
		October, do	do	3	19	7½			
		November, do	do	4	10	1½			
		December, do	do	3	19	7½			
		January, 1844	1844	2	7	3			
							25	7	10½
Richard Shannessy	Laborer	July, 1843	1843	2	0	7½			
		August, do	do	4	10	1½			
		September, do	do	3	19	7½			
		October, do	do	4	7	6			
							14	17	10½
James Tracey.....	Laborer	July, do	do	1	1	1½			
		September, do	do	1	11	6			
		October, do	do	4	4	0			
		November, do	do	4	5	9			
		December, do	do	4	0	6			
		January, 1844	1844	2	12	6			
		March, do	do	2	15	3½			
							20	10	8½
Charles Wright.....	Laborer	July, 1843	1843	1	19	9½			
		August, do	do	4	5	9			
		September, do	do	5	1	6			
		October, do	do	3	19	7½			
							15	6	8½
John McGuire	Laborer	August, do	do	1	18	2½			
		September, do	do	3	16	1½			
		October, do	do	4	1	4½			
		November, do	do	4	4	10½			
		March, 1844	1844	3	4	9			
		April, do	do	3	8	3			
							20	13	7
Thomas Hand	Laborer	August, 1843	1843	0	3	3			
							0	3	3
		<i>Carried over</i>					£ 2675	13	4½

Appendix
(G.G.)
2d July.

STATEMENT, in detail, of the Expenditure upon the Ottawa Works, &c.—(Continued.)

Appendix
(G.G.)
2d July.

CALUMET SLIDE.—(Continued.)

				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
	<i>Brought over</i>						2675	13	4½
John O'Brien.....	Laborer	August, 1843 ...		2	0	3			
		September, do ...		4	1	4½			
		October, do ...		4	0	6			
		November, do ...		3	18	9			
		December, do ...		3	12	7½			
		January, 1844 ...		2	8	1½			
		March, do ...		3	5	7½	23	7	8
John O'Brien.....	Laborer	October, 1843 ...		2	2	0			
		November, do ...		4	5	9			
		December, do ...		3	11	9			
		January, 1844 ...		2	12	6	12	12	0
John Shields	Laborer	August, 1843 ...		2	12	6	2	12	6
John Moran	Laborer	August, do ...		0	17	10½			
		October, do ...		3	17	10½			
		November, do ...		4	0	6			
		January, 1844 ...		2	3	10½			
		March, do ...		3	18	9			
		May, do ...		4	4	10½	19	3	9
Daniel Sheehan	Laborer	August, 1843 ...		0	6	6			
		September, do ...		3	15	3			
		October, do ...		3	14	9			
		November, do ...		4	4	0			
		December, do ...		3	17	10½			
		January, 1844 ...		2	8	0			
		March, do ...		3	9	10½			
		April, do ...		4	2	1			
		May, do ...		3	8	3	29	6	7
John McNnery	Laborer	August, 1843 ...		0	8	1½			
		September, do ...		2	6	3½	2	14	5
John McAuley	Laborer	August, do ...		0	6	6			
		September, do ...		6	11	0½			
		October, do ...		3	0	4½	9	17	11
James Larkin.....	Laborer	August, do ...		0	7	3½			
		September, do ...		2	18	7½			
		November, do ...		1	10	7½			
		December, do ...		2	15	1½			
		April, 1844 ...		3	5	1			
		May, do ...		4	5	9	15	2	6
Thomas Thurrill	Laborer	August, 1843 ...		0	8	1½			
		September, do ...		3	16	1½			
		October, do ...		4	4	10½			
		November, do ...		4	4	0	12	13	1½
Robert White.....	Laborer	August, do ...		0	8	11½			
		September, do ...		4	10	1½			
		October, do ...		3	18	9			
		November, do ...		3	19	7½			
		December, do ...		3	16	1½			
		January, 1844 ...		2	7	1½			
		March, do ...		3	7	10			
		April, do ...		4	12	7			
		May, do ...		3	10	10½	30	12	0
John Moran	Laborer	September, 1843 ...		4	5	9			
		December, do ...		4	0	6			
		April, 1844 ...		4	19	9	13	6	0
Patrick O'Keefe.....	Laborer	September, 1843 ...		4	16	8½	4	16	8½
Jeremiah Shehan	Laborer	September, do ...		3	15	3			
		October, do ...		3	17	10½			
		November, do ...		4	4	0			
		December, do ...		4	1	4½			
		January, 1844 ...		3	0	4½			
		March, do ...		3	18	10			
		April, do ...		4	14	5			
		May, do ...		4	10	1½	32	2	3
	<i>Carried forward</i>						£ 2884	0	4½

Appendix
(G.G.)

STATEMENT, in detail, of the Expenditure upon the Ottawa Works, &c.—(Continued.)

Appendix
(G.G.)

2d July.

2d July.

CALUMET SLIDE.—(Continued.)

				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
		<i>Brought forward</i>					2884	0	4½
Andrew McLaughlin.....	Laborer	September, 1843	1843	3	17	2½			
		October, do		4	5	9			
		November, do		4	4	10½			
		December, do		3	10	0			
		January, 1844	1844	0	6	6			
							16	4	4
Mathew O'Brien	Laborer	September, 1843	1843	3	4	9			
		October, do		3	18	9			
		November, do		4	1	4½			
		December, do		0	17	6			
							12	2	4½
John Nolan	Laborer	September, do	do	3	12	7½			
		October, do		4	4	0			
		November, do		4	1	4½			
		December, do		2	13	4½			
		January, 1844	1844	2	13	4½			
		March, do		5	12	0			
		April, do		4	4	10½			
							27	1	7½
Michael Murphy	Laborer	September, 1843	1843	0	19	6			
		March, do		2	9	0			
							3	8	6
Kelly Tugue	Laborer	September, do	do	1	6	9½			
							1	6	9½
John Preston	Laborer	September, do	do	3	4	9			
		October, do		3	13	6			
		November, do		3	12	7½			
		December, do		2	11	7½			
		January, 1844	1844	2	13	4½			
		March, do		3	3	0			
							18	18	10½
Patrick Morrogh	Laborer	September, 1843	1843	3	1	3			
		October, do		3	15	3			
		November, do		4	1	4½			
		December, do		2	15	1½			
		January, 1844	1844	1	12	6			
		March, do		2	10	9			
							17	16	3
Edward O'Rourke.....	Laborer	September, 1843	1843	2	9	0			
		October, do		4	0	6			
		November, do		4	4	0			
		December, do		4	1	4½			
		January, 1844	1844	2	7	6			
							17	2	4½
Gerrard Grace	Laborer	September, 1843	1843	3	9	1½			
		October, do		4	4	0			
		November, do		4	5	9			
		December, do		3	19	7½			
		January, 1844	1844	2	10	4½			
							18	8	10½
Patrick Buros.....	Laborer	September, 1843	1843	2	17	9			
		October, do		1	1	0			
							3	18	9
Patrick Smith	Laborer	September, do	do	1	13	3			
							1	13	3
Patrick Lynn	Laborer	September, do	do	2	11	7½			
		October, do		4	5	9			
		November, do		4	6	7½			
		December, do		3	4	9			
							14	8	9
Patrick Golden	Laborer	September, do	do	0	16	7½			
							0	16	7½
Patrick McGuire	Laborer	September, do	do	1	17	7½			
		October, do		1	12	4½			
		November, do		3	15	3			
		December, do		4	0	6			
		January, 1844	1844	3	0	0			
		March, do		1	3	10			
		April, do		3	16	1			
							19	5	8
John York	Laborer	September, 1843	1843	0	9	9			
							0	9	9
John McGuire, 2nd.....	Laborer	September, do	do	2	1	5			
		December, do		3	14	4½			
		January, 1844	1844	0	6	6			
							6	2	3½
		<i>Carried over</i>					3063	5	5½

Appendix
(G.G.)

STATEMENT, in detail, of the Expenditure upon the Ottawa Works, &c.—(Continued.)

Appendix
(G.G.)

2d July.

2d July.

CALUMET SLIDE.—(Continued.)

			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
<i>Brought over</i>						3063	5	5½
Thomas King	Laborer	September, 1843 ...	2	4	7½			
		October, do ...	4	5	9			
		November, do ...	4	3	1½			
		December, do ...	3	17	0			
						14	10	6
Patrick McTugue	Laborer	September, do ...	2	2	10½			
		October, do ...	3	3	0			
		November, do ...	3	12	7½			
		December, do ...	2	13	4½			
		January, 1844 ...	0	15	10			
		March, do ...	2	5	6			
		April, do ...	4	0	5			
		May, do ...	3	4	9			
		June, July, do ...	0	1	9			
						22	0	1½
Jeremiah Field	Laborer	September, 1843 ...	2	2	0			
		October, do ...	4	3	1½			
		November, do ...	4	4	0			
		December, do ...	4	0	6			
		January, 1844 ...	2	3	10½			
		March, do ...	3	19	9			
		April, do ...	4	14	5			
		May, do ...	2	12	6			
						28	0	2
Patrick Murphy.....	Laborer	September, 1843 ..	1	16	9			
		October, do ...	4	0	6			
		November, do ...	4	3	1½			
		December, do ...	4	0	6			
		January, 1844 ...	2	9	10½			
		March, do ...	3	4	2			
		April, do ...	5	0	3¾			
						24	15	2½
Arthur O'Donnell.....	Laborer	September, 1843 ...	1	5	4½			
						1	5	4½
James Bush	Laborer	September, do ...	1	17	7½			
		October, do ...	4	4	0			
		November, do ...	4	4	10½			
		December, do ...	3	10	0			
		January, 1844 ...	2	11	7			
		March, do ...	3	6	6			
						19	14	7
Richard Nash.....	Laborer	September, 1843 ...	1	15	0			
		October, do ...	3	1	3			
		November, do ...	4	2	3			
		December, do ...	3	17	0			
		January, 1844 ...	1	15	10½			
		March, do ...	3	7	4½			
						17	18	9
James Loughnan	Laborer	September, 1843 ...	1	17	7½			
		October, do ...	4	5	9			
		November, do ...	4	5	9			
		December, do ...	3	18	9			
		January, 1844 ...	2	14	2			
		March, do ...	3	18	10			
		April, do ...	4	8	0			
						25	8	10½
John Howey	Laborer	September, 1843 ...	1	9	9			
		October, do ...	3	14	4½			
		November, do ...	3	5	7½			
		December, do ...	1	5	4½			
		January, 1844 ...	1	6	8			
		March, do ...	2	17	9			
		April, do ...	4	8	4½			
		May, do ...	1	18	6			
						20	6	5
John Sholdice.....	Laborer	September, 1843 ...	0	3	3			
						0	3	3
Michael O'Neill.....	Laborer	September, do ...	0	3	6			
		March, 1844 ...	1	17	7½			
						2	1	1½
Patrick Burke	Laborer	September, 1843 ...	1	1	0			
		October, do ...	3	6	6			
		November, do ...	3	1	3			
		December, do ...	3	6	6			
		January, 1844 ...	2	7	11½			
		March, do ...	3	18	10			
		April, do ...	4	12	6½			
		May, do ...	4	7	6			
						26	2	1
<i>Carried forward</i>						£ 3265	12	1

STATEMENT, in detail, of the Expenditure upon the Ottawa Works, &c.—(Continued.)

2d July.

CALUMET SLIDE.—(Continued.)

24 July.

		<i>Brought forward</i>			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
William Patterson.....		September, 1843		0	13	1½	9265	12	1	
Francis Murtague.....	Laborer	September, do		0	15	9				
		October, do		1	17	7½	0	13	1½	
		November, do		1	12	4½				
		December, do		2	19	6				
		January, 1844		0	4	10½				
Thomas McGee.....	Laborer	September, 1843		0	17	6	7	10	1½	
		October, do		2	3	9				
Owen Riley.....	Laborer	September, do		0	10	6	3	1	3	
		October, do		4	8	4½				
James Kilmane.....	Laborer	September, do		1	15	0	4	18	10½	
		October, do		4	5	9				
		November, do		4	4	10½				
		December, do		4	0	6				
		January, 1844		3	2	6				
		March, do		4	0	8				
		April, do		4	11	8				
		May, do		3	14	4½				
John Cunningham.....	Laborer	September, 1843		0	3	3	29	15	4	
		October, do		2	7	1½				
James Gilgen.....	Laborer	September, do		0	18	4½	2	10	4½	
		October, do		3	0	4½				
John Madden.....	Laborer	September, do		1	8	0	3	18	9	
Nicolas Brady.....	Laborer	September, do		2	12	0	1	8	0	
		April, 1844		3	15	2				
		May, do		3	6	6				
Patrick Kelly.....	Laborer	October, 1843		3	12	7½	9	13	8	
		November, do		2	2	10½				
		December, do		1	12	4½				
		January, 1844		1	4	2				
		May, do		3	9	1½				
		June, July, do		6	16	11½				
		August, do		2	17	0				
John Linten.....	Laborer	October, 1843		3	8	3	21	15	1½	
		November, do		3	18	9				
		March, 1844		3	12	5				
James McGuire.....	Laborer	October, 1843		3	10	10½	10	19	5	
		December, do		4	0	6				
Charles Rodden.....	Laborer	October, do		2	14	3	7	11	4½	
James Heney.....	Laborer	October, do		3	2	1½	2	14	3	
		November, do		3	9	1½				
		December, do		2	9	0				
Albert Deserie.....	Laborer	October, do		2	3	9	9	0	3	
		November, do		3	7	4½				
		December, do		2	13	4½				
		January, 1844		2	0	10				
		March, do		3	8	9				
		April, do		4	13	10				
		May, do		4	1	0				
		June, July, do		0	5	0				
John Mahoney.....	Laborer	October, 1843		1	8	0	22	13	11	
		November, do		2	7	6				
		December, do		3	19	7½				
		January, 1844		2	12	6				
		March, do		2	16	0				
Thomas Action.....	Laborer	October, 1843		1	18	6	15	3	7½	
		November, do		0	14	0				
Daniel Reid.....	Laborer	October, do		3	9	1½	2	12	6	
		November, do		3	5	7½				
		December, do		3	17	10½				
		January, 1844		1	14	1½				
		March, do		3	17	0				
		April, do		4	11	0				
<i>Carried over</i>							20	14	9	
							3142	6	9½	

CALUMET SLIDE.—(Continued.)

				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
<i>Brought over</i>							3442	6	9½
James McGinty.....	Laborer	October, 1843	do	3	16	1½			
		November, do	do	0	15	9	4	11	10½
James Collins.....	Laborer	October, do	do	4	1	4½			
		November, do	do	0	15	9	4	17	1½
John Clansy.....	Laborer	October, do	do	3	0	4½			
		November, do	do	4	4	10½			
		December, do	do	3	18	9			
		January, 1844	do	1	19	4½			
		March, do	do	1	10	7½	14	14	0
Thomas Braisdell.....	Laborer	October, 1843	do	1	8	0			
		November, do	do	0	15	9	2	3	9
Peter Maddix.....	Laborer	October, do	do	3	2	1½	3	2	1½
Michael Levine.....	Laborer	October, do	do	3	0	4½			
		November, do	do	3	17	10½			
		December, do	do	3	16	1½			
		January, 1844	do	2	6	3¾			
		March, do	do	3	12	5			
		April, do	do	4	16	3			
		May, do	do	3	11	9	25	1	1½
Matthew Snody.....	Laborer	October, 1843	do	0	10	6	0	10	6
John Brown.....	Laborer	October, do	do	0	10	6	0	10	6
John Rylie.....	Laborer	October, do	do	2	1	1½			
		November, do	do	3	15	3			
		December, do	do	2	14	3	8	10	7½
James Burns.....	Laborer	October, do	do	2	15	1½			
		November, do	do	4	5	9			
		December, do	do	3	18	9			
		January, 1844	do	2	3	4			
		March, do	do	3	16	1½			
		April, do	do	4	16	3			
		May, do	do	4	6	7½	26	1	11½
Stephen Downie.....	Laborer	October, 1843	do	2	8	1½			
		November, do	do	4	7	6			
		December, do	do	3	18	9			
		January, 1844	do	2	17	9			
		March, do	do	2	18	1½	16	10	3
Daniel Hourigan.....	Laborer	October, 1843	do	2	7	3			
		November, do	do	4	5	9			
		December, do	do	3	10	10½			
		January, 1844	do	0	3	3	10	7	1½
Thomas Campbell.....	Laborer	October, 1843	do	2	7	3			
		November, do	do	4	5	9			
		December, do	do	1	19	4½			
		January, 1844	do	0	6	6	8	18	10½
William Burr.....	Laborer	October, 1843	do	2	12	6			
		November, do	do	3	18	9			
		December, do	do	3	11	9			
		January, 1844	do	1	16	7			
		March, do	do	3	10	0			
		April, do	do	1	14	1½	17	3	8½
Thomas Shannahan.....	Laborer	October, 1843	do	0	14	0	0	14	0
Patrick Johnson.....	Laborer	October, do	do	2	15	1½			
		November, do	do	4	5	9			
		December, do	do	3	15	3			
		January, 1844	do	1	17	6			
		March, do	do	3	1	3	15	14	10½
Daniel Sullivan.....	Laborer	October, 1843	do	2	18	7½			
		November, do	do	4	4	10½			
		December, do	do	3	17	10½			
		January, 1844	do	2	0	7½			
		March, do	do	3	19	9			
		April, do	do	4	13	6			
		May, do	do	1	1	0	22	16	3
<i>Carried forward</i>							£ 3624	15	5½

Appendix
(G.G.)

STATEMENT, in detail, of the Expenditure upon the Ottawa Works, &c.—(Continued.)

Appendix
(G.G.)

2d July.

CALUMET SLIDE.—(Continued.)

2d July.

				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
		<i>Brought forward</i>					3624	15	5½
Michael Hannan	Laborer	October, 1843	1843	1	18	6			
		November, do	do	4	5	9			
		December, do	do	3	19	7½			
		January, 1844	1844	2	13	7½			
Michael McInnery	Laborer	October, 1843	1843	1	18	6	12	17	6
		November, do	do	1	16	9			
Martin Action	Laborer	October, do	do	1	18	6	3	15	3
		November, do	do	0	15	9			
Lawrence Cowley	Laborer	October, do	do	1	15	10½	2	14	3
		November, do	do	0	12	3			
Gerard Rial	Laborer	October, do	do	1	9	9	2	8	1½
		November, do	do	2	9	0			
Thomas Rial	Laborer	October, do	do	1	8	0	3	18	9
		November, do	do	2	8	1½			
Patrick Brady	Laborer	October, do	do	1	8	0	3	16	1½
		November, do	do	4	4	10½			
		December, do	do	3	16	1½			
		January, 1844	1844	2	18	7½			
Patrick Kelly	Laborer	October, 1843	1843	1	2	9	12	7	7½
		November, do	do	0	17	6			
		March, 1844	1844	3	6	11			
		April, do	do	4	12	7			
Michael O'Conner	Laborer	October, 1843	1843	1	5	4½	9	19	9
		November, do	do	2	16	0			
		December, do	do	2	16	10½			
Patrick O'Conner	Laborer	October, do	do	0	15	9	6	18	3
James Lynch	Laborer	October, do	do	1	6	3	0	15	9
		November, do	do	4	2	3			
		December, do	do	3	13	6			
		January, 1844	1844	1	15	10½			
		March, do	do	2	3	0			
Richard Rennipek	Laborer	October, 1843	1843	1	6	3	13	0	10½
		November, do	do	2	9	0			
John McMahon	Laborer	October, do	do	1	6	3	3	15	3
		November, do	do	4	2	3			
John O'Keefe	Laborer	October, do	do	1	2	9	5	8	6
		November, do	do	3	15	3			
		December, do	do	3	11	9			
		January, 1844	1844	2	12	6			
		March, do	do	4	2	6			
		April, do	do	4	9	10			
		May, do	do	4	11	4½			
Martin Reynolds	Laborer	October, 1843	1843	1	2	9	24	5	11½
		November, do	do	3	0	4½			
		December, do	do	3	14	4½			
Patrick O'Leary	Laborer	October, do	do	0	6	1½	7	17	6
		November, do	do	4	5	9			
		December, do	do	4	0	6			
		January, 1844	1844	0	6	6			
Michael Joice	Laborer	October, 1843	1843	0	6	1½	8	18	10½
		November, do	do	0	14	0			
William Arthurs	Laborer	October, do	do	0	4	4½	1	0	1½
		November, do	do	0	15	9			
Richard Gagging	Laborer	October, do	do	0	5	3	1	0	1½
		November, do	do	4	3	1½			
		December, do	do	3	7	4½			
		January, 1844	1844	2	7	11½			
		March, do	do	3	16	1½			
		April, do	do	4	9	3			
		May, do	do	3	10	0			
		June, July, do	do	6	11	10			
		August, do	do	3	6	0			
James Finch	Laborer	October, 1843	1843	0	6	1½	31	16	11
		<i>Carried over</i>					0	6	1½
				£			3781	17	0½

Appendix
(G.G.)
2d July.

STATEMENT, in detail, of the Expenditure upon the Ottawa Works, &c.—(Continued.)

Appendix
(G.G.)
2d July.

CALUMET SLIDE.—(Continued.)

			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
		<i>Brought over</i>				3781	17	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	
James Farrell.....	Laborer	October, 1843 ...	0	6	1 $\frac{1}{2}$				
		November, do ...	0	8	9				
James Cavanagh	Laborer	October, do ...	0	6	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	14	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	
		November, do ...	3	17	10 $\frac{1}{2}$				
		December, do ...	3	17	0				
		January, 1844 ...	0	5	8				
Owen Dolaney	Laborer	October, 1843 ...	0	6	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	6	8	
		November, do ...	0	14	0				
Michael Cain	Laborer	October, do ...	0	6	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	0	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	
		November, do ...	4	3	1 $\frac{1}{2}$				
		December, do ...	4	2	3				
		January, 1844 ...	2	17	6				
		March, do ...	3	16	1				
		April, do ...	4	19	0				
		May, do ...	4	2	3				
James Colville	Laborer	October, 1843 ...	1	15	0	24	6	4	
		November, do ...	3	18	9				
James Armatage	Laborer	October, do ...	1	15	0	5	13	9	
		November, do ...	4	4	0				
		December, do ...	3	7	4 $\frac{1}{2}$				
		January, 1844 ...	2	16	10 $\frac{1}{2}$				
		March, do ...	3	8	3				
		April, do ...	3	16	1 $\frac{1}{2}$				
Patrick Dunford.....	Laborer	October, 1843 ...	0	6	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	19	7	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	
		November, do ...	4	2	3				
		December, do ...	3	17	10 $\frac{1}{2}$				
		January, 1844 ...	2	14	3				
		March, do ...	3	19	9				
		April, do ...	4	14	5				
		May, do ...	4	6	7 $\frac{1}{2}$				
John Doherty.....	Laborer	October, 1843 ...	0	6	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	24	1	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	
		November, do ...	3	19	7 $\frac{1}{2}$				
		December, do ...	3	0	4 $\frac{1}{2}$				
		January, 1844 ...	1	12	6				
George Hughes	Laborer	October, 1843 ...	0	6	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	18	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	
		November, do ...	4	4	0				
		December, do ...	3	10	10 $\frac{1}{2}$				
		January, 1844 ...	0	6	6				
Thomas Welch	Laborer	October, 1843 ...	0	6	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	7	6	
		November, do ...	2	1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$				
Thomas Lynch	Laborer	October, do ...	0	1	9	2	7	3	
		November, do ...	4	5	9				
		December, do ...	3	17	10 $\frac{1}{2}$				
		January, 1844 ...	2	12	6				
		March, do ...	4	7	1				
		April, do ...	4	15	4				
		May, do ...	4	3	1 $\frac{1}{2}$				
William Cowley.....	Laborer	October, 1843 ...	0	1	9	24	3	5	
		November, do ...	4	0	6				
		December, do ...	3	15	3				
Patrick Brett	Laborer	October, do ...	0	1	9	7	17	6	
		November, do ...	3	11	9				
		December, do ...	3	10	10 $\frac{1}{2}$				
		January, 1844 ...	1	18	2 $\frac{1}{2}$				
		March, do ...	3	11	9				
		April, do ...	4	6	7 $\frac{1}{2}$				
		May, do ...	2	19	6				
Denis Corbett.....	Laborer	October, 1843 ...	0	1	9	20	0	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	
		November, do ...	4	5	9				
		December, do ...	3	17	0				
		January, 1844 ...	2	16	10 $\frac{1}{2}$				
		March, do ...	1	11	6				
James Manning.....	Laborer	October, 1843 ...	0	1	9	12	12	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	
		November, do ...	4	5	9				
		December, do ...	3	12	7 $\frac{1}{2}$				
		January, 1844 ...	2	15	1 $\frac{1}{2}$				
		<i>Carried forward</i>	£	10	15	3	3949	15	4 $\frac{1}{2}$

Appendix
(G.G.)

STATEMENT, in detail, of the Expenditure upon the Ottawa Works, &c.—(Continued.)

Appendix
(G.G.)

2d July.

CALUMET SLIDE.—(Continued.)

2d July.

				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
		<i>Brought forward</i>		10	15	3	3949	15	4½
James Manning	Laborer.—(Continued.)	March, 1844	...	4	1	7			
		do	...	4	15	4			
		May,	...	3	12	7½	23	4	9½
Michael McCabe	Laborer	October, 1843	...	0	1	9			
		November, do	...	4	3	1½			
		December, do	...	3	12	7½			
		January, 1844	...	0	6	6	8	4	0
Daniel O'Conner	Laborer	November, 1843	...	2	7	3			
		December, do	...	2	3	9	4	11	0
James McGuire	Laborer	November, do	...	4	2	3			
		January, 1844	...	1	2	0	5	4	3
Thomas Carleton	Laborer	November, 1843	...	1	5	4½			
John Carleton	Laborer	November, do	...	3	10	10½	1	5	4½
		December, do	...	3	18	9			
		January, 1844	...	2	8	9			
		March, do	...	3	17	0			
		April, do	...	3	18	9	17	14	1½
Andrew Glenn	Laborer	November, 1843	...	1	17	7½	1	17	7½
James O'Conner	Laborer	November, do	...	4	2	3			
		December, do	...	3	12	7½			
		January, 1844	...	1	9	3			
		March, do	...	3	13	6			
		April, do	...	2	2	10½			
		May, do	...	3	5	7½	18	6	1½
William Devouz	Laborer	November, 1843	...	2	2	0	2	2	0
Martin Moore	Laborer	November, do	...	3	10	10½	4	6	7½
		December, do	...	0	15	9	3	17	10½
Patrick Mullaney	Laborer	November, do	...	2	18	7½			
		December, do	...	0	19	3	3	17	10½
Patrick Drew	Laborer	November, do	...	3	6	6			
		December, do	...	3	16	1½			
		January, 1844	...	2	7	3			
		March, do	...	2	18	7½	12	8	6
James Ford	Laborer	November, 1843	...	2	14	3			
		December, do	...	3	17	0			
		January, 1844	...	2	6	4½			
		March, do	...	3	1	3	11	18	10½
James Lanigan	Laborer	November, 1843	...	1	9	9	1	9	9
Hugh Gardner	Laborer	November, do	...	1	4	6	1	4	6
Thomas Burgess	Laborer	November, do	...	1	13	3	1	13	3
Bernard Courtney	Laborer	November, do	...	1	12	4½			
		December, do	...	4	0	6			
		January, 1844	...	4	4	2			
		March, do	...	3	7	10			
		April, do	...	4	12	7			
		May, do	...	3	17	0			
		June, July, do	...	0	3	6	21	17	11½
Denis Hogan	Laborer	November, 1843	...	1	2	9	1	2	9
James Duff	Laborer	November, do	...	3	3	10½			
		December, do	...	4	2	3			
		January, 1844	...	3	4	2			
		March, do	...	3	19	9			
		April, do	...	4	15	4			
		May, do	...	5	8	6	24	13	10½
James O'Leary	Laborer	November, 1843	...	3	3	10½			
		December, do	...	3	16	1½			
		January, 1844	...	0	3	3			
		March, do	...	0	16	6			
		April, do	...	3	16	8			
		May, do	...	3	15	5½	15	11	10½
John Rooney	Laborer	November, 1843	...	2	10	9			
		December, do	...	3	15	3	6	6	0
<i>Carried over</i>							4138	17	3½

STATEMENT, in detail, of the Expenditure upon the Ottawa Works, &c.—(Continued.)

CALUMET SLIDE.—(Continued.)

				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
<i>Brought over</i>							4138	17	3½
Denis Ryan.....	Laborer	November, 1843	1843	1	7	1½			
		December, do	do	4	4	0			
		January, 1844	1844	2	10	0			
Richard Morris.....	Laborer	November, 1843	1843	3	0	4½	8	1	1½
		December, do	do	3	15	3			
		January, 1844	1844	0	8	9			
James Kelly.....	Laborer	November, 1843	1843	2	17	9	7	4	4½
		December, do	do	2	16	10½			
		March, 1844	1844	3	7	4½			
Patrick Foley.....	Laborer	November, 1843	1843	4	4	0	9	2	0
		December, do	do	3	13	6			
		January, 1844	1844	0	6	6			
		March, do	do	2	4	11			
		April, do	do	4	14	5			
		May, do	do	3	12	7½			
Hugh Mills.....	Laborer	November, 1843	1843	3	18	9	18	15	11½
John McGougan.....	Laborer	November, do	do	4	5	9	3	18	9
		December, do	do	6	13	0			
		January, 1844	1844	0	2	5½			
John Melley.....	Laborer	November, 1843	1843	4	2	3	11	1	2½
		December, do	do	3	14	4½			
		January, 1844	1844	0	4	0½			
Peter Murphy.....	Laborer	November, 1843	1843	4	3	1½	8	0	8½
		December, do	do	4	1	4½			
		January, 1844	1844	0	6	6			
James Holden.....	Laborer	November, 1843	1843	0	12	3	8	11	0
Thomas Mullin.....	Laborer	November, do	do	4	0	6	0	12	3
James McDonald.....	Laborer	November, do	do	3	18	9	4	0	6
Patrick Goff.....	Laborer	November, do	do	3	16	1½	3	18	9
		December, do	do	3	10	10½			
		January, 1844	1844	0	3	3			
Charles O'Neill.....	Laborer	November, 1843	1843	3	6	6	7	10	3
		December, do	do	2	19	6			
John O'Connell.....	Laborer	November, do	do	1	11	6	6	6	0
John Coffee.....	Laborer	November, do	do	0	12	3	1	11	6
John Kelly.....	Laborer	November, do	do	3	17	10½	0	12	3
		December, do	do	4	0	6			
		January, 1844	1844	0	6	6			
Denis Heffernan.....	Laborer	November, 1843	1843	0	12	3	8	4	10½
Thomas Grace.....	Laborer	November, do	do	0	12	3	0	12	3
David Fitzgibbon.....	Laborer	November, do	do	0	12	3	0	12	3
Patrick Day.....	Laborer	November, do	do	4	3	1½	0	12	3
		December, do	do	3	19	7½			
		January, 1844	1844	0	6	6			
Michael Kennedy.....	Laborer	November, 1843	1843	0	12	3	8	9	3
Francis Flynn.....	Laborer	November, do	do	4	1	4½	0	12	3
		December, do	do	3	12	7½			
		January, 1844	1844	0	3	3			
James Hatch.....	Laborer	November, 1843	1843	3	11	9	7	17	3
		December, do	do	3	18	9			
		January, 1844	1844	3	3	0			
		March, do	do	0	3	6			
John Ashe.....	Laborer	November, 1843	1843	2	7	3	10	17	0
<i>Carried forward</i>							£ 4278	7	8½

Appendix
(G.G.)

STATEMENT, in detail, of the Expenditure upon the Ottawa Works, &c.—(Continued.)

Appendix
(G.G.)

2d July.

2d July.

CALUMET SLIDE.—(Continued.)

			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
<i>Brought forward</i>						4278	7	8½
James Sennate	Laborer	November, 1843	3	12	7½			
		December, do	3	18	9			
		January, 1844	0	6	6			
						7	17	10½
Philip Nash	Laborer	November, 1843	3	9	1½			
		December, do	4	0	6			
		January, 1844	3	7	4½			
		March, do	3	18	9			
		April, do	4	11	0			
		May, do	4	11	0			
		June, July, do	0	0	10½			
						23	18	7½
Patrick Jennings	Laborer	November, 1843	3	9	1½			
		December, do	3	19	7½			
						7	8	9
James McCew	Laborer	November, do	3	3	10½			
		December, do	3	15	3			
						6	19	1½
Michael Barritt	Laborer	November, do	4	4	0			
		December, do	4	4	0			
		January, 1844	2	15	0½			
		March, do	4	6	2			
		April, do	4	8	11			
		May, do	1	2	0			
						21	0	1½
Thomas Keuse	Laborer	November, 1843	4	2	3			
		December, do	4	3	1½			
		January, 1844	2	11	7½			
						10	17	0
John Walsh	Laborer	November, 1843	4	4	0			
		December, do	4	1	4½			
		January, 1844	2	16	0			
		March, do	4	4	0			
						15	5	4½
John Brady	Laborer	November, 1843	4	2	3			
		December, do	4	4	0			
		January, 1844	3	3	10½			
		March, do	4	6	0			
						15	16	1½
Thomas Furlong	Laborer	November, 1843	4	4	10½			
		December, do	3	14	4½			
		January, 1844	0	5	8½			
						8	4	11½
John Furlong	Laborer	November, 1843	4	4	0			
		December, do	4	4	0			
		January, 1844	0	5	8½			
						8	13	8½
Edward Murphy	Laborer	November, 1843	0	12	3			
						0	12	3
Martin Furlong	Laborer	November, do	4	5	9			
		December, do	4	1	4½			
		January, 1844	0	4	0½			
		March, do	3	11	9			
		April, do	0	16	7½			
						12	19	6½
Brian McGuire	Laborer	November, 1843	4	5	9			
		December, do	4	4	0			
		January, 1844	2	0	10			
		March, do	3	8	9			
		April, do	3	12	5½			
		May, do	3	5	7½			
						20	17	5
James O'Rourke	Laborer	November, 1843	3	13	6			
		December, do	4	3	1½			
		January, 1844	3	17	10½			
		March, do	3	0	6			
						14	15	0
John Egan	Laborer	November, 1843	3	6	6			
		December, do	3	6	6			
		January, 1844	2	1	8			
		March, do	4	1	7			
		April, do	4	8	11			
		May, do	3	17	0			
		June, July, do	0	3	6			
						21	5	8
James Larkin	Laborer	November, 1843	0	19	3			
		January, 1844	1	19	2			
		March, do	6	7	5			
						9	5	10
<i>Carried over</i>						£ 4484	5	1½

Appendix
(G.G.)

STATEMENT, in detail, of the Expenditure upon the Ottawa Works, &c.—(Continued.)

Appendix
(G.G.)

2d July.

CALUMET SLIDE.—(Continued.)

2d July

				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
		<i>Brought over</i>					4884	5	1½
James Burgess	Laborer	November, 1843	...	3	6	6			
		December, do	...	0	10	6			
Michael Hare	Laborer	November, do	...	4	5	9	3	17	0
		December, do	...	3	15	3			
		January, 1844	...	2	9	6½			
		March, do	...	4	1	4½			
		April, do	...	4	18	0			
		May, do	...	3	17	0			
		June, July, do	...	0	4	4½			
James McCadden	Laborer	November, 1843	...	4	2	3	23	11	3¼
		December, do	...	3	6	6			
		January, 1844	...	0	3	0			
Thomas Finch	Laborer	November, 1843	...	4	5	9	7	11	9
		December, do	...	2	19	6			
Stephen Lynch	Laborer	November, do	...	0	10	6	7	5	3
Patrick Doherty	Laborer	November, do	...	4	2	3	0	10	6
		December, do	...	3	16	1½			
		January, 1844	...	3	7	4½			
		March, do	...	3	12	5			
		April, do	...	4	15	4			
		May, do	...	4	3	4½			
Patrick Quinlan	Laborer	November, 1843	...	4	5	9	23	16	10½
		December, do	...	3	17	10½			
		January, 1844	...	2	9	6¼			
		March, do	...	3	18	10			
		April, do	...	4	15	4			
		May, do	...	4	11	10½			
John Powell	Laborer	November, 1843	...	2	9	0	23	19	2¼
		December, do	...	4	3	1½			
		January, 1844	...	2	7	1½			
		March, do	...	3	16	1½			
		April, do	...	4	14	6			
Patrick Loughlin	Laborer	November, 1843	...	2	9	10½	17	9	10½
		December, do	...	4	3	1½			
		January, 1844	...	2	8	4			
		March, do	...	3	16	1			
		April, do	...	2	11	4			
		May, do	...	3	17	10½			
Thomas McDonald	Laborer	November, 1843	...	2	7	3	19	6	7½
		December, do	...	3	3	10½			
		January, 1844	...	2	3	10½			
William Clarke	Laborer	November, 1843	...	2	10	9	7	15	0
		December, do	...	3	18	9			
		January, 1844	...	2	9	7			
		March, do	...	3	11	9			
		April, do	...	4	1	4½			
		May, do	...	4	1	4½			
William Clarke	Laborer	November, 1843	...	2	12	6	20	13	7
		December, do	...	3	12	7½			
		January, 1844	...	2	13	4			
		March, do	...	3	17	0			
Patrick Hayes	Laborer	November, 1843	...	2	9	10½	12	15	5½
		December, do	...	1	19	4½			
Hugh McGrogan	Laborer	November, do	...	2	11	7½	4	9	3
		December, do	...	4	0	6			
		January, 1844	...	3	9	1½			
		March, do	...	4	1	7			
		April, do	...	4	14	5			
		May, do	...	4	5	9			
John Walker	Laborer	November, 1843	...	0	10	6	23	3	0
James Armour	Laborer	November, do	...	0	10	6	0	10	6
Patrick Sherridan	Laborer	November, do	...	2	13	4½	0	10	6
		December, do	...	4	4	0			
		January, 1844	...	0	6	6			
		March, do	...	3	16	1½			
		April, do	...	4	13	7½			
							15	13	7½
		<i>Carried forward</i>					£ 4697	4	5¼

STATEMENT, in detail, of the Expenditure upon the Ottawa Works, &c.—(Continued.)

CALUMET SLIDE.—(Continued.)

				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
<i>Brought forward</i>							4697	4	5½
Carroll Sullivan.....	Laborer	November, 1843 ...	2	2	10½				
		December, do ...	4	0	6				
		January, 1844 ...	1	10	7½				
William O'Mara	Laborer	November, 1843 ...	2	8	1½	8	1	0	
		December, do ...	3	12	7½				
		January, 1844 ...	0	4	0½				
William Warwick	Laborer	November, 1843 ...	1	12	4½	6	4	9½	
		December, do ...	3	16	1½				
		January, 1844 ...	0	6	6				
William Cleary	Laborer	November, 1843 ...	2	12	6	5	15	0	
		December, do ...	3	17	0				
		January, 1844 ...	2	7	11½				
		March, do ...	3	9	8				
		April, do ...	4	13	6				
		May, do ...	3	5	7½				
Patrick Dunn	Laborer	November, 1843 ...	2	9	0	20	6	3	
		December, do ...	3	13	6				
		January, 1844 ...	2	2	10½				
		March, do ...	3	1	5				
		April, do ...	4	2	6				
		May, do ...	3	14	4½				
John L'Amour	Laborer	November, 1843 ...	2	13	4½	19	3	8	
		December, do ...	3	17	10½				
Charles Smith... ..	Laborer	November, do ...	2	14	3	6	11	5	
		December, do ...	3	17	0				
Francis Benn	Laborer	November, 1843 ...	5	4	1½	6	11	3	
		December, do ...	4	5	0				
		January, 1844 ...	3	19	8½				
		March, do ...	2	18	6				
Michael Gleeson	Laborer	November, 1843 ...	3	18	7½	16	7	4	
		December, do ...	4	1	9½				
		January, 1844 ...	3	11	2½				
		March, do ...	1	2	6				
Thomas Hogan	Laborer	November, 1843 ...	4	17	0	12	14	1½	
		December, do ...	4	12	0				
		January, 1844 ...	3	8	3				
		March, do ...	1	12	11½				
John O'Neill	Laborer	November, 1843 ...	2	10	9	14	10	2½	
		December, do ...	1	4	6				
		January, 1844 ...	0	6	6				
Martin Kelly	Laborer	December, 1843 ...	3	17	10½	4	1	9	
		January, 1844 ...	0	11	4½				
William Kelly	Laborer	December, 1843 ...	2	19	6	4	9	3	
		April, 1844 ...	4	6	7½				
		May, do ...	3	10	0				
John Mention.....	Laborer	December, 1843 ...	4	4	10½	10	16	1½	
Thomas Tyrrell	Laborer	December, do ...	4	3	1½	4	4	10½	
		January, 1844 ...	2	6	3½				
		March, do ...	4	1	7				
		April, do ...	4	18	1				
		May, do ...	4	3	1½				
James Mahor.....	Laborer	December, 1843 ...	4	4	0	19	12	2½	
John Breenahan.....	Laborer	December, do ...	3	19	7½	4	4	0	
Nicolas Gavin.....	Laborer	December, do ...	2	15	1½	3	19	7½	
		January, 1844 ...	3	17	0				
		March, do ...	3	4	9½				
Antoine Mailloux	Laborer	December, 1843 ...	2	5	6	9	16	11½	
		January, 1844 ...	4	11	4½				
Thomas Mullin	Laborer	December, 1843 ...	3	10	10½	6	16	10½	
		January, 1844 ...	1	10	7½				
<i>Carried over</i>							5	1	6
				£			4886	12	4½

CALUMET SLIDE.—(Continued.)

				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
		<i>Brought over</i>					4886	12	4½	
David Fanning	Laborer	December, 1843	1844	0	16	7½				
		January, 1844	do	1	15	0¾				
		March, do	do	1	16	0				
		April, do	do	4	19	6½				
							9	7	2½	
Luke Fahy.....	Laborer	January, do	do	3	8	0				
							3	8	0	
Joseph Benson	Laborer	January, do	do	1	1	0				
		March, do	do	1	16	0				
							2	17	0	
William Connolly	Laborer	January, do	do	0	6	0				
							0	6	0	
Patrick Donahoe	Laborer	January, do	do	3	0	11½				
		May, do	do	4	18	0				
							7	18	11½	
Owen Colton	Laborer	March, do	do	2	10	5				
		April, do	do	4	17	2				
		May, do	do	3	17	0				
							11	4	7	
Daniel O'Brien	Laborer	March, do	do	2	14	3				
		April, do	do	3	18	10				
		May, do	do	3	6	11¼				
		June, July, do	do	3	11	9				
							13	11	9¼	
James Moran.....	Laborer	March, do	do	2	4	0				
		April, do	do	4	9	3				
		May, do	do	3	10	10½				
							10	4	1½	
Andrew Neville.....	Laborer	March, do	do	3	10	0				
		April, do	do	4	17	1½				
		May, do	do	4	9	3				
		June, July, do	do	8	7	6				
		August, do	do	1	7	0				
							22	10	10½	
John Carroll	Laborer	March, do	do	2	9	0				
		April, do	do	5	3	7				
		May, do	do	3	16	6				
							11	9	1	
Thomas Foley	Laborer	March, do	do	2	4	11				
		April, do	do	4	14	5				
		May, do	do	3	5	7½				
							10	4	11½	
Philip Clarke	Laborer	March, do	do	0	3	6				
		April, do	do	2	2	3				
		May, do	do	3	17	0				
							6	2	9	
William Clark	Laborer	April, do	do	2	1	1½				
							2	1	1½	
James O'Connell	Laborer	March, do	do	4	11	0				
							4	11	0	
Patrick McKenna	Laborer	March, do	do	2	2	10½				
		April, do	do	3	16	1½				
							5	19	0	
Bernard McCew.....	Laborer	March, do	do	3	11	9				
		April, do	do	4	11	0				
		May, do	do	4	5	9				
							12	8	6	
Richard Morrissey.....	Laborer	March, do	do	1	16	9				
		April, do	do	0	13	1½				
							2	9	10½	
Arthur Moore	Laborer	March, do	do	1	18	6				
		April, do	do	4	6	7½				
		May, do	do	2	16	0				
							9	1	1½	
Peter Little.....	Laborer	March, do	do	0	1	8				
							0	1	8	
Nicolas Barrett	Laborer	March, do	do	3	8	9				
		April, do	do	4	13	6				
		May, do	do	3	4	9				
							11	7	0	
James Bannon	Laborer	March, do	do	2	2	10½				
							2	2	10½	
Daniel Downey	Laborer	March, do	do	0	3	6				
		April, do	do	4	10	1½				
		May, do	do	4	4	0				
							8	17	7½	
Cornelius Downey.....	Laborer	March, do	do	0	3	6				
		April, do	do	4	10	1½				
		May, do	do	5	9	9				
							10	3	4½	
		<i>Carried forward</i>					£	5065	1	1

Appendix
(G.G.)
2d July.

STATEMENT, in detail, of the Expenditure upon the Ottawa Works, &c.—(Continued.)

Appendix
(G.G.)
2d July.

CALUMET SLIDE.—(Continued.)

				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
<i>Brought forward</i>							5065	1	1
David Burr.....	Laborer	March, 1844	do	2	13	2			
		April, do	do	4	12	9	7	5	11
John Dunn.....	Laborer	March, do	do	3	15	3			
		April, do	do	1	15	0	5	10	3
William Taylor	Laborer	March, do	do	3	14	4½			
		April, do	do	4	11	0	12	5	0
		May, do	do	3	19	7½			
Patrick O'Brien.....	Laborer	March, do	do	2	16	0	2	16	0
John O'Brien.....	Laborer	March, do	do	2	11	7½			
		April, do	do	4	11	0			
		May, do	do	3	17	10½	11	0	6
F. Bamerick	Laborer	March, do	do	4	12	10			
		April, do	do	5	16	10½	10	9	8½
John Caffry	Laborer	March, do	do	2	18	7½	2	18	7½
Martin Grace.....	Laborer	March, do	do	0	10	6	0	10	6
Michael Nowlan.....	Laborer	March, do	do	2	2	10½			
		April, do	do	4	11	0			
		May, do	do	3	12	7½	10	6	6
James Kerr.....	Laborer	March, do	do	0	3	6			
		April, do	do	3	4	9	6	2	6
		May, do	do	2	14	3			
Stephen Horan	Laborer	March, do	do	1	11	6	1	11	6
Hugh Hart.....	Laborer	March, do	do	1	1	0	1	1	0
Hugh Hagarty	Laborer	March, do	do	2	3	9	2	3	9
Hugh Carroll.....	Laborer	March, do	do	2	1	1½			
		April, do	do	4	4	6			
		May, do	do	1	1	11	7	7	6½
Andrew Linney	Laborer	March, do	do	0	19	3	0	19	3
Andrew Russell.....	Laborer	March, do	do	1	1	10½	1	1	10½
John Richardson	Laborer	March, do	do	0	19	3			
		April, do	do	4	11	0	9	1	1½
		May, do	do	3	10	10½			
William Fraser	Laborer	March, do	do	0	19	3			
		April, do	do	2	2	0	3	1	3
Patrick McCow	Laborer	March, do	do	0	1	9			
		April, do	do	3	18	9	7	7	10½
		May, do	do	3	7	4½			
Francis Bellair	Laborer	March, do	do	1	11	6	1	11	6
Joseph Leggs.....	Laborer	March, do	do	1	11	6	1	11	6
Dumas Pacquet	Laborer	March, do	do	1	11	6	1	11	6
Baptiste Pacquet	Laborer	March, do	do	1	11	6	1	11	6
F. X. Levesque	Laborer	March, do	do	1	15	0	1	15	0
Michael Collins.....	Laborer	April, do	do	3	5	0			
		May, do	do	2	2	10½	5	7	10½
James Walsh	Laborer	April, do	do	2	4	7½	2	4	7½
John Donahoe	Laborer	April, do	do	1	5	10			
		May, do	do	1	15	10½	3	1	8½
Thomas Corcoran	Laborer	April, do	do	4	7	6			
		May, do	do	4	14	6	9	2	0
John Lyons.....	Laborer	April, do	do	4	3	8½			
		May, do	do	3	16	1½	7	19	10
<i>Carried over</i>							5203	18	9½

Appendix
(G.G.)

STATEMENT, in detail, of the Expenditure upon the Ottawa Works, &c.—(Continued.)

Appendix
(G.G.)

2d July

CALUMET SLIDE.—(Continued.)

2d July.

				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
<i>Brought over</i>							5203	18	9½
Thomas Patterson.....	Laborer.....	April, 1844	1844	4	5	10			
		May, do	do	4	0	6			
Michael Trimmings.....	Laborer.....	April, do	do	3	6	0	8	6	4
Charles Goodbois.....	Laborer.....	April, do	do	4	5	9	3	6	0
		May, do	do	3	6	6			
Patrick Miles.....	Laborer.....	April, do	do	0	5	3	7	12	3
Patrick Hennessey.....	Laborer.....	April, do	do	3	11	9	0	5	3
		May, do	do	3	16	1½			
Timothy Daly.....	Laborer.....	April, do	do	2	11	7	7	7	10½
		May, do	do	4	1	9½			
William Linten.....	Laborer.....	April, do	do	2	1	1½	6	13	4½
		May, do	do	4	0	6			
Daniel Lyons.....	Laborer.....	April, do	do	4	8	4½	6	1	7½
		May, do	do	3	12	7½			
Thomas Garrity.....	Laborer.....	April, do	do	2	0	7	8	1	0
		May, do	do	3	12	7½			
John Downey.....	Laborer.....	April, do	do	2	6	9	5	13	2½
		May, do	do	3	3	0			
Peter Dooly.....	Laborer.....	April, do	do	0	13	0	5	9	9
		May, do	do	1	8	0			
Michael Horan.....	Laborer.....	May, do	do	3	4	9	2	1	0
		April, do	do	2	4	7½			
John Unie.....	Laborer.....	May, do	do	1	11	6	5	8	4½
Patrick Clarke.....	Laborer.....	May, do	do	1	14	0	1	11	6
Adam Linten.....	Messenger.....	August, 1843	1843	0	11	0			
		September, do	do	3	11	3			
		October, do	do	3	12	9			
		November, do	do	3	13	6			
		December, do	do	3	11	3			
		January, 1844	1844	2	17	0			
		March, do	do	4	0	6			
		April, do	do	4	13	7½			
		May, do	do	3	8	3			
Richard Nagie.....	Messenger.....	August, 1843	1843	2	0	7	29	19	1½
		September, do	do	3	11	3			
		October, do	do	3	15	9			
		November, do	do	3	13	6			
		December, do	do	3	11	3			
		January, 1844	1844	3	9	0			
		March, do	do	4	0	6			
		April, do	do	4	11	10½			
		May, do	do	3	12	3½			
Thomas Smiley.....	Teams.....	August, 1843	1843	0	11	0	32	6	0½
		September, do	do	6	9	4½			
		October, do	do	1	2	9			
		November, do	do	3	9	10½			
		December, do	do	1	14	1½			
Joseph Little.....	Teams.....	August, do	do	0	4	1½	13	7	1½
		September, do	do	4	16	3½			
		October, do	do	6	13	3			
		November, do	do	6	6	9			
		December, do	do	4	9	4½			
		January, 1844	1844	3	1	9			
		March, do	do	1	4	4½			
William Cobb.....	Teams.....	August, 1843	1843	5	3	6	26	15	11
		September, do	do	5	17	0			
Richard Gennis.....	Teams.....	September, do	do	5	15	0	11	0	6
		October, do	do	5	18	7½			
		November, do	do	6	3	6			
		December, do	do	5	5	7½			
		March, 1844	1844	1	5	3½			
Thomas Moore.....	Teams.....	September, 1843	1843	1	18	9½	24	8	0½
							1	18	9½
<i>Carried forward</i>				£			5413	5	10½

Appendix
(G.G.)
2d July.

STATEMENT, in detail, of the Expenditure upon the Ottawa Works, &c.—(Continued.)

Appendix
(G.G.)
2d July.

CALUMET SLIDE.—(Continued.)

			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
		<i>Brought forward</i>				5413	5	10½
Richard Thomas	Teams	September, 1843	1	0	1½	1	0	1½
Charles Orr	Teams	September, do	4	13	5			
		October, do	5	12	1½			
		November, do	5	5	7½			
		December, do	6	8	4½			
		March, 1844	0	17	10½	22	17	5
Martin Griffin	Teams	September, 1843	1	3	0			
		October, do	5	18	7½			
		November, do	7	12	0			
		December, do	8	0	10½			
		January, 1844	5	4	0			
		March, do	6	16	8½			
		April, do	8	12	1½	43	8	0½
David Barr	Teams	October, 1843	6	16	6			
		November, do	7	6	3			
		December, do	7	6	3			
		January, 1844	4	7	9			
		March, do	4	19	6½			
		April, do	8	8	9	39	5	0½
John Miller	Teams	October, 1843	7	15	3			
		November, do	2	9	6			
		December, do	2	2	9			
		January, 1844	6	3	0			
		April, do	1	7	0	19	17	6
John Ring	Teams	November, 1843	7	14	4½			
		December, do	13	14	7½			
		January, 1844	9	13	4½			
		March, do	14	3	6			
		April, do	15	10	6			
		May, do	14	1	9½	74	18	2
Thomas Madden	Teams	November, 1843	2	5	6			
		December, do	7	4	7½			
		January, 1844	5	12	1½			
		March, do	12	7	0			
		April, do	16	1	9			
		May, do	13	14	7½	57	5	7½
Owen Killoran	Teams	November, 1843	3	16	6			
		March, 1844	3	0	6	6	17	0
Bernard McCew	Teams	December, 1843	4	1	3			
		January, 1844	1	4	0	5	5	3
John Fulford	Teams	March, do	2	12	0			
		April, do	12	7	0	14	19	0
William Buchanan	Teams	April, do	10	11	3	10	11	3
Patrick Nagle	Teams	April, do	12	10	3			
		May, do	14	2	9	26	13	0
George Dennis	Squad Master	August, 1843	0	12	0			
		September, do	5	2	0			
		October, do	5	15	0			
		November, do	6	5	0			
		December, do	6	0	0			
		January, 1844	3	18	9			
		March, do	5	15	0			
		April, do	9	15	0	43	2	9
Jeremiah O'Sullivan	Squad Master	July, 1843	5	12	6			
		August, do	11	7	6			
		September, do	11	7	6			
		October, do	11	7	6			
		November, do	10	18	9			
		December, do	10	5	7½			
		January, 1844	0	8	9	61	8	1½
		<i>Carried over</i>				£ 5838	14	2½

Appendix
(G.G.)
2d July.

STATEMENT, in detail, of the Expenditure upon the Ottawa Works, &c.—(Continued.)

Appendix
(G.G.)
2d July.

CALUMET SLIDE.—(Continued.)

		<i>Brought over</i>			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Michael Steven	Squad Master	July, 1843	5	0	0	5838	14	24		
		October, do	0	1	9					
		November, do	4	4	10½					
		December, do	3	12	7½					
		January, 1844	0	6	6					
Thomas Madden	Squad Master	October, 1843	5	10	3	19	5	9		
		November, do	4	5	6					
		December, do	5	8	0					
		January, 1844	3	4	0					
John Madden	Squad Master	October, 1843	5	4	0	18	7	9		
		November, do	5	0	0					
		December, do	4	12	0					
		January, 1844	5	1	3					
		March, do	5	15	0					
		April, do	6	12	6					
		May, do	6	0	0					
John O'Rourke	Squad Master	October, 1843	5	4	0	38	4	9		
		November, do	5	0	0					
		December, do	4	15	0					
		January, 1844	3	18	6					
Patrick McCarty	Squad Master	October, 1843	5	4	0	19	17	6		
		November, do	5	0	0					
		December, do	4	12	0					
		January, 1844	3	9	0					
		March, do	5	15	0					
		April, do	6	7	6					
		May, do	5	12	6					
Nicolas Brady	Squad Master	October, 1843	5	4	0	36	0	0		
		November, do	5	0	0					
		December, do	4	12	0					
		January, 1844	1	14	8					
		March, do	2	10	5					
Charles Wright	Squad Master	November, 1843	5	0	0	19	1	1		
		December, do	4	8	0					
		January, 1844	2	4	8					
Owen Riley	Squad Master	November, 1843	5	0	0	11	12	8		
		December, do	4	16	0					
		January, 1844	3	17	0					
		March, do	5	15	0					
		April, do	6	12	6					
		May, do	5	12	6					
Richard Shanessey	Squad Master	November, 1843	5	0	0	31	13	0		
		December, do	4	12	0					
		January, 1844	2	12	10					
Michael Kelly	Squad Master	November, 1843	5	0	0	12	4	10		
		December, do	4	12	0					
		January, 1844	4	0	0					
		March, do	5	15	0					
		April, do	6	12	6					
		May, do	5	7	6					
John Shehan	Squad Master	October, 1843	2	19	6	31	7	0		
		November, do	5	0	0					
		December, do	4	16	0					
		January, 1844	4	3	0					
John Ring	Squad Master	March, do	4	10	0	16	18	6		
		May, do	2	19	6					
Peter McKenna	Squad Master	March, do	3	5	0	7	9	6		
		April, do	6	12	6					
		May, do	2	15	0					
John Walsh	Squad Master	April, do	6	12	6	12	12	6		
		May, do	4	15	0					
						11	7	6		
		<i>Carried forward</i>				£ 6119	16	6½		

Appendix
(G.G.)

STATEMENT, in detail, of the Expenditure upon the Ottawa Works, &c.—(Continued.)

Appendix
(G.G.)

2d July

2d July.

CALUMET SLIDE.—(Continued.)

		£			s. d.			£			s. d.		
	<i>Brought forward</i>							6119	16			6½	
James Maddigan	Laborer	October, 1843	2	2	10½								
		November, do	4	1	4½								
		December, do	4	1	4½								
		January, 1844	2	0	7½								
		March, do	3	19	9								
		April, do	5	2	8								
		May, do	4	1	4½								
								25	10			0½	
R. F. Nagle	Foreman	July, 1843	10	10	0								
		August, do	13	10	0								
		September, do	14	12	6								
		October, do	14	12	6								
		November, do	14	12	6								
		December, do	14	12	6								
		January, 1844	15	3	9								
		March, do	14	12	6								
		April, do	14	12	6								
		May, do	10	2	6								
		June, July, do	32	1	3								
		August, do	9	11	3								
								178	13			9	
Milo M. Burke	Clerk of Works	July, 1843	3	15	6								
		August, do	6	15	0								
		September, do	6	10	0								
		October, do	8	5	0								
		November, do	7	3	0								
		December, do	7	3	0								
		January, 1844	4	8	0								
								43	19			0	
James M. Burke	Clerk of Works	March, do	8	9	0								
		April, do	8	9	0								
		May, do	5	17	0								
		June, July, do	18	12	0								
								41	7			0	
	Materials	July, 1843	69	8	3								
		August, do	71	19	9½								
		September, do	161	19	9½								
		October, do	19	1	5								
		December, do	165	3	7								
		January, 1844	96	9	10								
		March, do	281	0	4								
		April, do	1	10	0								
		May, do	54	15	10½								
		June, July, do	18	13	10								
		August, do	4	9	0								
								944	11			8½	
Henry O'Flaherty	Store-keeper	August, 1843	5	8	0								
		September, do	5	4	0								
		October, do	5	4	0								
		November, do	5	4	0								
		December, do	5	4	0								
		January, 1844	6	1	6								
		March, do	5	17	0								
		April, do	5	17	0								
		May, do	4	1	0								
		June, July, do	1	18	3								
								49	18			9	
								£	7403	16		9½	
James McMinn	Carpenter	February, do	8	5	0				8	5		0	
John Johnson	Carpenter	February, do	6	14	9				6	14		9	
James Kean	Carpenter	February, do	6	5	0				6	5		0	
Thomas Nagle	Carpenter	February, do	6	5	0				6	5		0	
John McGrath	Carpenter	February, do	2	0	8½				2	0		8½	
Andrew Forrest	Carpenter	February, do	1	19	4½				1	19		4½	
Denis Garrity	Carpenter	February, do	6	6	0				6	6		0	
James Woods	Carpenter	February, do	1	18	6				1	18		6	
John Fleming	Carpenter	February, do	1	17	1½				1	17		1½	
Frederick Sharp	Carpenter	February, do	2	15	0				2	15		0	
	<i>Carried over</i>							£	7448	3		2½	

Appendix
(G.G.)

2d July

STATEMENT, in detail, of the Expenditure upon the Ottawa Works, &c.—(Continued.)

Appendix
(G.G.)

2d July.

CALUMET SLIDE.—(Continued.)

				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
	<i>Brought over</i>						7448	3	2½
Thomas McEwan	Carpenter	February,	1844	1	13	9			
Arthur McKay	Carpenter	February,	do	5	5	0	1	13	9
Joseph Merchant	Carpenter	February,	do	6	10	9½	5	5	0
Philip Lowrey.....	Carpenter	February,	do	6	17	6	6	10	9½
Michael Reddington	Carpenter	February,	do	7	0	10½	6	17	6
William Kerr.....	Carpenter	February,	do	7	2	9½	7	0	10½
Thomas Reily.....	Carpenter	February,	do	7	2	3½	7	2	3½
John Slater.....	Carpenter	February,	do	6	13	8¼	7	2	3½
Martin Reynolds	Carpenter	February,	do	4	4	0	6	13	8¼
John O'Mara	Carpenter	February,	do	2	15	0	4	4	0
Thomas Shaghnassy	Carpenter	February,	do	4	13	0	2	15	0
John Hickey	Carpenter	February,	do	6	2	6	4	13	0
Moses O'Brien	Carpenter	February,	do	6	5	0	6	2	6
Richard McClusky	Carpenter	February,	do	6	6	6	6	5	0
Larivière Morrisette	Carpenter	February,	do	3	12	10½	6	6	6
Luke Fahy	Carpenter	February,	do	4	15	7½	3	12	10½
Jean Gerard	Carpenter	February,	do	6	2	2¼	4	15	7½
Luke Major	Carpenter	February,	do	7	3	9	6	2	2¼
George Edge	Carpenter	February,	do	1	8	9	7	3	9
Joseph Turcotte.....	Carpenter	February,	do	6	5	0	1	8	9
Alexander Desilva.....	Carpenter	February,	do	4	11	10½	6	5	0
Charles Fayette	Carpenter	February,	do	6	5	0	4	11	10½
Godfrey Goureau	Carpenter	February,	do	4	18	9½	6	5	0
James McGuire.....	Carpenter	February,	do	3	8	0	4	18	9½
John Strange	Carpenter	February,	do	0	12	9	3	8	0
Terence McCabe	Carpenter	February,	do	0	12	9	0	12	9
Joseph Lepine	Carpenter	February,	do	1	11	3	0	12	9
Joseph Leitch.....	Carpenter	February,	do	3	5	0	1	11	3
George Styles.....	Carpenter	February,	do	1	3	0	3	5	0
Charles Roy	Carpenter	February,	do	0	5	9	1	3	0
Arthur McGougan.....	Carpenter	February,	do	7	16	0	0	5	9
John Konan	Carpenter	February,	do	6	19	5½	7	16	0
Francis Filiatro	Carpenter	February,	do	7	3	9	6	19	5½
James Larkin.....	Axeman	February,	do	3	5	10½	7	3	9
Michael Crainly.....	Axeman	February,	do	1	2	9	3	5	10½
Michael McNamara	Axeman	February,	do	4	17	9	1	2	9
Thomas Hogan	Axeman	February,	do	4	11	4½	4	17	9
Michael Gleeson	Axeman	February,	do	4	2	1½	4	11	4½
Francis Benn	Axeman	February,	do	3	15	4½	4	2	1½
Nicolas Gaven	Axeman	February,	do	5	8	2½	3	15	4½
	<i>Carried forward</i>					f	7632	0	8¼

Appendix
(G.G.)

STATEMENT, in detail, of the Expenditure upon the Ottawa Works, &c.—(Continued.)

Appendix
(G.G.)

2d July.

CALUMET SLIDE.—(Continued.)

2d July.

		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
<i>Brought forward</i>					7692	0	8½	
Antoine Mailloux	Axeman	February, 1844	3	9	0	3	9	0
David Fanning	Axeman	February, do	2	15	3	2	15	3
James O'Rourke	Axeman	February, do	5	0	0	5	0	0
James Linch	Axeman	February, do	3	8	0	3	8	0
James Armatage	Axeman	February, do	3	17	0	3	17	0
Stephen Downey	Axeman	February, do	4	16	0	4	16	0
Joseph Benson	Axeman	February, do	4	8	0	4	8	0
John Brady	Axeman	February, do	4	18	0	4	18	0
James O'Connell	Axeman	February, do	3	4	0	3	4	0
James McMulchen	Blacksmith	February, do	7	1	9	7	1	9
Stephen O'Mara	Blacksmith	February, do	6	11	3	6	11	3
Robert Linton	Laborer	February, do	3	11	9	3	11	9
John Linton	Laborer	February, do	4	3	1½	4	3	1½
Thomas Tyrrell	Laborer	February, do	4	11	10½	4	11	10½
John Moran	Laborer	February, do	4	2	3	4	2	3
John Howie	Laborer	February, do	3	6	6	3	6	6
Patrick Murphy	Laborer	February, do	3	13	6	3	13	6
John Nolan	Laborer	February, do	3	17	10½	3	17	10½
James Madigan	Laborer	February, do	4	4	10½	4	4	10½
Maurice O'Donnell	Laborer	February, do	4	5	9	4	5	9
John Clancy	Laborer	February, do	4	5	9	4	5	9
John Carleton	Laborer	February, do	4	5	9	4	5	9
John Powell	Laborer	February, do	2	2	0	2	2	0
Patrick Loghlin	Laborer	February, do	4	5	9	4	5	9
Richard Shaughnessy	Laborer	February, do	1	2	6	1	2	6
Charles Wright	Laborer	February, do	1	3	4	1	3	4
Michael Hare	Laborer	February, do	4	5	9	4	5	9
Patrick Quinlan	Laborer	February, do	4	4	0	4	4	0
Thomas Kease	Laborer	February, do	1	14	1½	1	14	1½
David Cavenagh	Laborer	February, do	1	7	6	1	7	6
William Devoust	Laborer	February, do	0	11	8	0	11	8
Owen Delany	Laborer	February, do	0	3	6	0	3	6
Patrick Kelly	Laborer	February, do	2	9	0	2	9	0
Daniel Reid	Laborer	February, do	2	13	4	2	13	4
John McCarty	Laborer	February, do	0	19	3	0	19	3
John McGuire	Laborer	February, do	2	6	8	2	6	8
Andrew Neville	Laborer	February, do	1	5	4	1	5	4
Patrick McDonald	Laborer	February, do	4	4	0	4	4	0
Thomas McMahon	Laborer	February, do	4	1	4½	4	1	4½
Martin Feeney	Laborer	February, do	2	19	3	2	19	6
John Mannicks	Laborer	February, do	1	6	3	1	6	3
<i>Carried over</i>					7769	2	7½	

CALUMET SLIDE.—(Continued.)

				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
	<i>Brought over</i>						7769	2	7½
Patrick Johnson.....	Laborer	February,	1844	3	12	7½	3	12	7½
James Burns	Laborer	February,	do	4	2	3	4	2	3
John O'Brien.....	Laborer	February,	do	4	4	0	4	4	0
Daniel Malveighill	Laborer	February,	do	1	8	10½	1	8	10½
Patrick Donaghoe	Laborer	February,	do	4	10	11½	4	10	11½
Edward O'Keefe.....	Laborer	February,	do	4	11	10½	4	11	10½
James Malveighill.....	Laborer	February,	do	1	1	10½	1	1	10½
John McLaughlin	Laborer	February,	do	3	1	3	3	1	3
Patrick Drew.....	Laborer	February,	do	4	5	9	4	5	9
James Ford.....	Laborer	February,	do	4	4	0	4	4	0
John Mahoney	Laborer	February,	do	4	5	9	4	5	9
James Savage.....	Laborer	February,	do	2	19	6	2	19	6
James Mahar.....	Laborer	February,	do	1	9	9	1	9	9
Thomas Dalton	Laborer	February,	do	4	7	6	4	7	6
John Walsh	Laborer	February,	do	4	4	10½	4	4	10½
John Egan	Laborer	February,	do	3	6	6	3	6	6
Brian McGuire	Laborer	February,	do	4	6	7½	4	6	7½
William Clark, senr.	Laborer	February,	do	4	7	6	4	7	6
James Mangan	Laborer	February,	do	4	4	10½	4	4	10½
Thomas Linch	Laborer	February,	do	4	6	7½	4	6	7½
Garrett Grace	Laborer	February,	do	1	4	4	1	4	4
Miles McDonogh	Laborer	February,	do	3	17	0	3	17	0
John Deren	Laborer	February,	do	1	13	3	1	13	3
Patrick McTigue	Laborer	February,	do	1	12	4½	1	12	4½
John Caffrey	Laborer	February,	do	2	0	3	2	0	3
John McCarthy.....	Laborer	February,	do	1	9	9	1	9	9
Denis Ryan.....	Laborer	February,	do	1	8	0	1	8	0
Richard Gogging	Laborer	February,	do	3	9	1½	3	9	1½
Albert Deserè.....	Laborer	February,	do	3	17	10½	3	17	10½
Nicholas Brady	Laborer	February,	do	2	12	6	2	12	6
John Preston	Laborer	February,	do	2	13	4½	2	13	4½
Michael O'Brien	Laborer	February,	do	1	9	9	1	9	9
Michael Hogan	Laborer	February,	do	1	5	4½	1	5	4½
Patrick Brady	Laborer	February,	do	1	5	4½	1	5	4½
Edward O'Rourke.....	Laborer	February,	do	1	6	8	1	6	8
Martin Furlong	Laborer	February,	do	3	3	0	3	3	0
Bernard McHugh	Laborer	February,	do	2	16	0	2	16	0
Hugh McGrogan	Laborer	February,	do	4	6	7½	4	6	7½
James Hatch	Laborer	February,	do	4	2	3	4	2	3
Philip Nash	Laborer	February,	do	2	1	1½	2	1	1½
	<i>Carried forward</i>						£ 7889	19	6¼

STATEMENT, in detail, of the Expenditure upon the Ottawa Works, &c.—(Continued.)

Appendix
(G.G.)
21 July.

Appendix
(G.G.)
2d July.

CALUMET SLIDE.—(Continued.)

				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
		<i>Brought forward</i>					7889	19	6½
Michael Foley	Laborer	February, 1844		4	0	6			
James Larkin	Laborer	February, do		3	19	7½	4	0	6
Michael Barrett	Laborer	February, do		4	7	6	3	19	7½
Patrick Dogherty	Laborer	February, do		4	4	10½	4	7	6
William Clary	Laborer	February, do		4	0	6	4	4	10½
Antoine Tourangeau	Laborer	February, do		1	8	0	4	0	6
Denis Corbett	Laborer	February, do		4	3	1½	1	8	0
Patrick Dunn	Laborer	February, do		2	13	4½	4	3	1½
James Culnam	Laborer	February, do		4	5	9	2	13	4½
James Loghnan	Laborer	February, do		4	5	9	4	5	9
James Tracy	Laborer	February, do		4	16	11½	4	5	9
Edward Bamerick	Laborer	February, do		0	12	3	4	16	11½
John McDermott	Laborer	February, do		4	5	9	0	12	3
Patrick McGuire	Laborer	February, do		4	2	3	4	5	9
Bernard Courtney	Laborer	February, do		4	1	4½	4	2	3
William Barr	Laborer	February, do		3	5	0	4	1	4½
James Quinan	Laborer	February, do		3	17	0	3	5	0
John O'Brien	Laborer	February, do		4	4	0	3	17	0
David McNerny	Laborer	February, do		1	0	10	4	4	0
Patrick Culham	Laborer	February, do		2	19	6	1	0	10
Michael Brennan	Laborer	February, do		3	3	0	2	19	6
Patrick Brett	Laborer	February, do		3	17	10½	3	3	0
William Clarke	Laborer	February, do		4	1	4½	3	17	10½
Thomas McDonald	Laborer	February, do		3	11	9	4	1	4½
Patrick Burke	Laborer	February, do		4	6	7½	3	11	9
Patrick Dunford	Laborer	February, do		4	4	0	3	11	9
Patrick Morrogh	Laborer	February, do		4	3	1½	4	6	7½
Michael Lavino	Laborer	February, do		4	4	10½	4	4	0
Daniel Sullivan	Laborer	February, do		4	1	4½	4	3	1½
Robert White	Laborer	February, do		4	5	9	4	4	10½
Jeremiah Fields	Laborer	February, do		4	4	0	4	1	4½
John O'Rourke	Laborer	February, do		0	14	7½	4	5	9
John Shields	Laborer	February, do		2	5	6	4	4	0
John Dunn	Laborer	February, do		2	9	10½	2	5	6
William Taylor	Laborer	February, do		2	9	0	2	9	10½
James O'Conner	Laborer	February, do		2	9	0	2	9	0
Patrick O'Brien	Laborer	February, do		2	5	6	2	9	0
Joseph Sanchiere	Laborer	February, do		2	5	6	2	5	6
Louis Sanchiere	Laborer	February, do		2	5	6	2	5	6
Martin Grace	Laborer	February, do		1	6	8	2	5	6
Daniel O'Brien	Laborer	February, do		0	17	6	1	6	8
							0	17	6
		<i>Carried over</i>					£ 8024	5	10½

CALUMET SLIDE.—(Continued.)

				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
<i>Brought over</i>							8024	5	10½
Patrick Sheridan	Laborer	February,	1844	1	9	9	1	9	9
Jeremiah Shehan	Laborer	February,	do	3	9	1½	3	9	1½
John O'Keefe	Laborer	February,	do	2	18	7½	2	18	7½
Michael Kain	Laborer	February,	do	4	4	0	4	4	0
Daniel Sheehan	Laborer	February,	do	3	5	3	3	5	3
James Duff	Laborer	February,	do	4	3	1½	4	3	1½
John Close	Laborer	February,	do	3	13	6	3	13	6
Michael Hannon	Laborer	February,	do	1	4	6	1	4	6
John Donaghoe	Laborer	February,	do	1	4	2	1	4	2
Michael Murphy	Laborer	February,	do	2	7	3	2	7	3
Arthur Moore	Laborer	February,	do	2	4	7½	2	4	7½
Michael O'Neill	Laborer	February,	do	1	14	1½	1	14	1½
Peter Little	Laborer	February,	do	1	16	8	1	16	8
Joseph Little	Laborer	February,	do	0	17	6	0	17	6
John Herbenson	Laborer	February,	do	1	10	0	1	10	0
Peter Landerhoe	Blaster	February,	do	5	6	3	5	6	3
James Bush	Blaster	February,	do	4	10	11½	4	10	11½
Adam Linton	Messenger	February,	do	3	18	0	3	18	0
Richard Nagle	Messenger	February,	do	4	1	3	4	1	3
John Ring	Teams	February,	do	13	16	3	13	16	3
Martin Griffin	Teams	February,	do	7	19	3	7	19	3
David Barr	Teams	February,	do	5	18	7½	5	18	7½
Joseph Little	Teams	February,	do	5	18	7½	5	18	7½
Thomas Madden	Teams	February,	do	5	8	10½	5	8	10½
Richard Jenniss	Teams	February,	do	2	15	3	2	15	3
Charles Orr	Teams	February,	do	2	7	1½	2	7	1½
Owen Killoran	Teams	February,	do	6	8	3	6	8	3
George Dennis	Squad Master	February,	do	5	3	1½	5	3	1½
Patrick McCarty	Squad Master	February,	do	4	11	8	4	11	8
Owen Riley	Squad Master	February,	do	5	4	2	5	4	2
Michael Kelly	Squad Master	February,	do	5	4	2	5	4	2
John Sheehan	Squad Master	February,	do	3	3	0	3	3	0
John Ring	Squad Master	February,	do	4	1	3	4	1	3
John Madden	Squad Master	February,	do	4	15	10	4	15	10
Francis Lesieur	Squad Master	February,	do	1	6	8	1	6	8
Gerard Abraham	Squad Master	February,	do	1	6	8	1	6	8
Henry O'Flaherty	Store-keeper	February,	do	5	12	6	5	12	6
James H. Burke	Clerk	February,	do	8	2	6	8	2	6
R. F. Nagle	Foreman	February,	do	14	1	3	14	1	3
	Materials	February,	do	44	2	10½	44	2	10½
				£			8235	12	5½

Appendix
(G.G.)

STATEMENT, in detail, of the Expenditure upon the Ottawa Works, &c.—(Continued.)

Appendix
(G.G.)

2d July.

2d July.

CALUMET WORKS.

					£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Michael Slevin	Canoeman	Sept., Oct.,	1845	5	18	9	5	18	9	
Patrick McGuire	Canoeman	Sept., Oct.,	do	8	6	3	8	6	3	
John McGuire	Canoeman	Sept., Oct.,	do	3	12	9	3	12	9	
Daniel Reid	Canoeman	Sept., Oct.,	do	4	12	10½	4	12	10½	
James Armour	Canoeman	Sept., Oct.,	do	2	8	9	2	8	9	
Patrick Jordan	Canoeman	Sept., Oct.,	do	4	19	9	4	19	9	
Richard Barrett	Canoeman	Sept., Oct.,	do	1	3	9	1	3	9	
Walter Thompson	Carpenter	Sept., Oct.,	do	3	11	6	3	11	6	
Arthur McKay	Carpenter	Sept., Oct., November, December, January,	do do do 1846	2 5 7 3	7 17 3 5	1½ 0 0 0	18	12	1½	
Charles Serrany	Carpenter	Sept., Oct.,	...	2	0	7½	2	0	7½	
Patrick McGuire	Carpenter	Sept., Oct., May,	1846	0 9	10 0	0 0	9	10	0	
John McGuire	Carpenter	Sept., Oct., November, December, January, May,	1846	3 2 3 2 8	4 2 19 0 15	0 0 0 0 0	20	0	0	
Daniel Reid	Carpenter	Sept., Oct., November, January,	1846	0 1 1	12 0 0	0 0 0	2	12	0	
Andrew Neville	Carpenter	Sept., Oct., November, December,	...	2 2 0	6 11 16	0 0 0	5	18	0	
Andrew Johnson	Carpenter	March, May,	1846	11 13	5 10	0 0	24	15	0	
John Steen	Carpenter	March,	1846	7	10	0	7	10	0	
Francis McMulchin	Blacksmith	Sept., Oct., November, December, January, March, May, May,	1845 do do 1846 do do 1847	4 5 2 0 1 0 0	2 11 15 11 5 16 10	6 4½ 0 0 0 0 3½	15	11	2	
Peter Landeryou	Laborer	Sept., Oct., November, December,	1845	8 6 1	10 6 7	6 6 6	16	4	6	
Richard Barrett	Laborer	Sept., Oct., November, December,	do	2 3 0	0 19 11	3¾ 8 3	6	11	2¾	
Daniel Sullivan	Laborer	Sept., Oct., November, December,	do	2 3 0	15 18 7	3¾ 9 6	7	1	6¾	
Richard Gagging	Laborer	Sept., Oct., November, December,	do	5 3 0	0 7 18	3¾ 6 1½	9	0	11½	
Thomas Dalton	Laborer	Sept., Oct., November, December,	do	5 3 0	6 18 17	9 9 6	10	8	0	
James Cashman	Laborer	Sept., Oct., November, December,	do	5 2 1	4 18 1	1½ 7½ 0	9	8	9	
Patrick Jordan	Laborer	Sept., Oct., November, December,	do	0 2 0	6 16 13	6¾ 3 1½	8	15	11½	
<i>Carried over</i>							202	19	2¾	

Appendix
(G.G.)

STATEMENT, in detail, of the Expenditure upon the Ottawa Works, &c.—(Continued.)

Appendix
(G.G.)

2d July.

2d July.

CALUMET WORKS.—(Continued.)

				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
				202.	19	2½			
	<i>Brought over</i>								
John Sullivan.....	Laborer	Sept., Oct., 1845	do	5	11	6½			
		November, do	do	3	16	10½			
		December, do	do	0	18	9	10	7	2½
Denis McCarty	Laborer	Sept., Oct., do	do	3	6	6½			
		November, do	do	3	17	9½			
		December, do	do	0	18	9	8	3	1½
Matthew Devins.....	Laborer	Sept., Oct., do	do	3	1	10½			
		November, do	do	0	14	0½	3	15	11½
John Dewar	Laborer	Sept., Oct., do	do	3	6	6½			
		November, do	do	0	7	6	3	14	0½
Patrick Flynn.....	Laborer	Sept., Oct., do	do	2	0	3½			
		November, do	do	1	19	4½	3	19	8½
Patrick Kelly.....	Laborer	Sept., Oct., do	do	2	6	10½			
		November, do	do	0	15	11½			
		May, 1846	do	0	12	0	3	14	9½
John Farrell	Laborer	Sept., Oct., 1845	do	3	6	6½			
		November, do	do	4	1	6½			
		December, do	do	0	18	9	8	6	10½
Connor O'Brien.....	Laborer	Sept., Oct., do	do	3	6	6½			
		November, do	do	1	18	5½	5	5	0
Patrick Casey.....	Laborer	Sept., Oct., do	do	2	15	1½			
		November, do	do	0	13	1½	3	8	3
James Cummings	Laborer	Sept., Oct., do	do	2	11	6½			
		November, do	do	3	13	1½			
		December, do	do	0	18	9	7	3	5½
Daniel McCarty.....	Laborer	Sept., Oct., do	do	3	6	6½			
		November, do	do	3	15	0			
		December, do	do	0	16	10½	7	18	5½
Francis McDonald.....	Laborer	Sept., Oct., do	do	2	15	3½			
		November, do	do	1	18	5½	4	13	9
George Dwyere.....	Laborer	Sept., Oct., do	do	3	4	8½			
		November, do	do	0	3	9	3	8	5½
Martin Kelly	Laborer	Sept., Oct., do	do	2	8	9			
		November, do	do	1	19	4½	4	8	1½
Thomas Mahoney	Laborer	Sept., Oct., do	do	3	2	1½			
		November, do	do	1	15	10½	4	18	0
John Dohie.....	Laborer	Sept., Oct., do	do	3	2	1½			
		November, do	do	1	15	10½	4	18	0
Daniel Gallacher	Laborer	Sept., Oct., do	do	3	1	3			
		November, do	do	0	6	1½	3	7	4½
Timothy Burns	Laborer	Sept., Oct., do	do	3	2	1½			
		November, do	do	0	12	3	3	14	4½
Michael Walsh	Laborer	Sept., Oct., do	do	2	19	6			
		November, do	do	0	3	6	3	9	0
Francis Garvin	Laborer	Sept., Oct., do	do	3	6	6½			
		November, do	do	4	4	4½			
		December, do	do	0	16	10½	8	7	9½
Patrick Maloney.....	Laborer	Sept., Oct., do	do	3	2	1½			
		November, do	do	2	13	4½			
		December, do	do	0	16	7½	6	12	1½
Patrick Hennessey	Laborer	Sept., Oct., do	do	1	19	4½			
		November, do	do	0	6	1½	2	5	6
John Maloney.....	Laborer	Sept., Oct., do	do	2	15	1½			
		November, do	do	2	5	6			
		December, do	do	0	17	6	5	18	1½
Michael Ryan.....	Laborer	Sept., Oct., do	do	2	8	1½			
		November, do	do	0	14	0	3	2	1½
<i>Carried forward</i>				£			327	12	9

CALUMET WORKS.—(Continued.)

					£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
		<i>Brought forward</i>						327	12	9
James Dwyere	Laborer	Sept., Oct., 1845	do	2	18	7½				
		November, do	do	0	3	6	3	2	1½	
James McDonald	Laborer	Sept., Oct., do	do	9	2	1½				
		November, do	do	1	15	10½	4	18	0	
James Armour	Laborer	Sept., Oct., do	do	0	11	3				
		November, do	do	1	10	0	2	1	3	
Owen Riley	Laborer	November, do	do	1	12	0				
		December, do	do	4	16	0				
		January, 1846	do	2	10	0	8	18	0	
Matthew Richey	Laborer	November, 1845	do	0	14	0				
		December, do	do	4	7	0				
		January, 1846	do	1	4	0	6	5	0	
John Forsyth	Laborer	November, 1845	do	0	14	0				
		December, do	do	5	0	0				
		January, ...	do	4	14	0	10	8	0	
James Ryan	Laborer	May, 1847	do	0	11	0	0	11	0	
John Foley	Laborer	May, do	do	0	10	3½	0	10	3½	
Patrick Collins	Laborer	May, do	do	0	10	3½	0	10	3½	
Michael Duff	Laborer	May, do	do	0	17	10½	0	17	10½	
Patrick Galagan	Laborer	May, do	do	0	9	4½	0	9	4½	
William Goodwin	Laborer	May, do	do	0	14	7½	0	14	7½	
Charles Goodwin	Laborer	May, do	do	0	2	10	0	2	10	
James McMulchin	Laborer	May, do	do	0	7	6	0	7	6	
Terence Duff	Laborer	May, do	do	0	1	0	0	1	0	
— Bougue	Teams	November, 1845	do	0	6	3				
		December, do	do	1	11	3	1	17	6	
Ralph Grout	Teams	December, do	do	4	13	9				
		January, 1846	do	5	18	9				
		May, do	do	0	12	6	11	5	0	
George Molloy	Teams	May, 1847	do	0	3	9	0	3	9	
Louis Brisard	Plank	January, 1846	do	4	15	6	4	15	6	
Workman & Griffin	Safety Fuse	January, do	do	5	0	0				
	Chain	February, do	do	34	17	10	39	17	10	
Tiberias Colton	Supplies	January, do	do	3	12	8	3	12	8	
Robert Dunn	Timber	February, do	do	162	0	0				
		July, do	do	110	0	0	272	0	0	
Xavier Turcotte	Timber	February, do	do	83	6	8	83	6	8	
Molloy & Goodwin, Contractors.	Calumet and Mountain	January, do	do	83	0	0				
	Calumet	February, do	do	79	0	0				
	do	March, do	do	143	0	0				
	do	April, do	do	120	0	0				
	do	July, do	do	202	1	0				
	do Dam	October, do	do	50	0	0				
	Calumet and Mountain	November, do	do	250	0	0				
	Calumet	December, do	do	150	0	0				
	do	January, 1847	do	70	0	0				
	do	March, do	do	45	0	0				
	do	May, do	do	26	12	0				
	do	June, do	do	50	0	0				
	do	July, do	do	20	0	0	1288	19	0	
Ralph Grout	Timber	April, 1846	do	49	14	8	49	14	8	
Archibald Stevenson	Timber	April, do	do	6	5	0	6	5	0	
Hiram Colton	Sundries	June, do	do	3	4	5	3	4	5	
				<i>Carried over</i>			£	2182	5	11

Appendix
(G.G.)
2d July.

STATEMENT, in detail, of the Expenditure upon the Ottawa Works, &c.—(Continued.)

Appendix
(G.G.)
2d July.

CALUMET WORKS.—(Continued.)

				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
	<i>Brought over</i>						2192	5	11
Samuel Adams	Timber	August,	1846	44	15	7	44	15	7
H. F. Bungey.....	Canoe	October,	do	2	10	0	2	10	0
N. S. Blasdell.....	Crabs, &c.	March,	1847	40	12	6	40	12	6
R. Traveller	Teaming	April,	do	2	7	2	2	7	2
Lyman Perkins	Iron work	April,	do	11	6	2	11	6	2
S. L. Thompson.....	Travelling Expenses	May,	do	2	12	6	2	12	6
Molloy & Goodwin	Labor	June,	do	4	14	0	4	14	0
Anthony Maloney	Labor	June,	do	3	2	6	3	2	6
James Worrill	Chains, &c.....	September,	1848	24	0	0	24	0	0
						£	2268	6	4

MOUNTAIN WORKS.

				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
James McMinn	Carpenter	July,	1843	2	12	0	2	12	0
Terence Hoy	Carpenter	July,	do	1	10	0			
		August,	do	1	0	0			
		September,	do	6	18	10½			
		October,	do	6	7	11½			
		November,	do	7	13	1½			
		December,	do	7	10	0			
		January,	1844	7	13	1½			
		March,	do	7	1	0			
		April,	do	8	12	6			
		May,	do	1	2	6	55	9	1
John Sullivan.....	Carpenter	July,	1843	1	19	0			
		August,	do	7	19	0			
		September,	do	8	7	4½			
		October,	do	5	10	6			
		November,	do	3	1	9			
		December,	do	7	14	4½			
		January,	1844	8	2	0			
		March,	do	7	13	7			
		April,	do	9	8	5			
		May,	do	1	6	11	61	3	6
Francis McFarlane	Carpenter	July,	1843	0	18	0			
		August,	do	6	12	6			
		September,	do	6	18	10½			
		October,	do	6	10	9½			
		November,	do	7	0	10½			
		December,	do	6	13	8			
		January,	1844	5	12	1½			
		March,	do	7	0	10½			
		April,	do	7	12	4½	55	0	1
Michael Mulham	Carpenter	August,	1843	7	4	0			
		September,	do	8	0	11			
		October,	do	6	14	4½			
		March,	1844	7	5	6			
		April,	do	8	12	6			
		May,	do	1	10	0			
		June, July,	do	0	18	0	40	5	3½
John Smith.....	Carpenter	August,	1843	6	14	4½			
		September,	do	5	17	0	12	11	4½
Patrick McGuire	Carpenter	August,	do	3	0	6	3	0	6
Patrick Melway.....	Carpenter	August,	do	6	17	6			
		September,	do	9	15	0			
		October,	do	9	15	0			
							26	7	6
	<i>Carried forward</i>					£	256	9	3

Appendix
(G.G.)

STATEMENT, in detail, of the Expenditure upon the Ottawa Works, &c.—(Continued.)

Appendix
(G.G.)

2d July.

2d July.

MOUNTAIN WORKS.—(Continued.)

				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
		<i>Brought forward</i>					256	9	3
George Herman.....	Carpenter	August, 1843	...	1	4	0			
		September, do	...	7	17	9½			
		October, do	...	7	8	5½			
		November, do	...	3	1	9			
		December, do	...	7	14	4½			
		January, 1844	...	8	2	6			
		March, do	...	7	15	2			
		April, do	...	9	5	3			
		May, do	...	1	6	11			
John Duffey	Carpenter	September, 1843	...	3	19	7½	53	16	2½
		October, do	...	7	7	10½			
		November, do	...	7	16	0			
		December, do	...	7	3	0			
		January, 1844	...	5	13	9			
		March, do	...	6	19	4			
		April, do	...	8	17	4			
		May, do	...	1	11	8			
		June, July, do	...	4	2	4			
James Bennet	Carpenter	September, 1843	...	5	5	7½	53	10	11
		October, do	...	7	16	0			
		November, do	...	6	13	3			
		December, do	...	7	12	9			
		January, 1844	...	8	0	10½			
		March, do	...	7	15	2			
		April, do	...	9	8	5			
		May, do	...	1	11	8			
		June, July, do	...	2	7	5			
Robert Fraser.....	Carpenter	September, 1843	...	7	11	6½	56	11	2
		October, do	...	7	8	5½			
		November, do	...	7	13	1½			
		December, do	...	7	6	10½			
		January, 1844	...	7	11	0½			
Daniel Moore.....	Carpenter	September, 1843	...	4	19	1½	37	11	6½
Michael Reddington	Carpenter	September, do	...	5	7	3	4	19	1½
James Murray	Carpenter	September, do	...	0	11	3	5	7	3
		January, 1844	...	3	7	6			
Michael Corcoran	Carpenter	September, 1843	...	5	5	0	3	18	9
		October, do	...	3	7	6			
William Davis	Carpenter	September, do	...	5	4	0	8	12	6
		October, do	...	6	14	10½			
		November, do	...	8	18	1½			
		December, do	...	9	0	0			
		January, 1844	...	9	7	6			
		March, do	...	9	3	4			
		April, do	...	10	17	0			
		May, do	...	1	18	6			
John Murphy.....	Carpenter	September, 1843	...	1	18	9	61	3	4
		October, do	...	4	16	3			
		November, do	...	5	15	0			
		December, do	...	5	17	6			
		January, 1844	...	4	15	0			
		March, do	...	6	1	3			
		April, do	...	7	11	3			
		May, do	...	1	1	3			
William Daly.....	Carpenter	September, 1843	...	3	0	0	37	16	3
		October, do	...	5	13	9			
		November, do	...	6	2	6			
		December, do	...	5	17	6			
		January, 1844	...	5	6	3			
		March, do	...	5	18	5			
		April, do	...	7	1	4½			
		May, do	...	1	0	6½			
Thomas McGuire	Carpenter	September, 1843	...	1	6	1½	40	0	4
		October, do	...	4	2	6			
		November, do	...	5	19	7½			
		December, do	...	5	12	9			
		January, 1844	...	6	18	10½			
		March, do	...	5	2	8			
		April, do	...	4	14	8			
		May, do	...	1	6	8			
		June, July, do	...	2	1	3			
<i>Carried over</i>							37	5	1½
				£			657	1	8½

Appendix
(G.G.)

STATEMENT, in detail, of the Expenditure upon the Ottawa Works, &c.—(Continued.)

Appendix
(G.G.)

2d July.

MOUNTAIN WORKS.—(Continued.)

2d July.

				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
		<i>Brought over</i>					657	1	8½
Walter Thompson.....	Carpenter	October, 1843 ...	1843	6	14	10½			
		November, do ...	do	7	6	3			
		December, do ...	do	7	16	0			
		January, 1844 ...	1844	7	19	3			
		March, do ...	do	7	15	2			
		April, do ...	do	9	5	3			
		May, do ...	do	1	11	8			
		June, July, do ...	do	12	6	0			
George Johnson.....	Carpenter	October, 1843 ...	1843	5	0	9	60	14	5½
		November, do ...	do	7	9	6			
		December, do ...	do	7	14	4½			
		January, 1844 ...	1844	7	19	3			
		March, do ...	do	7	18	4			
		April, do ...	do	9	10	0			
		May, do ...	do	1	11	8			
		June, July, do ...	do	0	17	5			
Daniel Tierney	Carpenter	December, 1843 ...	1843	1	8	6	48	1	3½
		January, 1844 ...	1844	6	16	6			
		March, do ...	do	7	1	5½			
		April, do ...	do	7	17	6			
		May, do ...	do	1	10	7½			
John Vallée	Carpenter	January, do ...	do	1	0	1½	24	14	7
Michael Slevin	Carpenter	March, do ...	do	4	0	0	1	0	1½
		April, do ...	do	4	3	9			
		May, do ...	do	0	18	9			
		June, July, do ...	do	15	16	0			
		August, do ...	do	2	0	0			
James Tierney	Carpenter	March, do ...	do	6	13	8½	26	18	6
		April, do ...	do	6	16	6½			
		May, do ...	do	1	4	5½			
John Brasil.....	Carpenter	June, July, do ...	do	1	19	0	14	14	8
Thomas Bresnahan	Carpenter	June, July, do ...	do	1	19	0	1	19	0
Thomas Smith	Driller.....	September, 1843 ...	1843	5	0	1½			
		October, do ...	do	4	6	7½			
		November, do ...	do	5	0	1½			
		December, do ...	do	4	11	1½			
		January, 1844 ...	1844	4	2	1½			
		March, do ...	do	4	12	0			
Patrick Hagerty.....	Driller.....	September, 1843 ...	1843	1	1	0	27	12	1½
		October, do ...	do	4	14	8½			
		November, do ...	do	4	10	11½			
		December, do ...	do	3	19	8			
		January, 1844 ...	1844	3	9	4½			
		March, do ...	do	1	8	8			
James Moran.....	Driller	September, 1843 ...	1843	1	1	0	19	4	4½
		October, do ...	do	4	14	8½			
		November, do ...	do	4	9	0½			
		December, do ...	do	4	3	5			
		January, 1844 ...	1844	2	6	10½			
		March, do ...	do	1	5	1			
Peter Calligan	Driller.....	September, 1843 ...	1843	1	1	0	18	0	1½
		October, do ...	do	4	8	4½			
		November, do ...	do	4	6	3			
		December, do ...	do	4	2	6			
		January, 1844 ...	1844	3	15	11			
		March, do ...	do	3	12	6¾			
Patrick Culnana.....	Blacksmith.....	January, do ...	do	5	13	9	21	6	7½
		March, do ...	do	5	8	9			
		April, do ...	do	3	17	4			
		May, do ...	do	0	19	4			
Stephen Murphy	Blacksmith.....	January, do ...	do	5	11	3	15	19	2
		March, do ...	do	5	6	4			
		April, do ...	do	4	19	1			
		May, do ...	do	0	19	4			
		June, July, do ...	do	0	5	0			
Donald McLean	Canoeman	July, 1843 ...	1843	1	0	0	17	1	0
							1	0	0
		<i>Carried forward</i>					£ 957	6	8½

Appendix
(G.G.)
24 July.

STATEMENT, in detail, of the Expenditure upon the Ottawa Works, &c.—(Continued.)

Appendix
(G.G.)
2d July.

MOUNTAIN WORKS.—(Continued.)

				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
<i>Brought forward</i>							957	6	8½
Thomas Hincks	Canoeman	July, 1843		1	0	0			
John O'Keefe	Laborer	July, do		0	3	6	1	0	0
		August, do		1	4	6			
Peter Leclair	Laborer	July, do		0	14	0	1	8	0
Samuel Gordon ..	Laborer	July, do		0	14	0	0	14	0
Joseph Ghannaux	Laborer	July, do		0	14	0	0	14	0
Thomas Smith	Laborer	August, do		0	18	8½			
		April, 1844		5	2	0			
		May, do		1	0	0			
		June, July, do		3	15	2			
William Power	Laborer	August, 1843		2	2	9	10	15	10½
		September, do		3	10	8½			
		October, do		3	18	9½			
		November, do		2	14	5½			
		December, do		0	16	3			
		January, 1844		2	10	4½			
		March, do		2	10	10½			
Michael Blake	Laborer	August, 1843		2	2	9	18	4	2½
		September, do		4	0	6			
		October, do		3	19	7½			
		November, do		3	16	1½			
		December, do		3	10	10½			
		January, 1844		1	13	8			
		March, do		2	11	8			
John Blake.....	Laborer	August, 1843		2	2	9	21	14	9½
		September, do		4	4	0			
		October, do		4	11	0			
		November, do		3	18	9			
		December, do		3	6	6			
		January, 1844		1	15	0			
		March, do		3	1	8			
Hugh Boyle	Laborer	August, 1843		3	3	0	22	19	8
Cornelius Downey	Laborer	August, do		0	17	3	3	3	0
		September, do		3	13	11½			
		October, do		3	14	9			
		November, do		3	2	6½			
		December, do		2	12	11			
		January, 1844		0	13	0			
		March, do		3	1	8			
		April, do		4	3	3			
		May, do		0	10	9½			
Daniel Downey	Laborer	August, 1843		0	14	3	22	10	1½
		September, do		3	15	6½			
		October, do		3	18	0			
		November, do		3	14	9			
		December, do		3	10	0			
		January, 1844		3	11	9			
		March, do		3	6	8			
John Downie	Laborer	August, 1843		0	13	6	22	10	11½
		September, do		4	6	7½			
		October, do		4	8	4½			
		November, do		4	4	10½			
		December, do		3	10	0			
		January, 1844		3	7	4½			
		March, do		4	1	8			
		April, do		2	3	4			
Cornelius Downey, junr.	Laborer	August, 1843		0	2	6	26	15	9
		September, do		3	5	3½			
		October, do		3	0	6			
		November, do		2	19	9½			
		December, do		2	1	5			
		January, 1844		2	12	11½			
		March, do		2	16	10			
<i>Carried over</i>							16	19	3½
				£			1127	10	4

STATEMENT, in detail, of the Expenditure upon the Ottawa Works, &c.—(Continued.)

2d July

2d July

MOUNTAIN WORKS.—(Continued.)

				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
		<i>Brought over</i>					1127	10	4
Patrick Corcoran	Laborer	August 1843	...	0	9	9			
		September, do	...	1	18	4			
		October, do	...	4	1	8			
		November, do	...	1	18	4			
Nicholas McNaley	Laborer	August, do	...	0	7	6	8	8	1
		September, do	...	2	10	6			
		October, do	...	2	12	0			
		November, do	...	2	6	0			
		March, 1844	...	0	15	6			
Owen Colton	Laborer	August, 1843	...	0	10	6			
		September, do	...	4	6	7½			
		October, do	...	4	7	6			
		November, do	...	2	2	0			
		March, 1844	...	1	5	0			
William Wilson	Laborer	August, 1843	...	0	8	9	12	11	7½
		September, do	...	0	7	0			
Louis Lefebvre	Laborer	August, do	...	0	7	0	0	15	9
James McDonough	Laborer	August, do	...	0	14	0	0	7	0
Louis Lachapelle	Laborer	August, do	...	1	18	6	0	14	0
Daniel Daley	Laborer	October, do	...	3	16	10½	1	18	6
		November, do	...	2	16	3			
John Fahey	Laborer	October, do	...	2	2	0	6	13	1½
		November, do	...	2	16	0			
		December, do	...	3	14	4½			
		January, 1844	...	3	2	9½			
		March, do	...	4	5	9			
		April, do	...	5	4	2			
		May, do	...	0	14	2			
		June, July, do	...	1	16	8			
Michael Kelly	Laborer	October, 1843	...	1	10	0	23	15	1
		November, do	...	1	1	6½			
		December, do	...	0	17	6			
		March, 1844	...	4	8	1½			
		April, do	...	5	17	2½			
		May, do	...	0	18	9			
Patrick Loughry	Laborer	October, 1843	...	2	19	0½	14	13	1½
		November, do	...	3	18	9			
		December, do	...	1	6	3			
Michael Hickey	Laborer	October, do	...	3	5	7½	8	4	0½
		December, do	...	4	0	6			
		January, 1844	...	2	19	6			
		March, do	...	4	1	8			
		April, do	...	2	0	0			
		November, 1843	...	4	3	1½			
Michael Fahey	Laborer	October, do	...	0	14	10½	20	10	5
Hugh Carroll	Laborer	September, do	...	3	10	0	0	14	10½
		October, do	...	4	0	6			
		November, do	...	3	7	4½			
		March, 1844	...	1	5	0			
James Liston	Laborer	September, 1843	...	3	16	1½	12	2	10½
		October, do	...	4	7	6			
		November, do	...	2	2	0			
Jeremiah McCarty	Laborer	September, do	...	3	18	9	10	5	7½
		October, do	...	0	12	3			
John Feely	Laborer	September, do	...	3	12	3½	4	11	0
		October, do	...	2	18	6			
		November, do	...	0	12	0			
John Carroll	Laborer	September, do	...	3	7	4½	7	2	9½
		October, do	...	3	9	1½			
		November, do	...	3	11	9			
		December, do	...	3	6	6			
		January, 1844	...	2	1	1½			
		March, do	...	1	6	8			
							17	2	6½
		<i>Carried forward</i>					1286	13	1½

Appendix
(G.G.)

STATEMENT, in detail, of the Expenditure upon the Ottawa Works, &c.—(Continued.)

Appendix
(G.G.)

2d July.

2d July.

MOUNTAIN WORKS.—(Continued.)

			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
<i>Brought forward</i>						1286	13	1½
Thomas McCarty	Laborer	September, 1843	3	19	7½			
		October, do	0	12	3			
Brian McGiven	Laborer	September, do	3	14	4½	4	11	10½
		October, do	3	1	3			
Bernard Gorman	Laborer	September, do	3	11	9	6	15	7½
		October, do	4	10	1½			
		November, do	4	1	4½			
		December, do	1	6	3			
John McGuire	Laborer	September, do	3	10	10½	13	9	6
		October, do	4	6	7½			
		November, do	4	3	1½			
		December, do	3	3	10½			
		January, 1844	2	10	9			
		March, do	3	8	4			
Patrick Summers	Laborer	September, 1843	3	11	9	21	3	7
		October, do	4	4	0			
		November, do	3	18	9			
		December, do	3	6	6			
		January, 1844	3	1	3			
		March, do	0	6	8			
Patrick Mealy	Laborer	September, 1843	3	5	7½	18	8	11
		October, do	2	5	6			
		November, do	0	4	4½			
Timothy Daly	Laborer	September, do	2	6	3½	5	15	6
		October, do	3	17	2½			
		November, do	2	5	6			
John Dunigan	Laborer	September, do	0	12	2½	8	9	0
Patrick O'Brien	Laborer	September, do	1	2	9	0	12	2½
		October, do	0	13	9½			
Michael Horan	Laborer	September, do	1	4	6	1	16	6½
		October, do	3	19	7½			
		November, do	4	4	0			
		December, do	3	18	9			
		January, 1844	4	5	9½			
		March, do	4	6	7½			
		April, do	2	2	6			
Andy Liney	Laborer	September, 1843	1	4	6	24	1	3½
		October, do	4	2	3			
		November, do	4	7	2½			
		December, do	4	3	5			
		January, 1844	2	12	6			
		March, do	1	17	7½			
William Kelly	Laborer	September, 1843	0	1	9	18	7	6
		October, do	1	2	9			
		November, do	3	17	10½			
		December, do	3	14	4½			
		January, 1844	3	2	9½			
		March, do	3	13	6			
		April, do	4	15	10			
		May, do	0	16	8			
		June, July, do	3	15	2			
John Brothers	Laborer	September, 1843	0	18	4½	25	0	8½
		October, do	0	14	0			
Hugh Hart	Laborer	September, do	0	17	6	1	12	4½
		October, do	4	10	1½			
		November, do	4	2	3			
		December, do	3	6	6			
		January, 1844	3	3	0			
		March, do	1	6	8			
Stephen Horan	Laborer	September, 1843	0	14	0	17	6	0½
		October, do	4	4	0			
		November, do	4	10	0			
		December, do	4	3	5			
		January, 1844	3	12	2½			
		March, do	1	7	9½			
<i>Carried over</i>						18	11	4½
			£			1472	15	2

Appendix
(G.G.)
2d July.

STATEMENT, in detail, of the Expenditure upon the Ottawa Works, &c.—(Continued.)

Appendix
(G.G.)
2d July.

MOUNTAIN WORKS.—(Continued.)

			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
		<i>Brought over</i>				1472	15	2
James Langan	Laborer	September, 1843 ...	0	14	0			
		October, do ...	0	14	10½			
Michael Brennan	Laborer	September, do ...	0	17	10½	1	8	10½
		October, do ...	4	2	0½			
		November, do ...	4	6	3			
		December, do ...	3	17	9½			
		January, 1844 ...	3	8	5½			
		March, do ...	1	8	8			
Nicholas Foran	Laborer	September, 1843 ...	0	10	6	18	1	1
		November, do ...	0	2	7½			
		March, 1844 ...	2	11	8			
		April, do ...	1	8	0			
James Fair.....	Laborer	September, 1843 ...	0	14	0	4	12	9½
		October, do ...	0	14	10½			
Walter Johnston	Laborer	September, do ...	0	16	0	1	8	10½
		October, do ...	0	17	0			
Robert Martin	Laborer	September, do ...	0	14	0	1	13	0
		October, do ...	0	14	10½			
Louis Felix.....	Laborer	September, do ...	0	1	9	1	8	10½
Patrick Brennan.....	Laborer	October, do ...	4	8	4½	0	1	9
		November, do ...	2	0	3			
Michael Nolan	Laborer	October, do ...	2	19	6	6	8	7½
		November, do ...	3	17	10½			
		December, do ...	3	5	7½			
		January, 1844 ...	3	4	9			
		March, do ...	1	3	4			
John Nolan	Laborer	October, 1843 ...	2	17	9	14	11	1
		November, do ...	4	0	6			
		December, do ...	3	7	4½			
		January, 1844 ...	3	3	0			
		March, do ...	1	5	10			
James Clarke.....	Laborer	October, 1843 ...	0	19	3	14	14	5½
		November, do ...	1	18	6			
Charles McGuigan	Laborer	October, do ...	0	17	6	2	17	9
John Gaffney.....	Laborer	October, do ...	0	8	9	0	17	6
		November, do ...	4	7	6			
		December, do ...	3	17	10½			
		January, 1844 ...	3	12	7½			
		March, do ...	3	10	10			
Thomas Foley	Laborer	October, 1843 ...	0	7	0	15	17	7
		November, do ...	4	3	1½			
		December, do ...	3	17	10½			
		January, 1844 ...	3	13	1½			
		March, do ...	1	7	9½			
Patrick Foley.....	Laborer	October, 1843 ...	1	5	0	13	8	10½
		November, do ...	4	3	1½			
		December, do ...	3	17	10½			
		January, 1844 ...	3	13	1½			
		March, do ...	1	7	9½			
Thomas Gregan.....	Laborer	October, 1843 ...	2	6	6	14	6	10½
		November, do ...	1	16	0			
Laurence Reynolds	Laborer	October, do ...	2	3	9	4	2	6
		November, do ...	2	2	0			
John Casey.....	Laborer	October, do ...	2	3	9	4	5	9
		November, do ...	1	16	0			
Patrick Fahey.....	Laborer	October, do ...	1	19	4½	3	19	9
		November, do ...	3	19	7½			
Michael Gibbons	Laborer	October, do ...	2	0	3	5	19	0
		November, do ...	4	1	6			
						6	1	9
		<i>Carried forward</i>				£ 1609	1	11½

Appendix
(G.G.)
24 July.

STATEMENT, in detail, of the Expenditure upon the Ottawa Works, &c.—(Continued.)

Appendix
(G.G.)
24 July.

MOUNTAIN WORKS.—(Continued.)

				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
		<i>Brought forward</i>					1609	1	11½
John Kelly	Laborer	October, 1843	1843	1	4	6			
		January, 1844	1844	2	12	6			
		March, do	do	1	8	0			
Thomas Clarke	Laborer	October, 1843	1843	0	17	10½	5	5	0
		November, do	do	1	8	5½			
Michael Curley	Laborer	October, do	do	1	8	0	2	6	4
Jeremiah Kelly	Laborer	October, do	do	1	1	0	1	8	0
James McCadden	Laborer	October, do	do	0	18	0	1	1	0
Hugh Mills	Laborer	October, do	do	0	18	0	0	18	0
James Welsh	Laborer	October, do	do	0	12	0	0	18	0
James McGinley	Laborer	October, do	do	0	12	0	0	12	0
John Ronan	Laborer	October, do	do	0	18	0	0	12	0
John Colleton	Laborer	October, do	do	0	12	0	0	18	0
Charles McGinley	Laborer	October, do	do	0	12	0	0	12	0
John Godrick	Laborer	October, do	do	0	12	0	0	12	0
Patrick Gough	Laborer	October, do	do	0	18	0	0	12	0
Francis Flynn	Laborer	October, do	do	0	18	0	0	18	0
Thomas Mullins	Laborer	October, do	do	0	12	9	0	18	0
		November, do	do	3	17	10½			
		December, do	do	3	10	0			
		January, 1844	1844	3	2	1½			
		March, do	do	0	6	8			
James Holden	Laborer	October, 1843	1843	0	18	0	11	9	5
James Connell	Laborer	October, do	do	0	9	0	0	18	0
Francis Dagin	Laborer	October, do	do	0	7	6	0	9	0
Matthew Conners	Laborer	October, do	do	0	7	6	0	7	6
Thomas Noad	Laborer	October, do	do	0	7	6	0	7	6
David Fitzgibbon	Laborer	October, do	do	0	1	6	0	7	6
John Coffee	Laborer	October, do	do	0	8	3	0	1	6
Edmund Murphy	Laborer	October, do	do	0	8	3	0	8	3
Thomas Grace	Laborer	October, do	do	0	8	3	0	8	3
David Hefron	Laborer	October, do	do	0	8	3	0	8	3
Michael Gleeson	Laborer	October, do	do	0	8	3	0	8	3
Francis Benn	Laborer	October, do	do	0	7	6	0	8	3
Patrick Murphy	Laborer	October, do	do	0	7	6	0	7	6
Patrick Day	Laborer	October, 1843	1843	0	7	6	1	16	4½
		January, 1844	1844	1	8	10½			
		March, do	do	2	13	4½			
Michael Kennedy	Laborer	October, 1843	1843	1	6	8	4	7	6½
Thomas Hogan	Laborer	October, do	do	0	3	0	0	3	0
Francis Souichey	Laborer	October, do	do	0	3	0	0	3	0
George Oriel	Laborer	October, do	do	0	18	0	0	3	0
Charles Goddin	Laborer	October, do	do	0	17	3	0	18	0
				1	0	3	0	17	3
							1	0	3
		<i>Carried over</i>					£ 1652	6	10½

Appendix
(G.G.)

STATEMENT, in detail, of the Expenditure upon the Ottawa Works, &c.—(Continued.)

Appendix
(G.G.)

2d July

2d July

MOUNTAIN WORKS.—(Continued.)

				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
		<i>Brought over</i>					1652	6	10½
Bartholemy Lauzon	Laborer	October,	1843	1	0	3	1	0	3
Cyril Dufresne	Laborer	October,	do	1	4	0	1	4	0
Gilbert Haddon.....	Laborer	October,	do	1	4	0	1	4	0
Joseph Gagy	Laborer	October,	do	1	4	0	1	4	0
Basil Levigne.....	Laborer	October,	do	1	4	0	1	4	0
Laurent Beaumieux	Laborer	October,	do	1	4	0	1	4	0
Augustin Heroux	Laborer	October,	do	1	4	0	1	4	0
Alexander Huot.....	Laborer	October,	do	1	4	0	1	4	0
Francis Durand	Laborer	October,	do	1	4	0	1	4	0
Thomas Paquin	Laborer	October,	do	1	4	0	1	4	0
Louis Mallette	Laborer	October,	do	1	4	0	1	4	0
Magloire Racicot	Laborer	October,	do	1	4	0	1	4	0
Andy Clark.....	Laborer	October,	do	0	15	1½			
		November,	do	1	6	9½	2	1	11½
Anwell Boire	Laborer	October,	do	1	4	0	1	4	0
Joseph Morrogh.....	Laborer	October,	do	0	13	6	0	13	6
Charles Lauzon	Laborer	October,	do	0	13	6	0	13	6
Michael Kelly	Laborer	October,	do	0	7	6			
		November,	do	3	17	0			
		December,	do	2	5	0			
		January,	1844	2	12	6	9	2	0
John Mealy.....	Laborer	October,	1843	0	7	6			
		January,	do	2	7	3			
		March,	1844	1	6	8	4	1	5
Louis Boivin	Laborer	October,	do	0	13	6	0	13	6
Xavier Huot	Laborer	October,	do	0	13	6	0	13	6
Patrick Clarke	Laborer	November,	1843	2	7	3			
		December,	do	2	7	10½			
		January,	1844	2	5	6½			
		March,	do	2	7	6			
		April,	do	1	4	0	10	12	2
John Lyons	Laborer	November,	1843	4	0	6			
		December,	do	3	4	9			
		January,	1844	3	9	1½			
		March,	do	3	10	0	14	4	4½
Daniel Lyons	Laborer	November,	1843	4	0	6			
		December,	do	3	6	6			
		January,	1844	3	8	3			
		March,	do	3	4	2	13	19	5
Thomas Patterson	Laborer	November,	1843	3	14	6			
		December,	do	3	4	9			
		January,	1844	3	7	4½			
		March,	do	3	10	0	13	16	7½
Andy Russell	Laborer	November,	1843	3	13	6			
		December,	do	3	10	10½			
		January,	1844	3	7	4½			
		March,	do	1	6	8	11	18	5
Richard Gervais.....	Laborer	November,	1843	2	16	0			
		December,	do	2	10	9	5	6	9
Philip Clarke	Laborer	November,	do	3	17	0			
		December,	do	3	10	0			
		January,	1844	3	10	0			
		March,	do	3	10	10			
		April,	do	2	0	10	16	8	8
<i>Carried forward</i>				£			1772	0	10½

Appendix
(G.G.)
2d July.

STATEMENT, in detail, of the Expenditure upon the Ottawa Works, &c.—(Continued.)

Appendix
(G.G.)
2d July.

MOUNTAIN WORKS.—(Continued.)

				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
		<i>Brought forward</i>					1772	0	10½
John O'Brien	Laborer	November, 1843	1843	3	17	0	3	17	0
James Maher	Laborer	November, do	do	0	3	6	0	3	6
James Kerr	Laborer	November, do	do	3	6	6			
		March, 1844	1844	1	5	10	4	12	4
Patrick Rouse	Laborer	November, 1843	1843	3	7	4½			
		December, do	do	3	12	7½			
		January, 1844	1844	3	9	1½			
		March, do	do	4	1	8			
		April, do	do	4	11	8			
		May, do	do	0	11	8	19	14	1½
James Moyle	Laborer	November, 1843	1843	2	8	1½			
		December, do	do	3	6	6			
		January, 1844	1844	3	0	4½			
		March, do	do	3	13	4			
		April, do	do	4	16	8			
		May, do	do	0	11	8	17	16	8
Michael Long	Laborer	November, 1843	1843	1	8	0	1	6	0
Thomas Garity	Laborer	November, do	do	1	8	0			
		December, do	do	4	2	6			
		January, 1844	1844	3	19	8½			
		March, do	do	4	4	0			
		April, do	do	1	19	2	15	13	4½
John Ford	Laborer	November, 1843	1843	1	0	1½	1	0	1½
James Egan	Laborer	November, do	do	1	1	0			
		December, do	do	1	2	9	2	3	9
Hugh Moyle	Laborer	November, do	do	0	6	1½			
		January, 1844	1844	1	15	0			
		March, do	do	2	15	0			
		April, do	do	2	7	0	7	3	1½
John Cooper	Laborer	November, 1843	1843	1	4	6	1	4	6
Charles Serrang	Laborer	November, do	do	1	11	6			
		December, do	do	4	2	3			
		January, 1844	1844	4	10	0			
		March, do	do	4	7	9½			
		April, do	do	5	13	0			
		May, do	do	0	15	0			
		June, July, do	do	5	5	5	26	4	11½
Andy Gallacher	Laborer	November, 1843	1843	1	16	0	1	16	0
Cornelius Gallacher	Laborer	November, do	do	1	16	0	1	16	0
Michael Downey	Laborer	November, do	do	1	16	0	1	16	0
John Egan	Laborer	November, do	do	1	9	3	1	9	3
Patrick McGeary	Laborer	November, do	do	0	18	0	0	18	0
John Gray	Laborer	November, do	do	0	18	0	0	18	0
Michael Gray	Laborer	November, do	do	0	18	0	0	18	0
John McTiernan	Laborer	November, do	do	0	18	0	0	18	0
John Flynn	Laborer	November, do	do	0	18	0	0	18	0
Daniel Luppín	Laborer	October, do	do	3	2	1½			
		November, do	do	3	16	1½			
		December, do	do	2	19	6			
		January, 1844	1844	2	9	0			
		March, do	do	3	9	2			
		April, do	do	5	3	4½			
		May, do	do	0	11	8	21	10	11½
Michael Reynolds	Laborer	November, 1843	1843	0	18	0	0	18	0
John McKniff	Laborer	November, do	do	0	18	0	0	18	0
							0	18	0
		<i>Carried over</i>					£ 1907	16	6½

Appendix
(G.G.)

STATEMENT, in detail, of the Expenditure upon the Ottawa Works, &c.—(Continued.)

Appendix
(G.G.)

2d July.

2d July.

MOUNTAIN WORKS.—(Continued.)

				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
							1907		
		<i>Brought over</i>							
Charles Holland.....	Laborer	November, 1843	1843	0	3	0	0	3	0
John McAndrew	Laborer	November, do	do	0	18	0	0	18	0
James Bulger.....	Laborer	November, do	do	0	18	0	0	18	0
Patrick Feady.....	Laborer	November, do	do	0	12	0	0	12	0
Feady White	Laborer	November, do	do	0	11	3	0	11	3
Edward Palmer	Laborer	November, do	do	0	6	0	0	6	0
Andy Patterson ..	Laborer	November, do	do	1	16	0	1	16	0
James Mulrooney ..	Laborer	November, do	do	0	12	0	0	12	0
Timothy Egan	Laborer	December, do	do	2	18	7½			
		January, 1844	1844	3	11	9			
		March, do	do	3	8	4	9	18	8½
Patrick McGuire ..	Laborer	December, 1843	1843	1	15	10½			
		January, ...	...	0	14	10½			
		March, 1844	1844	3	11	8			
		April, do	do	1	18	6	8	0	11
John Ward.....	Laborer	December, 1843	1843	0	10	6			
		January, 1844	1844	4	3	5½			
		March, do	do	3	3	0	7	16	11½
Patrick Keehan	Laborer	December, 1843	1843	0	10	6			
		January, 1844	1844	3	17	10½			
		March, do	do	3	0	0	7	8	4½
Paul McNully	Laborer	January, do	do	0	15	9			
		March, do	do	4	0	10			
		April, do	do	2	6	9	7	3	4
Patrick McKew.....	Laborer	January, do	do	0	16	7½			
		March, do	do	3	10	0	4	6	7½
Michael McNully ..	Laborer	January, do	do	0	10	6	0	10	6
John Rigney	Laborer	April, do	do	2	9	8½			
		May, do	do	1	7	2	3	16	10½
Daniel O'Brien	Laborer	June, July, do	do	0	17	11½	0	17	11½
Thomas Darrill	Teams	August, 1843	1843	5	16	3			
		September, do	do	15	11	3			
		October, do	do	18	3	9			
		November, do	do	5	1	3			
		December, do	do	6	16	10½			
		January, 1844	1844	11	14	4½			
		March, do	do	8	18	9			
		April, do	do	2	10	7½			
		June, July, do	do	0	13	6	75	6	7½
A. Gilchrist	Teams	October, 1843	1843	0	3	9	0	3	9
William Cobbs	Teams	October, do	do	0	11	3	0	11	3
Joseph Little	Teams	November, do	do	4	15	0			
		December, do	do	1	10	0	6	5	0
John Miller.....	Teams	December, do	do	4	10	0			
		January, 1844	1844	0	10	0	5	0	0
Alexander Fraser ..	Teams	December, 1843	1843	0	12	6			
		April, 1844	1844	1	11	3	2	3	9
— Girod.....	Teams	March, do	do	0	5	0	0	5	0
John McVey	Teams	March, do	do	0	11	6			
		April, do	do	5	0	7½	5	12	1½
John Rigney	Squad master	August, 1843	1843	6	0	0			
		September, do	do	6	10	0			
		October, do	do	6	10	0			
		November, do	do	6	10	0			
		<i>Carried forward</i>	£	25	10	0	2059	0	5½

Appendix
(G.G.)
2d July.

STATEMENT, in detail, of the Expenditure upon the Ottawa Works, &c.—(Continued.)

Appendix
(G.G.)
2d July.

MOUNTAIN WORKS.—(Continued.)

			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
	<i>Brought forward</i>		25	10	0	2059	0	5½
John Rigney	Squad master.—(Continued.) ..	December, 1843 ...	6	0	0			
		January, 1844 ...	6	5	0			
		March, do ...	6	0	0			
		April, do ...	3	1	3	46	16	3
Michael Sleavin.....	Squad master.....	September, 1843 ...	6	5	0			
		October, do ...	3	5	0			
		November, do ...	3	0	0			
		December, do ...	2	5	0			
		January, 1844 ...	4	5	0	19	0	0
Peter McKenna.....	Squad master	September, 1843 ...	1	10	0			
		October, do ...	5	17	6			
		November, do ...	4	17	6			
		December, do ...	6	0	0			
		January, 1844 ...	6	5	0			
		March, do ...	2	7	6	26	17	6
P. Fraser.....	Clerk	August, 1843 ...	6	15	0			
		September, do ...	6	10	0			
		October, do ...	6	10	0			
		November, do ...	7	3	0			
		December, do ...	7	8	0			
		January, 1844 ...	7	8	6			
		March, do ...	7	8	0			
		April, do ...	7	3	0			
		May, do ...	1	2	0	56	17	6
George Molloy	Foreman	October, 1843 ...	56	5	0			
		November, do ...	14	12	6			
		December, do ...	12	1	10½			
		January, 1844 ...	15	3	9			
		March, do ...	14	12	6			
		April, do ...	14	12	6			
		May, do ...	2	5	0			
		June, July, do ...	39	7	6			
		August, do ...	4	10	0	173	10	7½
	Materials	July, 1843 ...	20	13	3			
		August, do ...	52	14	8½			
		September, do ...	56	13	4			
		October, do ...	64	10	0			
		November, do ...	83	16	5½			
		December, do ...	74	2	5			
		January, 1844 ...	57	18	8			
		March, do ...	30	7	9½			
		April, do ...	25	13	5			
		May, do ...	1	0	0			
		June, July, do ...	3	9	8	470	19	8½
William Davis	Carpenter	February, 1844 ...	9	3	4	9	3	4
John Sullivan.....	Carpenter	February, do ...	7	18	4	7	18	4
George Johnson.....	Carpenter	February, do ...	6	0	4	6	0	4
John Duffy.....	Carpenter	February, do ...	7	8	10	7	8	10
James Bennett	Carpenter	February, do ...	7	18	4	7	18	4
Walter Thompson	Carpenter	February, do ...	7	18	4	7	18	4
George Herman	Carpenter	February, do ...	7	18	7	7	18	7
Robert Fraser.....	Carpenter	February, do ...	3	0	0	3	0	0
Michael Mulhern	Carpenter	February, do ...	2	3	6	2	3	6
Terence Hoy	Carpenter	February, do ...	7	7	0	7	7	0
Francis McFarlane	Carpenter	February, do ...	6	9	4½	6	9	4½
Thomas McGuire	Carpenter	February, do ...	6	18	4	6	18	4
John Murphy	Carpenter	February, do ...	5	8	9	5	8	9
William Daley	Carpenter	February, do ...	5	17	2½	5	17	2½
Daniel Tierney	Carpenter	February, do ...	4	16	3	4	16	3
	<i>Carried over</i>					2948	18	6½

Appendix
(G.G.)

Appendix
(G.G.)

2d July.

2d July.

STATEMENT, in detail, of the Expenditure upon the Ottawa Works, &c.—(Continued.)

MOUNTAIN WORKS.—(Continued.)

				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
<i>Brought over</i>							2948	18	6 ³ / ₄
James Tierney	Carpenter	February, 1844		2	16	0 ¹ / ₂	2	16	0 ¹ / ₂
John Vallee	Carpenter	February, do		2	13	0 ¹ / ₂	2	13	0 ¹ / ₂
Daniel Moan	Carpenter	February, do		0	16	6	0	16	6
James Murray	Carpenter	February, do		2	5	11	2	5	11
Patrick Culnane.....	Blacksmith.....	February, do		6	8	1	6	8	1
Stephen Murphy	Blacksmith.....	February, do		6	9	3 ¹ / ₂	6	9	3 ¹ / ₂
Thomas Smith	Driller.....	February, do		5	8	4	5	8	4
James Moran	Driller.....	February, do		1	8	8	1	8	8
Patrick Hagerty	Driller.....	February, do		3	19	8 ¹ / ₂	3	19	8 ¹ / ₂
Peter Cologan.....	Driller.....	February, do		4	10	11 ¹ / ₂	4	10	11 ¹ / ₂
Thomas Gerity	Driller.....	February, do		4	10	5 ³ / ₄	4	10	5 ³ / ₄
John Fahey	Driller.....	February, do		3	17	11 ¹ / ₄	3	17	11 ¹ / ₄
Michael Horan	Driller.....	February, do		4	6	0	4	6	0
Andy Liney	Driller	February, do		4	4	2 ¹ / ₂	4	4	2 ¹ / ₂
Stephen Horan	Driller.....	February, do		4	9	7	4	9	7
Michael Brennan	Driller	February, do		3	14	4 ¹ / ₂	3	14	4
Thomas Foley	Driller.....	February, do		4	8	8 ¹ / ₄	4	8	8 ¹ / ₄
Patrick Foley.....	Driller	February, do		4	9	7	4	9	7
John Ward.....	Driller.....	February, do		4	14	8 ¹ / ₄	4	14	8 ¹ / ₄
Michael Kelley	Laborer	February, do		3	8	5 ¹ / ₄	3	8	5 ¹ / ₄
Charles Serang	Laborer	February, do		2	3	10 ³ / ₄	2	3	10 ³ / ₄
John Kelley	Laborer	February, do		3	17	0	3	17	0
John Downie	Laborer	February, do		4	3	4	4	3	4
Michael Nolan	Laborer	February, do		4	3	4	4	3	4
John Nolan.....	Laborer	February, do		4	0	0	4	0	0
John Gaffney.....	Laborer	February, do		4	1	8	4	1	8
Patrick Summers	Laborer	February, do		3	10	10	3	10	10
Daniel Luppin	Laborer	February, do		3	15	0	3	15	0
Michael Blake	Laborer	February, do		1	12	6	1	12	6
John Blake.....	Laborer	February, do		1	12	6	1	12	6
John Carroll	Laborer	February, do		4	3	4	4	3	4
John McGuire	Laborer	February, do		3	18	4	3	18	4
Thomas Mullen.....	Laborer	February, do		3	19	2	3	19	2
John Lyons.....	Laborer	February, do		4	3	4	4	3	4
Daniel Lyons.....	Laborer	February, do		3	18	4	3	18	4
Thomas Patterson	Laborer	February, do		4	0	0	4	0	0
Philip Clarke.....	Laborer	February, do		4	1	8	4	1	8
Andy Russell.....	Laborer	February, do		4	0	0	4	0	0
Hugh Hart.....	Laborer	February, do		2	12	6	2	12	6
Michael Hickey.....	Laborer	February, do		4	2	6	4	2	6
<i>Carried forward</i>							3099	18	3

MOUNTAIN WORKS.—(Continued.)

				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
<i>Brought forward</i>							3099	18	3
Patrick Rouse	Laborer	February, 1844	1844	4	0	0	4	0	0
James Moyle	Laborer	February, do	do	3	18	4	3	18	4
Daniel Downey	Laborer	February, do	do	4	3	4	4	3	4
Timothy Egan	Laborer	February, do	do	4	0	0	4	0	0
Patrick McGuire	Laborer	February, do	do	1	13	4	1	13	4
Patrick Day	Laborer	February, do	do	4	4	2	4	4	2
John Maley	Laborer	February, do	do	3	15	10	3	15	10
Paul McNaley	Laborer	February, do	do	4	3	4	4	3	4
Cornelius Downey.....	Laborer	February, do	do	3	0	1½	3	0	1½
William Power	Laborer	February, do	do	3	17	1	3	17	1
Patrick McKue	Laborer	February, do	do	4	5	10	4	5	10
James Kerr	Laborer	February, do	do	2	18	4	2	18	4
Hugh Carroll.....	Laborer	February, do	do	0	10	0	0	10	0
Nicholas Foran	Laborer	February, do	do	0	2	6	0	2	6
Cornelius Downey.....	Laborer	February, do	do	3	3	3½	3	3	3½
Patrick Clarke	Laborer	February, do	do	2	9	6	2	9	6
Nicholas McNully	Laborer	February, do	do	2	10	0	2	10	0
Owen Colton	Laborer	February, do	do	3	10	0	3	10	0
William Kelly	Laborer	February, do	do	4	11	4½	4	11	4½
Patrick Kehen	Laborer	February, do	do	4	6	8	4	6	8
John Rigney	Squad master.....	February, do	do	6	5	0	6	5	0
Michael Slavin	Squad master.....	February, do	do	3	0	0	3	0	0
Peter McKenna.....	Squad master.....	February, do	do	6	5	0	6	5	0
Thomas Darrell.....	Teams	February, do	do	14	12	6	14	12	6
Neil McKinnon.....	Teams	February, do	do	0	18	9	0	18	9
Peter Fraser	Clerk	February, do	do	6	17	6	6	17	6
George Molloy	Foreman	February, do	do	14	1	3	14	1	3
	Materials.....	February, do	do	67	0	7½	67	0	7½
							£ 3284	1	11
Patrick Cummerford.....	Laborer	May, 1846	1846	1	5	6	1	5	6
Thomas Murtagh	Laborer	May, do	do	0	6	0	0	6	0
Patrick Kelly.....	Laborer	May, do	do	0	2	3	0	2	3
Michael Walsh	Laborer	May, do	do	0	2	0	0	2	0
Walter Thompson.....	Laborer	May, do	do	1	2	9	1	2	9
James Bennett	Carpenter	May, do	do	1	2	9	1	2	9
Charles Sweeny	Carpenter	May, do	do	0	16	6	0	16	6
James Pitts	Timber	May, 1847	1847	0	13	1	0	13	1
Thomas O'Reilly	Sundries	May, do	do	1	12	10	1	12	10
Molloy & Goodwin	Labor	June, do	do	11	4	4	11	4	4
<i>Carried over</i>							£ 3302	9	11

Appendix
(G.G.)
2d July.

STATEMENT, in detail, of the Expenditure upon the Ottawa Works, &c.—(Continued.)

Appendix
(G.G.)
2d July.

MOUNTAIN WORKS.—(Continued.)

				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
		<i>Brought over</i>					3302	9	11
Hiram Colton.....	Chain	June, 1848 ...		0	15	2			
	Timber	February, 1846 ...		100	0	0			
	do	April, do ...		157	0	0			
	do	May, do ...		102	1	4			
Molloy & Darrell	Contractors	February, do ...		191	0	0	359	16	6
		March, do ...		151	0	0			
		April, do ...		278	0	0			
		July, do ...		171	10	6			
Andrew Johnson	Pier	May, 1848 ...		47	18	4	791	10	6
							47	18	4
							£ 4501	15	3

JOACHIM WORKS.

				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
William Care.....	Carpenter	Aug., Sept., 1843 ...		5	11	3			
		October, do ...		5	1	3			
		January, 1844 ...		1	1	1½			
		February, do ...		6	14	10½			
		March, do ...		6	3	6			
		April, May, do ...		1	12	6	26	4	6
Hugh Moyle	Carpenter	Aug., Sept., 1843 ...		1	0	0	1	0	0
T. W. Brace	Carpenter	Aug., Sept., do ...		5	5	7½			
		October, do ...		6	10	0	11	15	7½
Charles Roy	Carpenter	Aug., Sept., do ...		4	11	0			
		October, do ...		7	17	7½			
		Nov., Dec., do ...		16	5	0			
		January, 1844 ...		7	12	9	36	6	4½
Charles Richards	Carpenter	Aug., Sept., 1843 ...		4	7	9			
		October, do ...		6	11	7½	10	19	4½
Germain Gifford	Carpenter	Aug., Sept., do ...		4	4	6			
		October, do ...		8	9	0			
		Nov., Dec., do ...		9	8	6			
		January, 1844 ...		6	1	10½			
		February, do ...		2	18	6	31	2	4½
Charles Moizon	Carpenter	Aug., Sept., 1843 ...		4	11	0			
		October, do ...		8	9	9			
		Nov., Dec., do ...		17	10	0			
		January, 1844 ...		7	3	6			
		February, do ...		3	4	9	40	19	0
Joseph Beaubien	Carpenter	Aug., Sept., 1843 ...		1	17	6	1	17	6
Alexander Proudfoot.....	Carpenter	Aug., Sept., do ...		3	0	0			
		October, do ...		7	17	7½			
		Nov., Dec., do ...		7	1	4½	17	19	0
Denis O'Neile	Carpenter	Aug., Sept., do ...		3	0	11½	3	0	11½
Pierre Lauzon	Carpenter	October, do ...		1	17	6½	1	17	6½
John Burns.....	Carpenter	January, 1844 ...		0	9	9			
		February, do ...		7	0	0¾			
		March, do ...		6	11	7½	14	1	5½
William Burthie	Carpenter	January, do ...		0	9	9	0	9	9
John Smith	Carpenter	January, do ...		3	18	9			
		February, do ...		10	14	4½			
		March, do ...		11	7	6			
		April, May, do ...		12	5	0	38	5	7½
John White	Carpenter	February, do ...		5	10	0			
		March, do ...		0	13	9	6	3	9
							£ 242	2	9½

Appendix
(G.G.)
2d July.

STATEMENT, in detail, of the Expenditure upon the Ottawa Works, &c.—(Continued.)

Appendix
(G.G.)
2d July.

JOACHIM WORKS.—(Continued.)

			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
		<i>Brought forward</i>				242	2	9½
Michael Hanan	Carpenter	February, 1844 ...	6	1	10½			
		March, do ...	7	17	7½			
		April, May, do ...	4	19	1½	18	18	7½
James Hanan	Carpenter	February, do ...	6	1	10½			
		March, do ...	7	14	4½			
		April, May, do ...	4	19	1½	18	15	4½
Terry McCabe	Carpenter	February, do ...	4	2	10½			
		March, do ...	7	3	0			
		April, May, do ...	4	17	6	16	3	4½
John Strange	Carpenter	February, do ...	4	6	0½			
		March, do ...	7	5	1½			
		April, May, do ...	9	14	0½	21	5	3
James Murray	Carpenter	February, do ...	4	15	10½			
		March, do ...	7	11	1½			
		April, May, do ...	4	17	6	17	4	6
John Veland	Carpenter	February, do ...	4	19	6½			
		March, do ...	8	5	4½			
		April, May, do ...	9	14	0½	22	19	0
Daniel Moon	Carpenter	March, do ...	1	6	0	1	6	0
Robert Fraser	Carpenter	March, do ...	1	6	0	1	6	0
Gabriel Bouthillier	Axeman	Aug., Sept., 1843 ...	3	2	0			
		October, do ...	6	3	6			
		Nov., Dec., do ...	8	11	0			
		January, 1844 ...	5	0	0			
		February, do ...	6	10	6			
		March, do ...	6	19	6			
		April, May, do ...	4	10	0	40	16	6
Thomas Carswell	Axeman	Aug., Sept., 1843 ...	7	10	0	7	10	0
Michael O'Neill	Axeman	Aug., Sept., do ...	1	4	6			
		October, do ...	0	10	6	1	15	0
J. M. Boucher	Canoeman	Aug., Sept., do ...	10	14	6			
		November, do ...	14	6	0	25	0	6
Baptiste Boyer	Canoeman	Aug., Sept., do ...	11	0	0			
		November, do ...	13	0	0	24	0	0
Louis Richard	Canoeman	Aug., Sept., do ...	9	15	0	9	15	0
Allan Carswell	Canoeman	Aug., Sept., do ...	7	19	6	7	19	6
Daniel McAuley	Canoeman	Aug., Sept., do ...	1	10	0	1	10	0
Charles Ramsay	Canoeman	Aug., Sept., do ...	2	0	0	2	0	0
Patrick Foran	Canoeman	November, do ...	2	3	9	2	3	9
Antoine Maillhoux	Canoeman	November, do ...	10	14	6	10	14	6
Joseph Larkin	Canoeman	November, do ...	12	12	6	12	12	6
J. Lafontaine	Canoeman	November, do ...	12	2	0	12	2	0
Alexander Boucher	Canoeman	November, do ...	2	5	0	2	5	0
Edward Couteau	Canoeman	November, do ...	2	10	0	2	10	0
Felix Devine	Canoeman	November, do ...	11	5	0	11	5	0
Michael Grigg	Blacksmith	Aug., Sept., do ...	1	15	0			
		October, do ...	8	5	9			
		Nov., Dec., do ...	17	11	0			
		January, 1844 ...	9	2	3			
		February, do ...	8	7	0½			
		March, do ...	8	8	9			
		April, May, do ...	1	19	9			
						55	3	0½
		<i>Carried over</i>				588	13	8½

JOACHIM WORKS.—(Continued.)

				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
<i>Brought over</i>							588	13	8 $\frac{3}{4}$
Andrew Glynn	Blacksmith	Nov., Dec., 1843 ...	8	10	0				
		January, 1844 ...	6	15	0				
		February, do ...	6	3	9				
		March, do ...	7	0	3				
		April, May, do ...	4	5	3				
						32	14	3	
Victor Nadeau	Laborer	October, 1843 ...	1	15	5				
		Nov., Dec., do ...	10	10	5				
		January, 1844 ...	4	9	0				
		February, do ...	4	15	0				
		March, do ...	0	12	0				
						22	1	10	
Pierre Beloiel.....	Laborer	October, 1843 ...	2	1	8				
		Nov., Dec., do ...	3	10	10				
						5	12	6	
Moses Morrogh	Laborer	October, do ...	1	11	10 $\frac{1}{2}$				
		Nov., Dec., do ...	3	3	9				
						4	15	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Felix Cloutier.....	Laborer	October, do ...	1	10	9 $\frac{3}{4}$				
		Nov., Dec., do ...	3	1	7 $\frac{1}{2}$				
						4	12	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	
Leon Laporte.....	Laborer	October, do ...	1	15	5				
		Nov., Dec., do ...	10	14	7				
		January, 1844 ...	4	5	5				
		February, do ...	2	6	10 $\frac{1}{2}$				
						19	2	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	
Joseph Charboneau	Laborer	October, 1843 ...	1	17	6				
		Nov., Dec., do ...	3	3	9				
						5	1	3	
Magloire Sauvé.....	Laborer	October, do ...	1	11	10 $\frac{1}{2}$				
		Nov., Dec., do ...	3	3	9				
						4	15	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	
George Cedro.....	Laborer	October, do ...	1	16	0				
		Nov., Dec., do ...	10	2	0				
		January, 1844 ...	3	4	0				
						15	2	0	
John Beaton	Laborer	October, ...	1	15	4				
		Nov., Dec., ..	4	17	2				
						6	12	6	
Patrick Fitzpatrick	Laborer	October, ...	1	7	1				
		Nov., Dec., ...	8	15	0				
		January, 1844 ...	5	6	3				
		February, do ...	4	8	6 $\frac{1}{2}$				
		March, do ...	1	11	3				
						21	8	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Patrick Maloney	Laborer	October, 1843 ...	1	13	4				
		Nov., Dec., do ...	4	9	7				
						6	2	11	
John White	Laborer	October, do ...	1	13	4				
		Nov., Dec., do ...	10	4	2				
		January, 1844 ...	5	8	4				
						17	5	10	
Patrick Gibbons.....	Laborer	October, 1843 ...	1	13	4				
		Nov., Dec., do ...	5	14	7				
		January, 1844 ...	4	14	0				
		February, do ...	4	12	0				
		March, do ...	1	9	2				
						18	3	1	
Jeffry Flaherty	Laborer	October, 1843 ...	1	13	4				
		Nov., Dec., do ...	6	2	11				
						7	16	3	
George Ribby	Laborer	October, do ...	1	13	4				
		Nov., Dec., do ...	1	17	6				
		January, 1844 ...	4	5	5				
		February, do ...	5	1	0 $\frac{1}{2}$				
						12	17	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	
George Flaherty.....	Laborer	October, 1843 ...	1	13	4				
		Nov., Dec., do ...	4	5	5				
		January, ...	5	0	0				
		March, 1844 ...	4	15	10				
		April, May, do ...	1	0	10				
						16	15	5	
Andrew Cottenham	Laborer	October, 1843 ...	1	13	4				
						1	13	4	
Patrick Rooney	Laborer	October, do ...	1	11	3				
		Nov., Dec., do ..	4	10	7 $\frac{1}{2}$				
		March, 1844 ...	0	3	9				
						6	5	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	
<i>Carried forward</i>				£			818	1	11

Appendix
(G.G.)
2d July.

STATEMENT, in detail, of the Expenditure upon the Ottawa Works, &c.—(Continued.)

Appendix
(G.G.)
2d July.

JOACHIM WORKS.—(Continued.)

				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
		<i>Brought forward</i>					818	1	11	
James Avril	Laborer	October,	1843	1	17	6				
		Nov., Dec.,	do	0	6	3				
James Rabbit	Laborer	October,	do	1	13	4	2	3	9	
James Holton	Laborer	October,	do	1	13	4	1	13	4	
John Hunter	Laborer	October,	do	1	13	4	1	13	4	
		Nov., Dec.,	do	8	4	7				
		January,	1844	3	12	11				
Thomas Duffy	Laborer	October,	1843	1	13	4	13	10	10	
		Nov., Dec.,	do	10	8	4				
		March,	1844	1	3	9				
Thomas McGovern	Laborer	October,	1843	1	19	9	13	5	5	
		Nov., Dec.,	do	11	13	9½				
Robert Lee	Laborer	October,	do	1	13	4	13	13	6½	
		Nov., Dec.,	do	6	7	1				
John Herraghty	Laborer	October,	do	1	15	4	8	0	5	
		Nov., Dec.,	do	2	0	10½				
Xavier Trepannier	Laborer	October,	do	1	0	10	3	16	2½	
Louis Carriere	Laborer	October,	do	1	0	10	1	0	10	
Etienne Landry	Laborer	October,	do	1	0	10	1	0	10	
Olivier Paré	Laborer	October,	do	1	0	10	1	0	10	
Edward Paquin	Laborer	October,	do	1	0	10	1	0	10	
Baptiste Trepannier	Laborer	October,	do	1	0	10	1	0	10	
Louis Wison	Laborer	October,	do	1	15	5	1	0	10	
		Nov., Dec.,	do	10	14	7				
		January,	1844	3	15	0				
John Mulhern	Laborer	Nov., Dec.,	1843	9	5	5	16	5	0	
		January,	1844	5	0	0				
		February,	do	5	0	0				
		March,	do	1	9	2				
John Fisher	Laborer	Nov., Dec.,	1843	9	5	5	20	14	7	
		January,	1844	5	4	2				
		February,	do	4	18	11½				
		March,	do	1	11	3				
Bernard Doherty	Laborer	Nov., Dec.,	1843	3	6	8	20	19	9½	
James McGinty	Laborer	Nov., Dec.,	do	3	2	6	3	6	8	
		January,	1844	4	10	3				
		March,	do	0	11	5½				
Lawrence Cowley	Laborer	Nov., Dec.,	1843	9	5	5	8	4	2½	
		January,	1844	3	13	11½				
Martin Action	Laborer	Nov., Dec.,	1843	3	4	7	12	19	4½	
Owen Delaney	Laborer	Nov., Dec.,	do	8	5	7½	3	4	7	
		January,	1844	3	2	6				
William Arthurs	Laborer	Nov., Dec.,	1843	9	5	5	11	8	1½	
		January,	1844	5	4	2				
		February,	do	4	18	11½				
		March,	do	1	5	0				
James Farrell	Laborer	Nov., Dec.,	1843	3	4	7	20	18	6½	
		February,	1844	0	11	5½				
		March,	do	4	11	0				
		April, May,	do	3	0	0				
Thomas Breslahan	Laborer	Nov., Dec.,	1843	8	19	2	11	7	0½	
		January,	1844	4	13	9				
		February,	do	4	6	5½				
		March,	do	1	11	3				
							19	10	7½	
		<i>Carried over</i>					£	1030	17	3½

Appendix
(G.G.)
2d July.

STATEMENT, in detail, of the Expenditure upon the Ottawa Works, &c.—(Continued.)

Appendix
(G.G.)
2d July.

JOACHIM WORKS.—(Continued.)

			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
						1030	17	3½
		<i>Brought over</i>						
James Care.....	Laborer	Nov., Dec., 1843 ...	2	5	10			
		January, 1844 ...	3	12	11			
Michael Joyce.....	Laborer	Nov., Dec., 1843 ...	8	19	2			
		January, 1844 ...	5	2	1			
		February, do ...	4	12	8½			
		March, do ...	0	10	5	19	4	14
Timothy Burns	Laborer	Nov., Dec., 1843 ...	4	5	5			
		January, 1844 ...	3	11	10½			
		February, do ...	3	1	5½			
		March, do ...	0	12	6	11	11	3
Andrew Kennedy	Laborer	Nov., Dec., 1843 ...	3	12	11			
		January, 1844 ...	3	8	9			
		February, do ...	3	18	1½	10	19	9½
Edward Dalton	Laborer	Nov., Dec., 1843 ...	5	2	1			
		January, 1844 ...	3	8	9			
		February, do ...	1	13	4			
		April, May, do ...	0	16	8	11	0	10
Timothy Daly.....	Laborer	Nov., Dec., 1843 ...	2	5	10			
		January, 1844 ...	5	8	4			
		March, do ...	4	15	10			
		April, May, do ...	1	0	10			
		February, do ...	4	18	11½	18	9	9½
James Collins.....	Laborer	Nov., Dec., 1843 ...	9	5	5			
		January, 1844 ...	2	14	2	11	19	7
Louis Mallette	Laborer	Nov., Dec., 1843 ...	8	18	1½			
		January, 1844 ...	3	4	0			
		February, do ...	4	13	0			
		March, do ...	0	12	0	17	7	1½
Augustin Crowe.....	Laborer	Nov., Dec., 1843 ...	3	18	0			
		do ...	9	2	1½	3	18	0
Joseph Legeux	Laborer	Nov., Dec., 1844 ...	3	18	9			
		February, do ...	4	17	0			
		March, do ...	0	12	0	18	9	10½
Dumas Paquin	Laborer	Nov., Dec., 1843 ...	10	2	0			
		January, 1844 ...	4	11	0			
		February, do ...	4	17	0			
		March, do ...	0	12	0	20	2	0
Xavier Paquin	Laborer	Nov., Dec., 1843 ...	9	18	0			
		January, 1844 ...	4	15	0			
		February, do ...	4	17	0			
		March, do ...	0	12	0	20	2	0
Pheran Halron	Laborer	Nov., Dec., ...	9	19	0			
		January, ...	4	16	0			
		February, ...	4	13	0			
		March, ...	0	12	0	20	0	0
François Lussier	Laborer	Nov., Dec., ...	9	6	6½			
		January, ...	4	6	3			
		February, ...	6	1	3			
		March, ...	0	12	6	20	6	6½
Baptiste Eque.....	Laborer	Nov., Dec., ...	4	16	11			
Antoine Tourazau.....	Laborer	Nov., Dec., ...	4	8	1½			
Louis Bouverie	Laborer	Nov., Dec., ...	9	0	4			
		January, ...	4	0	7½			
		February, ...	4	9	0			
		March, ...	0	12	0	18	1	11½
François Soucier	Laborer	Nov., Dec., ...	1	16	0			
Michael Kennedy	Laborer	Nov., Dec., ...	3	12	11			
		February, ...	2	8	11½			
		March, ...	5	8	4			
		April, May, ...	1	0	10	12	11	0½
		<i>Carried forward</i>				£	1282	1 3

Appendix
(G.G.)
2d July.

STATEMENT, in detail, of the Expenditure upon the Ottawa Works, &c.—(Continued.)

Appendix
(G.G.)
2d July.

JOACHIM WORKS.—(Continued.)

		£			s. d.			£		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
		<i>Brought forward</i>								
John Coffee	Laborer	4	9	7	1282	1	3			
		2	8	11½						
		4	15	10						
		1	0	10						
Thomas Grace	Laborer	9	13	9	12	15	2½			
		5	2	1						
		4	11	8						
		4	4	4½						
		1	3	9						
Garret Real	Laborer	7	10	0	24	15	7½			
		5	8	4						
		5	1	0½						
		4	13	0						
Thomas Walsh	Laborer	6	19	7	22	13	1½			
		4	17	11						
		4	11	8						
		4	4	4½						
		0	16	8						
Thomas Real	Laborer	1	8	0	21	10	2½			
		2	13	1½						
		5	4	2						
James O'Conner	Laborer	9	5	5	9	5	3½			
		5	8	4						
		4	18	11½						
		4	11	8						
		3	8	5½						
William Devoe	Laborer	9	13	9	27	12	10			
		4	7	6						
David Fitzgibbon	Laborer	9	13	9	14	1	3			
		5	4	2						
Denis Heffran	Laborer	9	13	9	14	17	11			
		5	4	2						
		4	17	11						
		4	16	10½						
		5	18	9						
James Holden	Laborer	9	17	11	30	11	5½			
		5	12	6						
		4	11	8						
		5	8	4						
		3	0	0						
Edmund Murphy	Laborer	9	17	11	28	10	5			
		5	6	3						
		4	9	7						
		4	3	4						
John Ashe	Laborer	7	18	4	23	17	1			
		5	8	4						
		4	12	8½						
		0	12	6						
Patrick McDonnell	Laborer	7	14	2	18	11	10½			
		4	11	8						
		4	7	6						
		0	12	6						
François Belair	Laborer	10	10	5	17	5	10			
		4	7	0						
		4	17	0						
		0	12	0						
James Armour	Laborer	7	10	0	20	6	5			
		5	8	4						
		4	10	10½						
		4	15	10						
		6	5	8						
William Holden	Laborer	10	10	5	28	16	6½			
		5	7	3½						
		5	2	1						
		4	18	9						
		3	17	6						
		<i>Carried over</i>			£	1627	3	6½		

STATEMENT, in detail, of the Expenditure upon the Ottawa Works, &c.—(Continued.)

JOACHIM WORKS.—(Continued.)

		<i>Brought over</i>			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Baptiste Parent	Laborer	Nov., Dec., 1843	0	12	6		1627	3	6½	
Neil McAuley	Laborer	Nov., Dec., do January, 1844	10	2	1		0	12	6	
			2	14	2		12	16	3	
Jeleber Yaddo	Laborer	Nov., Dec., 1843	4	6	0		4	6	0	
François Darragh	Laborer	Nov., Dec., do January, 1844 February, do March, do	9	1	10½		18	17	10½	
			4	7	0					
			4	17	0					
			0	12	0					
Basil Levecque	Laborer	Nov., Dec., 1843 January, 1844 February, do March, do	9	2	13¼		17	9	10¾	
			3	3	9					
			4	12	0					
			0	12	0					
Magloire Rousseau	Laborer	Nov., Dec., 1843 January, 1844 February, do March, do	10	8	0		19	9	0	
			4	17	0					
			3	12	0					
			0	12	0					
Thomas Paquin	Laborer	Nov., Dec., 1843 January, 1844	10	3	0		14	2	0	
			3	19	0					
Alexander Ayat	Laborer	Nov., Dec., 1843 January, 1844 February, do March, do	9	5	7½		18	5	1½	
			4	2	6					
			4	9	0					
			0	12	0					
François Labelle	Laborer	Nov., Dec., 1843	3	4	0		3	4	0	
Laurent Beaumier	Laborer	Nov., Dec., do	2	18	0		2	18	0	
Baptiste Levecque	Laborer	Nov., Dec., do	3	6	8		3	6	8	
Cyril Duprat	Laborer	Nov., Dec., do	3	4	0		3	4	0	
Baptiste Lamore	Laborer	Nov., Dec., do	3	4	0		3	4	0	
Joseph Lussier	Laborer	Nov., Dec., do	3	6	8		3	6	8	
Louis Lussier	Laborer	Nov., Dec., do	3	0	0		3	0	0	
Bartholemy Lauzon	Laborer	Nov., Dec., do	3	4	0		3	4	0	
Pierre Lauzon	Laborer	Nov., Dec., do	3	15	1		3	15	1	
Moses Sabine	Laborer	January, 1844 Nov., Dec., 1843	3	17	1		13	19	2	
			10	2	1					
Samuel McKillop	Laborer	January, 1844 February, do March, do	4	4	0		10	1	1	
			4	10	0					
			1	7	1					
John Murphy	Laborer	January, do February, do	5	6	3		10	1	0½	
			4	14	9½					
Martin O'Donnell	Laborer	January, do February, do	5	6	3		8	12	3	
			9	6	0					
James Hogan	Laborer	January, do February, do March, do April, May, do	4	15	10		20	18	0	
			5	0	0					
			5	3	1½					
			5	19	9½					
Thomas Flanagan	Laborer	February, do March, do April, May, do	2	11	0½		8	3	6½	
			4	11	8					
			1	0	10					
Felix Devine	Laborer	March, do April, May, do	3	18	1½		7	2	8½	
			3	4	7					
Michael Cooney	Laborer	March, do	4	0	0		4	0	0	
James Bates	Laborer	April, May, do	5	14	0		5	14	0	
William Shanly	Laborer	June, July, do	8	15	0		8	15	0	
M. Burke	Laborer	June, July, do	1	8	0		1	8	0	
<i>Carried forward</i>							£	1861	4	13

Appendix
(G.G.)
2d July.

Appendix
(G.G.)
2d July.

STATEMENT, in detail, of the Expenditure upon the Ottawa Works, &c.—(Continued.)

JOACHIM WORKS.—(Continued.)

		<i>Brought forward</i>			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Patrick Nagle.....	Teams	Nov., Dec., 1843 ..	11	4	3½	1861	4	1½		
		January, 1844 ...	9	2	1					
		February, do ...	6	6	8					
		March, do ...	8	18	1½					
John Keeffe	Teams	Nov., Dec., 1843 ...	28	5	0½	35	11	2		
		January, 1844 ...	21	7	6					
		February, do ...	19	15	10					
		March, do ...	20	11	8					
		April, May, do ...	8	14	2					
McConnell & Co.	Teams	Nov., Dec., 1843 ..	4	1	3	98	14	2½		
Richard Keefe	Teams	February, 1844 ...	12	17	3½	4	1	3		
		March, do ...	20	11	8					
Olivier Laplante.....	Teams	March, do ...	7	10	0	39	8	11½		
		April, May, do ...	8	6	3					
John Zourie	Messenger	January, do ...	5	4	0	15	16	3		
		February, do ...	4	19	0					
		March, do ...	4	9	7					
		April, May, do ...	6	9	2					
Duncan Buchanan.....	Squad master.....	Aug., Sept., 1843 ...	9	10	0	21	1	9		
		October, do ...	6	10	0					
		Nov., Dec., do ...	5	15	0					
Patrick McAuley	Squad master	October, do ...	2	5	0	21	15	0		
		Nov., Dec., do ...	5	10	0					
Louis Lefebvre	Squad master.....	Nov., Dec., do ..	12	10	0	7	15	0		
		January, 1844 ...	6	10	0					
		February, do ...	2	15	0					
Thomas Action	Squad master.....	Nov., Dec., 1843 ...	11	5	0	21	15	0		
		January, 1844 ...	6	5	0					
		February, do ...	6	2	4½					
		March, do ...	2	4	0					
Thomas McGovern	Squad master	January, do ...	5	0	0	25	16	4½		
David Fitzgibbon	Squad master.....	February, do ...	6	2	6	5	0	0		
		March, do ...	5	0	0					
Francis Gifford	Foreman	Aug., Sept., 1843 ..	20	10	0	11	2	6		
		October, do ...	13	0	0					
		Nov., Dec., do ...	25	10	0					
		January, 1844 ...	5	15	0					
		February, do ...	6	0	0					
J. O'Sullivan	Foreman	January, do ...	10	18	9	70	15	0		
		February, do ...	10	16	6½					
		March, do ...	11	7	6					
		April, May, do ...	2	1	6½					
J. W. Ormsby	Clerk	Aug., Sept., 1843 ...	7	10	0	35	4	4½		
		October, do ...	6	10	0					
		Nov., Dec., do ...	14	0	6					
		January, 1844 ...	7	3	0					
		February, do ...	5	19	7½					
		March, do ...	7	3	0					
		April, May, do ...	7	3	0					
		June, July, do ...	16	10	0					
	Materials	Aug., Sept., 1843 ...	99	13	9½	71	19	1½		
		October, do ...	108	3	8½					
		Nov., Dec., do ...	220	10	3½					
		January, 1844 ...	127	13	5					
		February, do ...	79	1	1½					
		March, do ...	411	5	5					
		April, May, do ...	238	9	0					
		June, July, do ...	27	13	0					
						1812	9	7½		
						£	3653	9	8½	
Molloy & Goodwin	Canoemen	January, 1847 ...	13	10	0					
	Labour	November, do ...	13	0	0					
	Canoemen	March, 1848 ...	7	10	0					
						34	0	0		
	<i>Carried over</i>					£	34	0	0	

Appendix
(G.G.)
2d July.

STATEMENT, in detail, of the Expenditure upon the Ottawa Works, &c.—(Continued.)

Appendix
(G.G.)
2d July.

JOACHIM WORKS.—(Continued.)

				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
<i>Brought over</i>							34	0	0
N. S. Blasdel	Castings	March,	1847	65	8	6	65	8	6
Reuben Traveller	Teaming	April,	do	10	6	4	10	6	4
John Bennett	Timber	January,	do	152	0	0	443	9	5
		March,	do	297	0	0			
		August,	do	54	9	5			
Molloy & Goodwin	Contractors	January,	do	106	0	0	1324	4	2
		March,	do	194	0	0			
		April,	do	417	0	0			
		June,	do	76	0	0			
		July,	do	26	7	9			
		March,	1848	205	0	0			
		April,	do	299	16	5			
				£			1877	8	5

CHATS SLIDE.

				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Roland Carter	Laborer	October,	1846	12	15	0	12	15	0
John Neazor	Laborer	October,	do	5	4	0	5	4	0
John Foley	Laborer	October,	do	4	11	0	4	11	0
William Ray	Laborer	October,	do	6	0	0	6	0	0
John Hexson	Laborer	October,	do	5	17	0	5	17	0
Patrick Collins	Laborer	October,	do	5	17	0	5	17	0
Patrick Quinlan	Laborer	October,	do	5	0	0	5	0	0
Michael Hunt	Laborer	October,	do	4	18	0	4	18	0
Patrick Kelly	Laborer	October,	do	4	7	0	4	7	0
John Carter	Laborer	October,	do	4	14	0	4	14	0
John Quinlan	Laborer	October,	do	4	0	0	4	0	0
Edward Dundon	Laborer	October,	do	1	18	0	1	18	0
George Ray	Laborer	October,	do	2	5	0	2	5	0
William Heney	Teaming	March,	do	2	6	8	2	6	8
James Skead	Cartage	May,	do	1	12	6	5	18	9
	Boat	August,	do	4	6	3			
Lynan Perkins	Irons	July,	do	19	5	8	19	5	8
Molloy & Goodwin	Blacksmith work	January,	1847	1	9	0	8	19	0
	Blasting	June,	do	7	10	0			
Roland Carter	Hardware	January,	do	3	5	4	3	5	4
John Kirby	Ironwork	August,	do	3	4	0	3	4	0
Peter Armstrong	Teaming	March,	1848	0	10	0	0	10	0
William Skead	Tools, &c.	September,	do	10	10	2	10	10	2
James Steen	Timber	December,	do	5	1	6	5	1	6
A. K. McDonald	Timber	January,	1846	137	5	10	137	5	10
William Craig	Timber	January,	do	281	5	0	281	5	0
Isaac Smith	Contractor	December,	1845	475	0	0	4165	3	0
		January,	do	283	0	0			
		February,	do	1095	0	0			
		March,	do	636	0	0			
		April,	do	1103	0	0			
		July,	do	573	3	0			
Molloy & Goodwin	Blasting	September,	1846	75	0	9	150	0	0
		October,	do	50	0	0			
		November,	do	25	0	0			
				£			4800	0	11

Appendix
(G.G.)
2d July

STATEMENT, in detail, of the Expenditure upon the Ottawa Works, &c.—(Continued.)

Appendix
(G.G.)
2d July

MADAWASKA WORKS.

				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Richard Barnes	Foreman	Sept., Oct.,	1845	8	5	0	8	5	0
Thomas McGovern	Carpenter	Sept., Oct.,	do	4	7	6	4	7	6
Richard Barrett	Carpenter	Sept., Oct.,	do	3	10	0	3	10	0
Daniel Sullivan	Carpenter	Sept., Oct.,	do	3	10	0	3	10	0
Archibald McDonald	Carpenter	Sept., Oct.,	do	2	10	0	2	10	0
Joseph Laporte	Driving timber	May,	1846	11	10	0	11	10	0
J. Killoran	Driving timber	May,	do	8	12	6	8	12	6
James Grey	Driving timber	May,	do	8	12	6	8	12	6
William Agnew	Driving timber	May,	do	8	12	6	8	12	6
James Guthrie	Driving timber	May,	do	13	10	0	13	10	0
James Todd	Driving timber	May,	do	12	7	6	12	7	6
A. Cummings	Driving timber	May,	do	12	7	6	12	7	6
Robert Hays	Driving timber	May,	do	12	7	6	12	7	6
William Rankin	Driving timber	May,	do	12	7	6	12	7	6
James Deonehan	Driving timber	May, June,	do do	9 1	15 16	0 0	11	11	0
James Nagle	Driving timber	May,	do	10	0	0	10	0	0
Timothy Mahon	Driving timber	May,	do	8	16	0	8	16	0
D. Dugan	Driving timber	May, June,	do do	8 1	0 16	0 0	9	16	0
Owen Henrey	Driving timber	May,	do	8	0	0	8	0	0
George McDade	Driving timber	May,	do	5	15	0	5	15	0
William Flynn	Driving timber	May,	do	10	2	6	10	2	6
Thomas Shaver	Carpenter	March,	1848	11	4	0	11	4	0
James Barry	Carpenter	March,	do	7	3	9	7	3	9
Daniel Duggan	Carpenter	March,	do	8	10	0	8	10	0
Nelson Pincock	Carpenter	March,	do	3	7	10	3	7	10
Michael Ryan	Carpenter	March,	do	3	0	0	3	0	0
James Ryan	Carpenter	March,	do	2	11	4	2	11	4
John Hickey	Carpenter	March,	do	2	2	6	2	2	6
Orange Wright	Carpenter	March,	do	2	9	0	2	9	0
Christopher Wright	Carpenter	March,	do	2	9	0	2	9	0
John Holden	Carpenter	March,	do	5	5	0	5	5	0
Peter Moniss	Teams	March,	do	0	10	0	0	10	0
John Thompson	Board of men	March,	do	14	15	0	14	15	0
David T. Brown	Canoe, &c.	October,	1845	7	3	0	7	3	0
John Campbell	Blacksmith work	January,	1846	1	11	0	1	11	0
Workman & Griffin	Chain	February,	do	112	2	5	112	2	5
James Skead	Subscription to road	November,	1845	10	0	0			
	Labor	April,	1846	26	16	1			
	Cordage	April,	do	6	5	0			
	Cartage	March,	do	18	11	3			
	Repairing old boom	April,	do	2	17	2½			
							64	9	6½
	<i>Carried over</i>						485	3	10½

Appendix
(G.G.)
2d July.

Appendix
(G.G.)
2d July.

STATEMENT, in detail, of the Expenditure upon the Ottawa Works, &c.—(Continued.)

MADAWASKA WORKS.—(Continued.)

				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
<i>Brought over</i>							435	3	10½
N. S. Blasdell	Chain, &c.	May, 1846	1846	17	10	6			
	Ironwork	July, 1848	1848	6	6	4	23	16	10
Horatio Blasdell	Ironwork	August, 1846	1846	13	5	8	13	5	8
Daniel McIntyre	Blacksmith work	November, do	do	2	4	0	2	4	0
Mark Simpson	Repairs	March, 1848	1848	16	16	3	16	16	3
John Holden	Repairs to Dam	March, do	do	6	0	0	6	0	0
James Kennedy	Teaming	March, do	do	5	3	10	5	3	10
T. M. Blasdell	Ironwork	May, do	do	12	16	10	12	16	10
Miner Hilliard	Boarding men, Landon's Chute	May, do	do	6	17	6	6	17	6
William Barrett	Teaming	June, do	do	5	0	0	5	0	0
James Skead	Contractor	December, 1845	1845	394	0	0			
		January, 1846	1846	537	0	0			
		February, do	do	569	0	0			
		March, do	do	950	0	0			
		April, do	do	1075	0	0			
		May, do	do	200	0	0			
		July, do	do	389	0	7	4114	0	7
Molloy & Goodwin	Landon's Chute	January, do	do	200	0	0			
	do do	October, do	do	25	0	0			
	Crib-work and blasting	January, 1847	1847	15	0	0	240	0	0
William Skead	Barrett's Chute	April, do	do	95	16	8			
	do do Piers and Dam	April, do	do	89	14	10	185	11	6
Barry & Nagle	Contractors	June, do	do	30	0	0			
		July, do	do	30	0	0	60	0	0
Peter McIntyre	Treenails	July, 1848	1848	7	14	4	7	14	4
				£			5134	11	2½

HIGH FALLS, MADAWASKA.

				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
John Nagle	Carpenter	Aug., Sept., 1843	1843	5	3	6			
		October, do	do	8	9	0			
		November, do	do	7	11	1½			
		December, do	do	7	16	0			
		January, 1844	1844	8	2	6			
		February, do	do	8	0	10½			
		March, do	do	8	4	1½			
		April, do	do	0	11	4½			
		May, do	do	7	16	0			
		June, July, do	do	12	18	6			
		August, do	do	1	4	0	75	12	0
James Nagle	Carpenter	Aug., Sept., 1843	1843	4	6	3			
		October, do	do	7	16	0			
		November, do	do	5	17	0			
		December, do	do	7	19	3			
		January, 1844	1844	6	8	4½			
		February, do	do	8	0	10½			
		March, do	do	7	1	4½			
		April, do	do	5	18	7½			
		May, do	do	5	8	0			
		June, July, do	do	13	16	0			
		August, do	do	1	4	0	73	15	9
William Fian	Carpenter	Aug., Sept., 1843	1843	2	5	0			
		October, do	do	5	1	9			
		November, do	do	2	0	6			
		December, do	do	4	11	6			
		January, 1844	1844	4	10	9			
		February, do	do	6	14	9			
<i>Carried forward</i>				25	4	3	149	7	9

Appendix
(G.G.)

STATEMENT, in detail, of the Expenditure upon the Ottawa Works, &c.—(Continued.)

Appendix
(G.G.)

2d July.

2d July.

HIGH FALLS, MADAWASKA.—(Continued.)

		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
	<i>Brought forward</i>	25	4	3	149	7	9
William Finn	Carpenter.—(Continued).....						
	March, 1844 ...	5	11	4½			
	April, do ...	0	12	4½			
	May, do ...	7	7	6			
	June, July, do ...	0	16	6			
					39	12	0
James Barry	Carpenter						
	Aug., Sept., 1843 ...	1	0	0			
	October, do ...	7	16	0			
	November, do ...	8	5	9			
	December, do ...	6	18	1½			
	January, 1844 ...	6	3	6			
	March, do ...	5	0	9			
	April, do ...	6	1	10½			
	May, do ...	7	1	0			
	June, July, do ...	15	0	0			
	August, do ...	0	18	0			
					64	5	0
Michael McKeary	Carpenter						
	Aug., Sept., 1843 ...	1	10	0			
	October, do ...	7	16	0			
	November, do ...	7	5	2			
	December, do ...	6	18	0			
	January, 1844 ...	6	9	4½			
	February, do ...	6	16	6¼			
	March, do ...	3	16	2			
					40	11	3½
Jacob Harris	Carpenter						
	Aug., Sept., 1843 ...	0	10	0			
					0	10	0
James Craig	Carpenter						
	October, do ...	5	18	8			
	November, do ...	6	3	9			
	December, do ...	0	17	10			
					12	19	10
Robert Martin	Carpenter						
	October, do ...	5	7	6			
	November, do ...	6	16	7½			
	December, do ...	5	15	0			
	January, 1844 ...	6	9	11			
	February, do ...	4	18	5			
	March, do ...	3	8	3			
					32	9	8½
John Brazil	Carpenter						
	October, 1843 ...	4	10	0			
					4	10	0
Denis O'Neil	Carpenter						
	October, do ...	2	12	8			
	November, do ...	8	2	6			
	December, do ...	7	16	0			
	January, 1844 ...	6	18	1½			
	February, do ...	7	1	4½			
	March, do ...	5	13	9			
	April, do ...	4	14	3			
	May, do ...	7	2	6			
	June, July, do ...	14	5	0			
	August, do ...	0	18	0			
					65	3	9
James McKay	Carpenter						
	October, 1843 ...	4	2	6			
					4	2	6
Patrick Milway	Carpenter						
	November, do ...	12	10	0			
	December, do ...	13	0	0			
	January, 1844 ...	13	10	0			
	February, do ...	12	10	0			
	March, do ...	13	0	0			
	April, do ...	9	0	0			
	May, do ...	12	13	9			
	June, July, do ...	22	15	0			
					108	18	9
James O'Conner	Carpenter						
	October, 1843 ...	1	10	4½			
					1	10	4½
Jerry Kelly	Carpenter						
	November, do ...	3	11	3			
					3	11	3
Michael Mulhearn	Carpenter						
	November, do ...	8	4	1½			
	December, do ...	7	14	4½			
	January, 1844 ...	8	2	6			
	February, do ...	0	19	6			
					25	0	6
Mark Simpson	Carpenter						
	November, 1843 ...	5	10	6			
	December, do ...	7	12	9			
	January, 1844 ...	7	7	10½			
	February, do ...	8	0	10½			
	March, do ...	7	7	10½			
	April, do ...	6	0	3			
	May, do ...	7	16	0			
	June, July, do ...	15	0	0			
	August, do ...	1	4	0			
					66	0	1½
	<i>Carried over</i>				618	12	9½

Appendix
(G.G.)
24 July

STATEMENT in detail, of the Expenditure upon the Ottawa Works, &c.—(Continued.)

Appendix
(G.G.)
24 July

HIGH FALLS, MADAWASKA.—(Continued.)

				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
		<i>Brought over</i>					618	12	9 ³ / ₄
Hugh Ramsay	Carpenter	November, 1843	...	4	19	0			
		December, do	...	6	12	0			
		January, 1844	...	4	3	10 ¹ / ₂	15	14	10 ¹ / ₂
William Marshall	Carpenter	November, 1843	...	5	13	9			
		December, do	...	7	16	0			
		January, 1844	...	8	0	10 ¹ / ₂			
		February, do	...	8	0	10 ¹ / ₂			
		March, do	...	7	14	4 ¹ / ₂			
		April, do	...	6	3	6			
		May, do	...	1	1	1 ¹ / ₂	44	10	6
William Lockhart	Carpenter	November, 1843	...	0	5	0			
Patriek O'Brien	Carpenter	November, do	...	2	15	0	0	5	0
		December, do	...	6	6	6			
		January, 1844	...	6	16	6 ³ / ₄			
		February, do	...	6	3	0			
		March, do	...	0	5	0			
		April, do	...	3	16	6 ³ / ₄			
		May, do	...	1	5	0	33	7	7 ¹ / ₂
Michael Walsh	Carpenter	November, 1843	...	2	12	0			
		December, do	...	7	16	0			
		January, 1844	...	8	0	10 ¹ / ₂			
		February, do	...	8	0	10 ¹ / ₂			
		March, do	...	7	14	4 ¹ / ₂			
		April, do	...	6	1	10 ¹ / ₂			
		May, do	...	1	2	9	41	8	9
William Fortune	Carpenter	November, 1843	...	0	12	0	0	12	0
Thomas Duffey	Carpenter	November, do	...	2	12	3			
		December, do	...	6	12	0			
		January, 1844	...	1	8	10 ¹ / ₂	10	13	1 ¹ / ₂
Thomas Sullivan	Carpenter	November, 1843	...	1	13	0			
		December, do	...	4	19	0			
		January, 1844	...	7	6	3			
		February, do	...	8	4	1 ¹ / ₂			
		March, do	...	5	13	9			
		April, do	...	4	11	0			
		May, do	...	0	13	6	33	0	7 ¹ / ₂
Edward Dougher	Carpenter	November, 1843	...	1	10	0			
		December, do	...	5	15	0			
		January, 1844	...	6	14	9			
		February, do	...	6	16	1 ¹ / ₂			
		March, do	...	3	10	1 ¹ / ₂	24	6	0
John Bell	Carpenter	November, 1843	...	0	12	0			
		December, do	...	7	4	0			
		January, 1844	...	8	0	10 ¹ / ₂			
		February, do	...	7	14	4 ¹ / ₂			
		March, do	...	7	14	4 ¹ / ₂			
		April, do	...	6	0	3			
		May, do	...	1	2	9	38	8	7 ¹ / ₂
Thomas Fortune	Carpenter	December, 1843	...	7	4	0			
		January, 1844	...	8	0	10 ¹ / ₂			
		February, do	...	4	19	1 ¹ / ₂			
		March, do	...	5	7	3	25	11	3
John Brazil	Sawyer	November, 1843	...	7	5	6			
		December, do	...	7	4	0			
		January, 1844	...	7	4	0			
		February, do	...	7	14	6			
		March, do	...	8	7	4 ¹ / ₂			
		April, do	...	6	0	3			
		May, do	...	1	6	0	45	1	7 ¹ / ₂
James McKay	Sawyer	November, 1843	...	5	9	6			
		December, do	...	0	18	0			
		January, 1844	...	1	5	6			
		February, do	...	0	6	0	7	19	0
William Gray	Sawyer	November, 1843	...	5	5	0			
		December, do	...	3	10	0			
		January, 1844	...	1	13	3	10	8	3
		<i>Carried forward</i>					£ 950	0	0 ¹ / ₂

HIGH FALLS, MADAWASKA.—(Continued.)

				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
		<i>Brought forward</i>					950	0	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
James O'Conner	Sawyer	November, 1843	1843	5	5	9			
Thomas Mangan	Sawyer	November, do	do	5	11	0	5	5	9
		December, do	do	6	12	0			
		January, 1844	1844	7	4	0			
		February, do	do	7	10	0			
		March, do	do	8	2	6			
		April, do	do	5	18	7 $\frac{1}{2}$			
		May, do	do	1	6	0			
William McCarty	Sawyer	November, 1843	1843	4	0	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	42	4	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
		December, do	do	3	13	4 $\frac{1}{2}$			
		January, 1844	1844	3	10	9 $\frac{1}{2}$			
		February, do	do	4	14	11 $\frac{1}{2}$			
		March, do	do	4	6	3			
		April, do	do	3	3	9			
		May, do	do	0	7	6			
William Lawdon	Sawyer	January, do	do	1	16	0	23	17	3
		February, do	do	0	6	0			
Michael Corcoran	Axeman	November, 1843	1843	2	9	6	2	2	0
		December, do	do	5	3	6			
		January, 1844	1844	2	10	0			
		February, do	do	4	16	0			
Timothy Hosken	Axeman	November, 1843	1843	1	16	8	14	19	0
Warren Hosken	Axeman	November, do	do	0	5	0	1	16	8
Charles McGinley	Axeman	November, do	do	5	5	9	0	5	0
		December, do	do	5	5	9			
		January, 1844	1844	5	18	1 $\frac{1}{2}$			
		February, do	do	5	12	6			
		March, do	do	2	19	7 $\frac{1}{2}$			
James McGinley	Axeman	November, 1843	1843	5	5	9	25	1	9
		December, do	do	5	1	3			
		January, 1844	1844	5	13	7 $\frac{1}{2}$			
		February, do	do	5	12	6			
		March, do	do	3	0	9			
Henry Casey	Axeman	November, 1843	1843	3	16	0	24	13	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
		December, do	do	3	17	0			
		January, 1844	1844	6	13	4 $\frac{1}{2}$			
		February, do	do	6	17	6			
		March, do	do	5	1	9			
Richard Power	Axeman	November, 1843	1843	3	10	0	26	5	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
		December, do	do	4	16	0			
		January, 1844	1844	4	15	0			
		February, do	do	5	0	0			
		March, do	do	2	18	0			
Thomas Hart	Axeman	November, 1843	1843	3	12	0	20	19	0
		December, do	do	4	0	0			
		January, 1844	1844	5	18	0			
		February, do	do	5	6	0			
		March, do	do	4	12	0			
		April, do	do	3	12	0			
Thomas Lunnan	Axeman	November, 1843	1843	3	12	0	27	0	0
		December, do	do	4	16	0			
		January, 1844	1844	4	18	0			
		February, do	do	5	0	0			
		March, do	do	3	0	0			
Edward Farrell	Axeman	November, 1843	1843	2	19	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	21	6	0
		December, do	do	3	18	0			
		January, 1844	1844	3	1	0			
		April, do	do	0	8	0			
John Warren	Axeman	November, 1843	1843	2	17	4	10	6	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
		December, do	do	3	17	0 $\frac{1}{2}$			
		January, 1844	1844	1	14	11			
		February, do	do	4	6	10 $\frac{3}{4}$			
		March, do	do	2	6	7			
		<i>Carried over</i>					15	2	9 $\frac{1}{4}$
							1211	5	0

Appendix
(G.G.)
2d July

STATEMENT, in detail, of the Expenditure upon the Ottawa Works, &c.—(Continued.)

Appendix
(G.G.)
2d July.

HIGH FALLS, MADAWASKA.—(Continued.)

		Brought over.....			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Charles Watchhorn	Axeman	November, 1843	2	11	11	12 11	5	0		
		December, do	3	11	8					
		January, 1844	4	1	6					
		February, do	1	6	10½	11	11	11½		
James Begly	Axeman	November, 1843	3	0	0					
		December, 1844	3	15	0					
		January, do	3	11	3	10	6	3		
Thomas Bresnahan	Axeman	November, 1843	1	5	6					
		December, do	6	1	6					
		January, 1844	5	17	0					
		February, do	7	10	0					
		March, do	5	2	0					
		April, do	5	2	0					
		May, do	1	6	0	32	4	0		
Denis Tierney	Axeman	November, 1843	3	17	9½					
		December, do	3	0	11½					
		January, 1844	3	0	11½	9	19	8½		
William Shanly	Axeman	November, 1843	2	8	0					
		December, do	5	0	6					
		January, 1844	5	4	2					
		February, do	5	4	2					
		March, do	6	17	6					
		April, do	4	0	2½					
		May, do	0	16	8	29	10	8½		
Michael Hurley	Axeman	January, do	3	18	9					
		February, do	5	2	6					
		March, do	2	18	9	12	0	0		
Michael Laffin	Axeman	January, do	5	6	3					
		February, do	6	5	0					
		March, do	3	3	9	14	15	0		
James Woods	Axeman	February, do	3	12	0					
		March, do	9	19	10½	13	11	10½		
Frederick Sharpe	Axeman	February, do	3	12	0					
		March, do	9	19	10½	13	11	10½		
Owen Hoy	Blacksmith	Aug., Sept., 1843	6	1	0					
		October, do	8	9	0					
		November, do	8	18	9					
		December, do	7	16	0					
		January, 1844	7	16	0					
		February, do	7	9	6					
		March, do	9	18	3					
		April, do	6	11	7½	63	0	1½		
Patrick Mealy	Blacksmith	October, 1843	2	0	0					
		November, do	5	2	0					
		December, do	3	13	0					
		January, 1844	3	13	0	13	18	0		
James Dun	Blacksmith	November, 1843	4	5	0					
		December, do	4	18	0					
		January, 1844	5	0	0					
		February, do	4	18	0					
		March, do	6	2	0					
		April, do	4	0	0					
		May, do	0	8	0	29	11	0		
John Wilson	Blacksmith	November, 1843	6	4	10½					
		December, do	5	12	6					
		January, 1844	5	12	6					
		February, do	6	5	0					
		March, do	7	12	6					
		April, do	5	1	3					
		May, do	1	12	6					
		June, July, do	2	17	6					
		August, do	0	5	0	41	3	7½		
Hector Munroe	Laborer	Aug., Sept., 1843	0	18	4					
		October, do	0	13	6	1	11	10		
		Carried forward				£ 1508	0	11½		

HIGH FALLS, MADAWASKA.—(Continued.)

			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
<i>Brought forward</i>						1508	0	11½
George Watt	Laborer	Aug., Sept., 1843 ...	1	0	0			
John Shields	Laborer	Aug., Sept., do ...	2	10	10			
		October, do ...	4	13	7½			
		November, do ...	3	7	2			
		December, do ...	3	9	0½			
		January, 1844 ...	4	5	1			
		February, do ...	1	6	10½			
Andrew Sleavin.....	Laborer	Aug., Sept., 1843 ...	2	14	2	19	12	7½
		October, do ...	1	18	6			
Thomas Sleavin.....	Laborer	Aug., Sept., do ...	1	15	10			
		October, do ..	1	18	6			
		November, do ...	3	9	10			
		December, do ...	3	18	10			
		January, 1844 ...	4	4	0			
		February, do ..	4	2	0			
		March, do ...	4	18	0			
		April, do ...	3	9	0			
		May, do ...	0	10	0			
Michael Beaghan	Laborer	Aug., Sept., 1843 ...	2	14	2	28	6	0
		October, do ...	4	1	6¾			
		November, do ...	5	0	0			
		December, do ...	4	16	0			
		February, 1844 ...	5	0	0			
		March, do ...	3	16	0			
		April, do ...	2	11	0			
		May, do ...	5	7	0			
		June, July, do ...	8	17	0			
		August, do ...	0	16	0			
James Gray	Laborer	Aug., Sept., 1843 ...	2	14	2	42	18	8¾
		October, do ...	4	17	6			
		November, do ...	1	6	3			
James Beaghan	Laborer	Aug., Sept., do ...	2	14	2	8	17	11
		October, do ...	4	9	3			
		November, do ...	2	3	10½			
		December, do ...	2	15	8¼			
		January, 1844 ...	2	6	5			
John Sleavin	Laborer	Aug., Sept., 1843 ...	2	7	6	14	9	4½
		October, do ...	3	17	10½			
		November, do ...	0	7	0			
John Brazil	Laborer	Aug., Sept., do ...	2	8	4	6	12	4½
Henry Buller	Laborer	Aug., Sept., do ...	0	2	6	2	8	4
Patrick Daughton	Laborer	Aug., Sept., do ...	1	6	8	0	2	6
		October, do ...	4	4	0			
		November, do ...	4	9	7			
		December, do ...	4	11	4½			
		January, 1844 ...	3	10	9½			
		February, do ...	3	19	8¾			
Patrick Fields.....	Laborer	Aug., Sept., 1843 ...	1	1	8	22	2	1½
		January, 1844 ...	0	14	4			
		February, do ..	4	7	9½			
		March, do ...	3	1	10			
Edward Lutley	Laborer	Aug., Sept., 1840 ...	1	3	4	9	5	7½
		October, do ...	4	8	1½			
		November, do ...	4	6	0			
		December, do ...	4	2	0			
		January, 1844 ...	7	5	0			
		February, do ...	4	16	0			
		March, do ...	3	13	0			
		April, do ...	3	1	0			
John Wilson	Laborer	Aug., Sept., 1843 ...	2	14	2	32	14	5½
Charles Costelo.....	Laborer	Aug., Sept., do ...	1	0	0	2	14	2
		October, do ...	0	7	0			
		November, do ...	4	17	0			
		December, do ...	3	0	0			
		January, 1844 ...	0	5	7½			
<i>Carried over</i>						9	0	7½
			£			1718	7	6

Appendix
(G.G.)
2d July.

STATEMENT, in detail, of the Expenditure upon the Ottawa Works, &c.—(Continued.)

Appendix
(G.G.)
2d July.

HIGH FALLS, MADAWASKA.—(Continued.)

				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
<i>Brought over</i>							1713	7	6
James Fair	Laborer	October, 1843	1843	3	16	11½			
		November, do	do	4	10	5½			
		December, do	do	1	11	3½			
		January, 1844	1844	2	2	1			
Francis Coborne.....	Laborer	October, 1843	1843	2	14	4½	11	19	11½
		November, do	do	3	2	1½			
Michael Cunningham	Laborer	October, do	do	1	13	4	5	16	6
		November, do	do	4	7	9½			
		December, do	do	4	6	0			
		January, 1844	1844	3	19	8			
		February, do	do	4	7	2½			
		March, do	do	4	12	0			
		April, do	do	4	11	0	27	16	11½
Thomas Murphey	Laborer	October, 1843	1843	2	0	3			
		November, do	do	4	2	6			
		December, do	do	4	2	6			
		January, 1844	1844	3	15	0			
		February, do	do	4	18	0			
		March, do	do	2	7	0	21	5	3
John McEwen	Laborer	October, 1843	1843	2	4	2			
		November, do	do	0	13	6	2	17	8
Martin Foley	Laborer	October, do	do	2	2	0			
		November, do	do	3	18	10			
		December, do	do	3	15	3			
		January, 1844	1844	3	1	9½			
		February, do	do	3	19	8¾			
		March, do	do	2	1	2	18	18	9½
John Howley.....	Laborer	October, 1843	1843	2	10	7½			
		November, do	do	3	9	0			
		December, do	do	4	12	0			
		January, 1844	1844	4	19	0			
		February, do	do	4	16	0			
		March, do	do	4	15	0			
		April, do	do	3	10	0			
		May, do	do	4	14	0			
		June, July, do	do	12	15	0			
		August, do	do	1	0	0	47	0	7½
Michael King.....	Laborer	October, 1843	1843	1	10	7½			
		November, do	do	1	17	7½			
		December, do	do	3	2	8½			
		January, 1844	1844	3	8	11½			
		February, do	do	3	12	6¾			
		March, do	do	3	1	10	16	14	4
Thomas Dunn	Laborer	October, ... ..	...	5	0	0	5	0	0
Thomas McCarty	Laborer	October, 1843	1843	3	14	2			
		November, do	do	4	12	9¾			
		December, do	do	4	10	0			
		January, 1844	1844	4	0	7			
		February, do	do	4	10	11¼			
		March, do	do	4	16	9½			
		April, do	do	4	11	0	30	16	3½
Jeremiah McCarty	Laborer	October, 1843	1843	3	13	4			
		November, do	do	4	12	9¾			
		December, do	do	4	10	0			
		January, 1844	1844	3	18	9			
		February, do	do	4	12	9¾			
		March, do	do	4	16	9½			
		April, do	do	4	11	0	30	15	6
John Broder	Laborer	October, 1843	1843	4	3	5			
		November, do	do	4	13	9			
		December, do	do	4	10	0			
		January, 1844	1844	3	19	0			
		February, do	do	5	0	0			
		March, do	do	4	16	11¾			
		April, do	do	4	17	9	32	0	10¾
<i>Carried forward</i>							1964	10	3¾

Appendix
(G.G.)
2d July.

STATEMENT, in detail, of the Expenditure upon the Ottawa Works, &c.—(Continued.)

Appendix
(G.G.)
2d July.

HIGH FALLS, MADAWASKA.—(Continued.)

		Brought forward			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
James Langan	Laborer	October, 1843	4	2	6		1964	10	3½	
		November, do	4	12	9½					
		December, do	4	6	3					
		January, 1844	4	4	0					
		February, do	5	0	0					
		March, do	5	3	1					
		April, do	4	16	8½		32	5	3½	
James Cummings	Laborer	October, 1843	3	10	0					
		November, do	4	6	3					
		December, do	4	6	3					
		January, 1844	3	19	8					
		February, do	4	10	0					
		March, do	4	10	1					
		April, do	4	11	0		29	13	3	
Martin Devine	Laborer	October, 1843	3	0	4½					
		November, do	4	4	4½					
		December, do	3	17	7½					
		January, 1844	4	2	8					
		February, do	4	6	0½					
		March, do	4	7	6					
		April, do	3	19	7½		27	18	2½	
Patrick O'Brien	Laborer	October, 1843	3	9	4½					
		November, do	3	19	8½					
		December, do	4	4	2½					
		January, 1844	3	13	1½					
		February, do	4	13	9					
		March, do	2	11	6		22	11	8½	
James Muldoon	Laborer	October, 1843	2	2	6					
		November, do	4	2	8½					
		December, do	3	17	7½					
		January, 1844	3	18	5½					
		February, do	4	4	4½					
		March, do	4	8	4					
		April, do	3	19	7½		26	13	7½	
Andrew McAndrew	Laborer	October, 1843	1	13	4					
		November, do	2	6	6½					
		December, do	3	2	6½					
		January, 1844	3	4	11½					
		February, do	3	8	11½					
		March, do	2	11	0½		16	7	4½	
Thomas McCabe	Laborer	October, 1843	1	11	6					
		November, do	3	14	4					
		December, do	3	17	0					
		January, 1844	2	4	9½					
		February, do	4	6	10½					
		March, do	2	19	1½		18	13	7½	
Michael McDonald	Laborer	October, 1843	1	7	1½					
		November, do	4	3	3½					
		December, do	4	2	5					
		January, 1844	3	13	1½					
		February, do	2	16	3					
		March, do	3	11	10½					
		April, do	4	11	0		24	5	1½	
Patrick Fortune	Laborer	October, 1843	1	3	7½					
		November, do	4	16	0					
		December, do	4	0	0					
		January, 1844	5	16	0					
		February, do	4	18	0					
		March, do	4	6	0					
		April, do	3	5	0					
		May, do	4	16	0					
		June, July, do	8	0	0		41	0	7½	
Edward Rousseau	Laborer	October, 1843	1	2	9					
		November, do	4	9	0					
		December, do	4	6	0					
		January, 1844	4	1	0					
		February, do	0	18	0		14	16	9	
		Carried over				£	2218	15	11	

STATEMENT, in detail, of the Expenditure upon the Ottawa Works, &c.—(Continued.)

Appendix
(G.G.)

2d July

2d July

HIGH FALLS, MADAWASKA.—(Continued.)

				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
<i>Brought over</i>							2218	15	11
Robert Robertson	Laborer	October, 1843	1843	1	3	7½			
		November, do	do	4	4	4½			
		December, do	do	3	10	10½			
		February, 1844	1844	2	13	0			
							11	12	7½
Abel Godkins	Laborer	October, 1843	1843	1	2	6			
		November, do	do	0	6	8			
							1	9	2
John Fortune	Laborer	October, do	do	0	17	6			
		November, do	do	3	18	9			
		December, do	do	4	10	0			
		January, 1844	1844	4	19	0			
		February, do	do	3	12	0			
		March, do	do	4	19	0			
		April, do	do	3	11	0			
		May, do	do	4	19	0			
		June, July, do	do	10	2	0			
		August, do	do	1	13	0			
							43	1	3
John Gallacher	Laborer	October, 1843	1843	1	2	6			
		November, do	do	4	9	7			
		December, do	do	4	6	0			
		January, 1844	1844	4	1	6			
		February, do	do	4	11	10½			
		March, do	do	2	19	0			
							21	10	5½
Thomas Shannaghan	Laborer	October, 1843	1843	1	1	1½			
		November, do	do	2	18	1			
		December, do	do	2	11	8½			
							6	10	11
John Muldoon	Laborer	October, do	do	1	3	7½			
		November, do	do	4	18	0			
		December, do	do	4	14	0			
		January, 1844	1844	4	18	0			
		February, do	do	4	14	0			
		March, do	do	3	5	0			
							23	12	7½
Michael Nagle	Laborer	October, 1843	1843	0	7	0			
		November, do	do	5	6	10½			
		December, do	do	3	16	6			
		January, 1844	1844	2	16	3			
							12	6	7½
Maurice Nagle	Laborer	October, 1843	1843	0	7	0			
							0	7	0
Patrick Teevan	Laborer	October, do	do	0	7	0			
		November, do	do	4	19	0			
		December, do	do	3	8	0			
		January, 1844	1844	2	18	0			
							11	12	0
John Buchanan	Laborer	October, 1843	1843	0	6	8			
		November, do	do	4	9	7			
		December, do	do	4	6	0			
		January, 1844	1844	2	18	3			
							12	0	6
Thomas Steen	Laborer	October, 1843	1843	0	6	6			
		November, do	do	4	0	2			
		December, do	do	3	15	1½			
		January, 1844	1844	2	10	7½			
							10	12	5
John Scott	Laborer	October, 1843	1843	0	6	6			
		November, do	do	2	0	1½			
		December, do	do	2	9	9			
		January, 1844	1844	2	3	0			
		February, do	do	2	5	8½			
		March, do	do	2	19	7			
		April, do	do	3	4	8½			
							15	9	3½
James Hamilton	Laborer	October, 1843	1843	0	4	4½			
		November, do	do	1	9	9			
							1	14	1½
Charles O'Brien	Laborer	October, do	do	0	5	3			
		November, do	do	4	6	10½			
		December, do	do	3	18	10			
		January, 1844	1844	2	14	4½			
		February, do	do	3	16	10½			
		March, do	do	2	6	10½			
							17	9	1½
Robert Bollein	Laborer	October, 1843	1843	0	3	4			
							0	3	4
<i>Carried forward</i>							£ 2408	7	4½

Appendix
(G.G.)

STATEMENT, in detail, of the Expenditure upon the Ottawa Works, &c.—(Continued.)

Appendix
(G.G.)

2d July.

2d July.

HIGH FALLS, MADAWASKA.—(Continued.)

			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
		<i>Brought forward</i>				2408	7	4½
James Ryan	Laborer	October, 1843 ...	0	4	10½			
		November, do ...	3	9	5			
		December, do ...	3	8	0			
		January, 1844 ...	0	18	5	8	0	8½
Thomas Nash	Laborer	November, 1843 ...	4	3	3½			
		December, do ...	3	19	8			
		January, 1844 ...	0	12	6½	8	15	6½
John Allan	Laborer	October, 1843 ...	0	3	4			
James Chartis	Laborer	October, do ...	0	5	0	0	3	4
Francis Fields	Laborer	November, do ...	2	11	11½			
		December, do ...	3	3	7½			
		January, 1844 ...	4	6	10½			
		February, do ...	3	13	5½			
		March, do ...	2	15	4	16	11	3
John Hourragan	Laborer	November, 1843 ...	4	0	2½			
		December, do ...	3	17	0			
		January, 1844 ...	2	3	10½			
		February, do ...	4	4	4½			
		March, do ...	4	16	9½			
		April, do ...	4	10	0	23	12	3
John Walsh	Laborer	November, 1843 ...	4	5	1			
		December, do ...	4	4	2½			
		January, 1844 ...	1	4	2			
		March, do ...	4	12	0			
		April, do ...	4	10	0	18	15	5½
James Brennon	Laborer	November, 1843 ...	1	12	4½	1	12	4½
Charles Otterson	Laborer	November, do ...	4	0	2½			
		December, do ...	3	17	0			
		January, 1844 ...	0	19	3	8	16	5½
Denis Cavenagh	Laborer	November, 1843 ...	4	5	1			
		December, do ...	3	19	8½			
		January, 1844 ...	0	17	0	9	1	9½
Patrick Gorman	Laborer	November, 1843 ...	4	5	1			
		December, do ...	3	18	10			
		January, 1844 ...	3	11	3			
		February, do ...	4	9	0½			
		March, do ...	4	12	0			
		April, do ...	4	6	0	25	2	2½
Patrick Brooks	Laborer	November, 1843 ...	4	2	5			
		December, do ...	3	13	5½			
		January, 1844 ...	3	9	4½			
		February, do ...	4	3	5½			
		March, do ...	4	11	0½			
		April, do ...	4	11	0	24	10	8½
George Moore	Laborer	November, 1843 ...	3	18	5½			
		December, do ...	4	1	6½			
		January, 1844 ...	3	1	10	11	1	10
Thomas Kease	Laborer	November, 1843 ...	0	2	7½	0	2	7½
Patrick Casey	Laborer	November, do ...	4	6	0			
		December, do ...	4	6	0			
		January, 1844 ...	3	10	9½			
		February, do ...	4	9	7			
		March, do ...	2	9	3	19	1	7½
Peter Matthews	Laborer	November, ...	4	0	2			
		December, ...	4	1	0			
		January, ...	3	11	3			
		February, ...	4	18	5½			
		March, ...	2	10	7½	19	1	5½
Bartly Gilligan	Laborer	November, ...	3	16	2½			
		December, ...	4	6	0			
		January, ...	3	11	8			
		February, ...	4	9	7			
		March, ...	4	16	3			
		April, ...	3	12	2½	24	11	10½
		<i>Carried over</i>				£ 2627	13	11½

Appendix
(G.G.)
2d July.

STATEMENT, in detail, of the Expenditure upon the Ottawa Works, &c.—(Continued.)

Appendix
(G.G.)
2d July.

HIGH FALLS, MADAWASKA.—(Continued.)

			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
<i>Brought over</i>						2627	13	11½
William Murray	Laborer	November, 1843	4	4	2½			
		December, ...	4	6	0			
		January, ...	3	14	4			
		February, ...	4	9	7			
		March, ...	4	7	1			
		April, ...	3	0	0			
						24	1	2½
William Muldoon	Laborer	November, 1843	3	15	5			
		December, do	3	15	4½			
		January, 1844	1	7	3½			
						8	18	1
David Burns	Laborer	November, 1843	3	13	9¾			
		December, do	3	0	11½			
		January, 1844	1	4	1			
						7	18	10½
Francis Deegan	Laborer	November, 1843	4	1	5¾			
		December, do	4	4	2½			
		January, 1844	3	15	11			
		February, do	5	6	10½			
		March, do	5	4	2			
		April, do	1	10	2½			
						24	2	10½
Matthew Couers	Laborer	November, 1843	4	3	5			
		December, do	3	13	2			
		January, 1844	3	14	0			
		February, do	4	14	8¼			
		March, do	2	8	9			
						18	14	0¼
Patrick Brady	Laborer	November, 1843	3	17	7½			
		December, do	4	1	0			
		January, 1844	4	0	7½			
		February, do	4	13	9			
		March, do	2	7	9½			
						19	0	9¾
Thomas Mulquin	Laborer	November, 1843	2	16	1¼			
		December, do	3	15	4½			
		January, 1844	3	19	8			
		February, do	4	13	9			
		March, do	4	8	2			
		April, do	4	7	0			
						24	0	1¼
Jerry Donovan	Laborer	November, 1843	3	15	11¼			
		December, do	3	17	7½			
		January, 1844	2	8	11			
		February, do	4	3	6½			
		March, do	4	6	2			
		April, do	4	4	4½			
						22	16	6½
Matthew King	Laborer	November, 1843	4	2	5			
		December, do	4	4	2½			
		January, 1844	3	14	4			
		February, do	4	8	8¼			
		March, do	2	8	4½			
						18	18	0¼
James McLaughlin	Laborer	November, 1843	2	3	10¼			
		December, do	4	4	2½			
		January, 1844	3	17	9½			
		February, do	4	13	9			
		March, do	4	12	0			
		April, do	4	9	0			
						24	0	7¾
Thomas McKinnon	Laborer	November, 1843	3	7	4½			
		December, do	3	17	0			
		January, 1844	1	0	0			
						8	4	4½
John Hayland	Laborer	November, 1843	3	12	6¾			
		December, do	3	6	0			
		January, 1844	1	10	4½			
						8	8	11¼
Timothy McCarty	Laborer	November, 1843	2	16	1¼			
		December, do	3	10	7			
		January, 1844	3	7	6			
		February, do	4	4	4½			
		March, do	4	19	0			
		April, do	3	0	11¼			
						21	18	6¼
<i>Carried forward</i>						£ 2858	16	11

Appendix
(G.G.)

STATEMENT, in detail, of the Expenditure upon the Ottawa Works, &c.—(Continued.)

Appendix
(G.G.)

2d July.

2d July.

HIGH FALLS, MADAWASKA.—(Continued.)

				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
		<i>Brought forward</i>					2858	16	11
Thomas Grace	Laborer	November, 1843 ..	1843	3	10	7			
		December, do ..	1843	3	4	2			
		January, 1844 ..	1844	3	12	6½			
		February, do ..	do	3	2	5½			
		March, do ..	do	2	11	0			
Michael Grace	Laborer	November, 1843 ..	1843	3	14	3	16	0	9½
		December, do ..	do	3	4	2			
		January, 1844 ..	1844	4	4	2½			
		February, do ..	do	4	7	9			
		March, do ..	do	2	8	4½			
Patrick Bogue	Laborer	November, 1843 ..	1843	3	18	10	17	18	9
		December, do ..	do	3	2	8½			
		January, 1844 ..	1844	3	16	1½			
		February, do ..	do	4	9	7			
		March, do ..	do	4	2	6			
Patrick Hoolahan	Laborer	November, 1843 ..	1843	3	17	0½	19	9	9
		December, do ..	do	4	6	0			
		January, 1844 ..	1844	4	6	10½			
		February, do ..	do	4	9	7			
		March, do ..	do	4	9	1			
		April, do ..	do	3	6	6½			
John Ryan, 1st.....	Laborer	November, 1843 ..	1843	3	10	7	24	15	2½
		December, do ..	do	3	17	0			
		January, 1844 ..	1844	3	14	3			
		February, do ..	do	4	2	8½			
		March, do ..	do	4	10	0			
		April, do ..	do	3	3	9½			
		May, do ..	do	0	18	0			
Denis O'Brien	Laborer	November, 1843 ..	1843	3	16	1½	23	16	4
		December, do ..	do	2	16	0			
Martin Kelly	Laborer	November, do ..	do	3	13	5	6	12	1½
		December, do ..	do	3	4	1½			
		January, 1844 ..	1844	1	6	2			
		February, do ..	do	2	6	10½			
		March, do ..	do	2	11	6			
Thomas Enwright, 1st.....	Laborer	November, 1843 ..	1843	3	13	5½	13	2	1
		December, do ..	do	3	18	10			
		January, 1844 ..	1844	2	15	6½			
		February, do ..	do	4	4	2½			
		March, do ..	do	2	7	5½			
Edward Reynolds	Laborer	November, 1843 ..	1843	3	16	1½	16	19	6½
		December, do ..	do	3	6	6			
		January, 1844 ..	1844	3	13	5½			
		February, do ..	do	4	9	7			
		March, do ..	do	4	15	10			
		April, do ..	do	4	11	0			
John Greer	Laborer	November, 1843 ..	1843	0	2	7½	24	12	6
Abraham Mundy	Laborer	November, do ..	do	0	2	7½	0	2	7½
John Walsh	Laborer	November, do ..	do	3	7	4½	0	2	7½
		December, do ..	do	3	17	0			
		January, 1844 ..	1844	1	2	4½			
		April, do ..	do	0	8	0			
Richard Richards	Laborer	November, 1843 ..	1843	0	2	7½	8	14	9
William Walsh	Laborer	November, do ..	do	3	10	10½	0	2	7½
		December, do ..	do	3	5	9½			
		January, 1844 ..	1844	3	6	3½			
		February, do ..	do	4	9	7			
		March, do ..	do	4	12	7			
		April, do ..	do	3	13	1½			
John Fitzgerald.....	Laborer	November, 1843 ..	1843	3	18	5½	22	18	3½
		December, do ..	do	4	6	0			
		January, 1844 ..	1844	4	19	0			
		February, do ..	do	5	0	0			
		March, do ..	do	5	1	0			
		April, do ..	do	3	7	0			
		May, do ..	do	0	4	0			
		<i>Carried over</i>					26	10	5½
				£			3080	15	8½

Appendix
(G.G.)

STATEMENT, in detail, of the Expenditure upon the Ottawa Works, &c.—(Continued.)

Appendix
(G.G.)

2d July

2d July.

HIGH FALLS, MADAWASKA.—(Continued.)

				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
	<i>Brought over</i>						3080	15	3½
Denis Canty	Laborer	November, 1843 ...	1843 ...	3	10	10½			
		December, do ...	do ...	3	17	7			
		January, 1844 ...	1844 ...	3	10	9½			
		February, do ..	do ..	4	2	5			
		March, do ...	do ...	4	12	7			
		April, do ...	do ...	3	11	3			
							23	5	6
George Sullivan.....	Laborer	November, 1843 ...	1843 ...	1	17	1½			
		December, do ...	do ...	4	1	0			
		January, 1844 ...	1844 ...	4	3	3¾			
		February, do ...	do ...	4	5	1½			
		March, do ...	do ...	4	8	1½			
		April, do ...	do ...	3	6	6¾			
		May, do ...	do ...	0	3	9			
							22	5	0½
Edward Brown	Laborer	November, 1843 ...	1843 ...	3	15	3			
		December, do ...	do ...	4	6	0			
		January, 1844 ..	1844 ..	3	17	11			
		February, do ...	do ...	4	6	0			
		March, do ...	do ...	4	8	11			
		April, do ...	do ...	3	13	1½			
							24	7	2½
John Cavenagh	Laborer	November, 1843 ...	1843 ...	3	7	4½			
		December, do ...	do ...	3	13	9½			
		January, 1844 ...	1844 ...	3	16	1½			
		February, do ...	do ...	4	9	7			
		March, do ...	do ...	4	12	7			
		April, do ...	do ...	4	0	7½			
							24	0	1
Michael Calligan	Laborer	November, 1843 ...	1843 ...	3	4	2			
		December, do ...	do ...	3	13	9½			
		January, 1844 ...	1844 ...	1	1	6			
		February, do ...	do ...	4	3	3¾			
		April, do ...	do ...	3	10	3¾			
		May, do ...	do ...	1	5	0			
							16	18	1
John McNamara	Laborer	November, 1843 ...	1843 ...	3	10	9¼			
		December, do ...	do ...	4	6	0			
		January, 1844 ...	1844 ...	3	10	4			
		February, do ...	do ...	4	10	0			
		March, do ...	do ...	2	4	0			
							18	1	1¼
John Walsh, 2nd	Laborer	November, 1843 ...	1843 ...	3	15	11½			
		December, do ...	do ...	4	6	3			
		January, 1844 ...	1844 ...	4	0	7½			
		February, do ..	do ..	4	11	10½			
							16	14	8½
Thomas Mallowney	Laborer	November, 1843 ...	1843 ...	3	6	3½			
		December, do ...	do ...	4	4	2½			
		January, 1844 ...	1844 ...	4	14	0			
		February, do ...	do ...	5	0	0			
		March, do ..	do ..	2	14	0			
							19	18	0
John Kean	Laborer	November, 1843 ...	1843 ...	2	12	11½			
		December, do ...	do ...	3	9	0½			
		January, 1844 ...	1844 ...	0	6	5			
							6	8	5
Bernard McCullen.....	Laborer	November, 1843 ...	1843 ...	3	2	8½			
		December, do ...	do ...	4	0	7			
		January, 1844 ...	1844 ...	3	12	6¾			
		February, do ...	do ...	4	9	7			
							15	5	5½
Edward Connelly	Laborer	November, 1843 ...	1843 ...	2	14	6½			
		December, do ...	do ...	3	17	0			
		January, 1844 ...	1844 ...	2	7	4½			
							8	18	11
John Smith.....	Laborer	November, 1843 ...	1843 ...	2	11	4			
		December, do ...	do ...	3	17	0			
		January, 1844 ...	1844 ...	1	1	8			
							7	10	0
Richard Talbot	Laborer	November, 1843 ...	1843 ...	2	14	0			
		December, do ...	do ...	4	1	0			
		January, 1844 ...	1844 ...	0	19	5			
							7	14	5
James McDonell	Laborer	November, 1843 ...	1843 ...	2	9	9			
		December, do ...	do ...	3	7	4½			
		January, 1844 ...	1844 ...	0	19	5			
							6	16	6½
	<i>Carried forward</i>					£	3298	19	2¾

STATEMENT, in detail, of the Expenditure upon the Ottawa Works, &c.—(Continued.)

HIGH FALLS, MADAWASKA.—(Continued.)

				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
<i>Brought forward</i>							3298	19	2½
John Power	Laborer	November, 1843	2	12	3¼				
		December, do	4	0	2				
		January, 1844	2	10	0	9	2	5¾	
William Burns	Laborer	November, 1843	2	15	6½				
		December, do	3	19	8½				
		January, 1844	2	19	1½	9	14	4½	
John Ryan, 2nd	Laborer	November, 1843	2	17	4				
		December, do	4	2	5				
		January, 1844	4	6	3				
		February, do	4	8	1½	15	14	1½	
Hugh Milligan	Laborer	November, 1843	2	18	1½				
		December, do	4	10	0				
		January, 1844	4	7	2½				
		February, do	4	13	9				
		March, do	2	9	8½				
		April, do	3	12	2¼	22	10	11¼	
Randal Quin	Laborer	November, 1843	2	11	4				
		December, do	3	10	7				
		January, 1844	0	19	3	7	1	2	
Patrick Shannaghan	Laborer	November, 1843	2	8	1½				
		December, do	3	17	0				
		January, 1844	1	0	10	7	5	11½	
William Agnew	Laborer	November, 1843	2	14	0				
		December, do	3	17	7½				
		January, 1844	1	1	11	7	13	6½	
Denis Shannon	Laborer	November, 1843	2	18	1½				
		December, do	4	4	4½				
		January, 1844	3	16	10				
		February, do	0	17	9¾	11	17	1¾	
Michael Whelan	Laborer	November, 1843	2	17	4				
		December, do	4	6	0				
		January, 1844	3	19	8				
		February, do	4	13	9				
		March, do	4	10	1½				
		April, do	4	11	0	24	17	10½	
Andrew Gill	Laborer	November, 1843	1	10	5¾				
		December, do	3	9	0				
		January, 1844	1	12	11				
		February, do	3	14	8				
		March, do	4	3	5				
		April, do	3	12	2¼				
		May, do	3	5	7½	21	7	10½	
John Melody	Laborer	November, 1843	2	11	4				
		December, do	3	17	0				
		January, 1844	3	15	1				
		February, do	4	4	4½				
		March, do	4	10	1½				
		April, do	3	19	7½	22	17	6½	
Darby Conners	Laborer	November, 1843	2	14	0				
		December, do	4	0	2				
		January, 1844	1	11	2¾	8	5	4¾	
Thomas Reynolds	Laborer	November, 1843	2	17	4				
		December, do	4	4	2½				
		January, 1844	8	16	10½				
		February, do	4	11	10½				
		March, do	4	11	0½				
		April, do	4	7	0	24	8	4	
Martin Healy	Laborer	November, 1843	2	11	4				
		December, do	8	16	2½				
		January, 1844	0	19	3	7	6	9½	
John Casey	Laborer	November, 1843	1	12	0¾				
		December, do	4	1	0				
		January, 1844	3	17	11				
		February, do	4	9	7				
		April, do	4	4	4½	18	4	11¼	
<i>Carried over</i>							3517	7	8¼

STATEMENT, in detail, of the Expenditure upon the Ottawa Works, &c.—(Continued.)

2d July.

2d July.

HIGH FALLS, MADAWASKA.—(Continued.)

				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
		<i>Brought over</i>					3517	7	8½
John Russell	Laborer	November, 1843	..	2	14	0			
		December, do	...	3	14	3			
		January, 1844	...	3	0	0			
		February, do	...	4	5	1½			
		March, do	...	4	2	5			
		April, do	...	4	8	0			
							22	3	9½
Lawrence Reynolds	Laborer	November, 1843	..	1	17	6			
		December, do	...	4	6	3			
		January, 1844	...	4	3	5			
		February, do	...	4	17	6			
		March, do	...	4	12	0			
		April, do	...	4	11	0			
							24	7	8
John Fitzpatrick	Laborer	November, 1843	..	1	4	0¾			
		December, do	...	3	15	4½			
		January, 1844	...	1	9	8			
		February, do	...	2	19	0¾			
		March, do	...	4	17	9			
		April, do	...	2	18	0			
							17	3	11
Michael Keefe	Laborer	November, 1843	..	0	6	6			
		December, do	...	2	14	0			
		January, 1844	...	3	15	3			
		February, do	...	4	9	7			
							10	18	10
John Wrinkle	Laborer	November, 1843	..	3	4	6			
		December, do	...	3	18	10			
		January, 1844	...	4	4	2½			
		February, do	...	3	18	10			
		March, do	...	2	9	3			
							17	15	7½
Edward Casey	Laborer	November, 1843	..	4	8	0			
		December, do	...	4	16	0			
		January, 1844	...	4	11	4½			
		February, do	...	5	12	7½			
		March, do	...	6	3	9			
		April, do	...	4	18	9			
							30	10	6
Martin Fahey	Laborer	November, 1843	..	2	14	0			
		December, do	...	4	8	0			
		January, 1844	...	4	12	5			
		February, do	...	5	8	4½			
		March, do	...	4	19	10½			
		April, do	...	3	14	4½			
		May, do	...	4	4	0			
							30	1	0½
Terence O'Brien	Laborer	November, 1843	..	4	13	0			
		December, do	...	4	16	0			
		January, 1844	...	3	12	6¾			
		February, do	...	4	14	11½			
		March, do	...	4	12	7			
		April, do	...	3	14	0¾			
							26	3	2
Robert Neill	Laborer	November, 1843	..	2	14	0			
		December, do	...	3	4	1½			
		January, 1844	...	4	8	8			
		February, do	...	4	7	9½			
							14	14	7
Michael Long	Laborer	December, 1843	..	3	4	1½			
		January, 1844	...	4	1	7			
		February, do	...	4	13	9			
		March, do	...	4	12	0			
		April, do	...	4	12	0			
							21	3	5½
Thomas Sutley	Laborer	January, do	...	1	2	4¾			
		February, do	...	4	9	7			
		March, do	...	4	3	5¼			
		April, do	...	3	10	0			
		May, do	...	0	12	0			
							13	17	5
Harry Snell	Laborer	January, do	...	1	0	0			
		February, do	...	1	7	0			
		March, do	...	5	16	3			
		April, do	...	2	18	9			
		May, do	...	0	16	3			
							11	18	3
Terence Connell	Laborer	January, do	...	2	0	0			
							2	0	0
							3760	12	5½
		<i>Carried forward</i>	.....					

Appendix
(G.G.)
2d July.

STATEMENT, in detail, of the Expenditure upon the Ottawa Works, &c.—(Continued.)

Appendix
(G.G.)
2d July.

HIGH FALLS, MADAWASKA.—(Continued.)

				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
<i>Brought forward</i>							3760	12	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Denis O'Brien	Laborer	January, 1844		0	3	6	0	3	6
Michael Quin	Laborer	January, do		1	9	1			
		February, do		4	12	9 $\frac{3}{4}$			
		March, do		4	15	10			
		April, do		4	11	0	15	8	8 $\frac{3}{4}$
Michael Mahor	Laborer	January, do		0	12	2	0	12	2
Michael Cooney.....	Laborer	February, do		2	17	4			
		March, do		0	14	4	3	11	8
Patrick Mahor	Laborer	February, do		4	6	3			
		March, do		1	5	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	5	11	0 $\frac{3}{4}$
John Rourke	Laborer	February, do		2	6	10 $\frac{1}{2}$			
		March, do		2	11	6	4	18	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Edward Rourke.....	Laborer	February, do		2	6	10 $\frac{1}{2}$			
		March, do		2	11	6	4	18	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Patrick Brennan	Laborer	February, do		2	4	9 $\frac{1}{2}$			
		March, do		4	14	10			
		April, do		4	11	0	11	10	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Teddy Driscoll	Laborer	March, do		4	12	11			
		April, do		4	11	0	9	3	11
Michael Haffy	Laborer	March, do		4	8	2			
		April, do		4	11	0	8	19	2
James Murphy	Laborer	March, do		1	2	0 $\frac{1}{2}$			
		April, do		4	11	0	5	13	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
Gerard Grace.....	Laborer	March, do		3	15	2			
		April, do		3	6	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	7	1	8 $\frac{1}{4}$
Philip Sweeny	Laborer	March, do		2	0	3 $\frac{3}{4}$			
		April, do		3	6	6 $\frac{3}{4}$			
		May, do		0	9	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	16	3
Bernard McCullen	Laborer	March, do		4	8	0			
		April, do		3	18	9	8	6	9
Stephen Horne	Laborer	April, do		4	11	0			
		March, do		0	13	5	5	4	5
Owen Heney	Laborer	May, do		2	11	3			
		June, July, do		12	15	0	16	6	3
		August, do		1	0	0			
James Skead	Teams	October, 1843		10	10	0	10	10	0
Francis Sleavin	Teams	November, do		8	9	7 $\frac{1}{2}$			
		December, do		7	9	6			
		January, 1844		8	15	4			
		February, do		1	8	9	26	3	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
George Watt	Teams	November, 1843		1	7	6			
		December, do		0	7	6			
		April, 1844		5	10	0			
		May, do		0	7	6	7	12	6
Daniel Flynn	Teams	November, 1843		6	0	9			
		December, do		12	1	6			
		January, 1844		11	5	0			
		February, do		9	6	0			
		March, do		8	2	0	46	15	3
John Roach	Teams	November, 1843		1	10	0			
		December, do		1	10	0			
		January, 1844		2	12	6			
		February, do		9	15	0			
		March, do		6	15	0			
		April, do		2	15	0	24	17	6
William Munroe	Teams	December, 1843		1	11	7 $\frac{1}{2}$			
William Stoughton	Teams	February, 1844		0	10	0	1	11	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
							0	10	0
<i>Carried over</i>							£ 3991	19	1

Appendix
(G.G.)
2d July

STATEMENT, in detail, of the Expenditure upon the Ottawa Works, &c.—(Continued.)

Appendix
(G.G.)
2d July

HIGH FALLS, MADAWASKA.—(Continued.)

				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
	<i>Brought over</i>						3991	19	1
Charles Keezan	Teams	February, 1844		3	0	1½			
William Barrett	Teams	March, do		4	1	0	3	0	1½
Francis Joyce	Teams	February, do		0	6	6	4	1	0
Duncan Anderson	Teams	April, do		10	6	3	0	6	6
John Fisher	Teams	April, do		1	17	6	10	6	3
Thomas Sleavin	Teams	May, do		0	15	0	1	17	6
		June, July, do		4	19	1½			
		August, do		0	19	6	6	13	7½
William Flynn	Squad master	Aug., Sept., 1843		4	15	0			
		October, do		6	10	0			
		November, do		5	17	6	23	2	6
		December, do		6	0	0			
Thomas Dunn	Squad master	November, do		6	5	0			
		December, do		6	0	0			
		January, 1844		4	12	6			
		February, do		6	5	0			
		March, do		6	3	9			
		April, do		6	6	6	35	12	9
Maurice Nagle	Squad master	November, 1843		6	3	9			
		December, do		6	0	0			
		January, 1844		5	10	0			
		February, do		4	2	6			
		March, do		2	7	6	24	3	9
William Flynn	Squad master	January, 1844		6	16	1½			
		February, do		5	12	9			
		March, do		7	1	7½			
		May, do		4	15	0			
		June, July, do		12	10	0			
		August, do		1	0	0	37	15	6
Walter Johnston	Squad master	October, 1843		5	10	0			
		November, do		6	5	0			
		December, do		6	0	0			
		January, 1844		5	12	6			
		February, do		6	10	0			
		March, do		6	8	9			
		April, do		6	7	10½	42	14	1½
Michael Fahey	Squad master	October, 1843		5	2	6			
		November, do		6	0	0			
		December, do		6	0	0			
		January, 1844		5	8	9			
		February, do		6	10	0			
		March, do		6	8	9			
		April, do		6	6	6	41	16	6
Owen Heney	Squad master	October, 1843		5	6	3			
		November, do		6	5	0			
		December, do		6	0	0			
		January, 1844		6	3	9			
		February, do		6	5	0			
		March, do		6	8	9			
		April, do		4	19	0	41	7	9
T. Connell	Storekeeper	November, 1843		3	17	0			
		December, do		4	6	8	8	3	8
Michael Beaghan	Storekeeper	January, 1844		5	6	3	5	6	3
Patrick McManus	Storekeeper	February, do		5	12	6			
		March, do		6	10	0			
		April, do		4	5	6			
		May, do		4	19	9	21	7	9
Duncan Buchanan	Clerk of works	December, 1843		7	3	0			
		January, 1844		7	8	6			
		February, do		6	17	6			
		March, do		7	3	0			
		April, do		3	6	0			
		May, do		7	8	0			
		June, July, do		1	2	0	40	8	6
	<i>Carried forward</i>						£ 4340	3	1½

Appendix
(G.G.)
2d July.

STATEMENT, in detail, of the Expenditure upon the Ottawa Works, &c.—(Continued.)

Appendix
(G.G.)
2d July.

HIGH FALLS, MADAWASKA.—(Continued.)

		£			s. d.			
<i>Brought forward</i>					£	s.	d.	
James H. Burke	Clerk	Aug., Sept., 1843	9	0	0	4340	3	1½
		October, do	7	16	0			
		November, do	9	2	0			
		December, do	9	2	0			
	Materials	Aug., Sept., do	128	6	7½	35	0	0
		October, do	84	11	4½			
		November, do	11	11	9			
		December, do	187	14	4			
		January, 1844	29	6	6			
		February, do	459	12	6			
		March, do	682	1	2¾			
		April, do	314	3	11			
		August, do	11	18	8			
Michael D. Nagle	Foreman	November, 1843	9	2	0	1909	6	10¾
		December, do	9	2	0			
		January, 1844	9	0	0			
		February, do	8	15	0			
		March, do	9	15	0			
		April, do	6	15	0			
		May, do	9	9	0			
		June, July, do	16	9	0			
						78	16	0
					£	6363	6	0¼

CHAUDIÈRE WORKS.

		£			s. d.			
Thomas Carroll	Carpenter	December, 1846	3	17	0	£	s.	d.
		January, 1848	3	17	6			
		November, do	1	15	9			
Thomas Sheahan	Carpenter	December, 1846	4	0	6	9	10	3
		January, 1848	5	3	1½			
		November, do	1	17	6			
Patrick Conroy	Carpenter	December, 1846	3	6	6	11	1	1½
		January, 1848	9	16	10½			
		November, do	6	10	0			
John Ashfield	Carpenter	January, 1847	4	5	0	19	13	4½
		February, do	2	13	9			
		March, do	4	7	6			
Duncan Stewart	Carpenter	February, do	3	11	10½	11	6	3
		March, do	7	0	7½			
		April, do	1	1	10½			
William Pellan	Carpenter	February, do	1	13	9	11	14	4½
		March, do	6	7	6			
		April, do	1	0	0			
Gordon Shaver	Carpenter	February, do	0	15	0	9	1	3
		March, do	6	7	6			
		April, do	5	15	0			
Alexander Ayotte	Carpenter	February, do	0	15	0	12	17	6
Sheal Gagnon	Carpenter	February, do	0	15	0	0	15	0
John McDonald	Carpenter	April, do	5	13	9	0	15	0
William Langford	Carpenter	January, 1848	8	19	8¼	5	13	9
		November, do	1	15	9			
John Hickey	Carpenter	January, do	2	9	6	10	15	5½
		November, do	1	13	0			
Calvin Kellogg	Carpenter	November, do	1	15	9	4	2	6
Martin Moore	Carpenter	November, do	1	10	0	1	15	9
						1	10	0
<i>Carried over</i>					£	110	11	6¾

Appendix
(G.G.)
2d July.

Appendix
(G.G.)
2d July.

STATEMENT, in detail, of the Expenditure upon the Ottawa Works, &c.—(Continued.)

CHAUDIÈRE WORKS.—(Continued.)

				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
	<i>Brought over</i>						110	11	6 ³ / ₄	
Michael Downey	Carpenter	November,	1848	0	17	6	0	17	6	
Robert McGovern	Carpenter	November,	do	2	5	0	2	5	0	
Samuel Albert	Carpenter	November,	do	2	5	0	2	5	0	
Sundries	Labor	October,	1846	13	13	0	13	13	0	
William Rogerson	Timber, chain, &c.	June,	do	102	0	3				
	Cable chain	July,	do	21	10	8	123	10	11	
David Brown	Leather	May,	do	3	17	0	3	17	0	
James Skead	Labor	May,	do	22	11	9				
	do	June,	do	37	18	9				
	do floating aprons	June,	do	51	2	10				
	Timber	June,	do	11	2	4				
	Watching coffer dam	July,	do	51	9	0				
	Timber for aprons	March,	1847	36	2	0				
	Teaming	January,	1848	0	12	6	210	19	2	
Lyman Perkins	Ironwork	July,	1846	48	14	8				
	Hardware	August,	1847	4	13	7	53	8	3	
John McNider	Chain cable	July,	1846	6	18	4	6	18	4	
Horatio Blasdell	Ironwork	August,	do	1	18	5	1	18	5	
N. Sparks	Chain	August,	do	3	11	7	3	11	7	
Gordon Shaver	Sundries	December,	do	2	3	0	2	3	0	
Narcisse Larose	Sawing	January,	1847	5	2	2	5	2	2	
D. McLachlan	Timber	February,	do	0	9	0				
		March,	1848	27	10	8	27	19	8	
Perkins & Thompson	Timber	February,	1847	9	4	9	9	4	9	
N. S. Blasdell	Ironwork	January,	do	12	8	1				
	do	March,	1848	10	10	10				
	Nails	March,	do	3	6	10				
	Teaming	March,	do	3	0	0	29	5	9	
William Skead	Blasting	March,	1847	8	0	0				
	Repairs	March,	do	4	13	0				
	do	May,	do	63	11	11	76	4	11	
John Sullivan	Timber	May,	do	2	13	8				
	do	March,	1848	43	6	8	46	0	4	
John Johnson	Teaming	March,	1847	0	12	0	0	12	0	
T. M. Blasdell	Ironwork	May,	do	36	18	10				
		March,	1848	4	4	4	41	3	2	
H. Perkins	Timber	March,	do	24	11	8	24	11	8	
Ruggles Wright	Cement	December,	do	1	7	6	1	7	6	
James Skead	Contractor	December,	1845	712	0	0				
		January,	1846	268	0	0				
		February,	do	620	0	0				
		March,	do	524	0	0				
		April,	do	1221	0	0				
		July,	do	937	12	0				
		October,	do	230	0	0				
		November,	do	175	0	0				
							4746	12	0	
							£	5544	2	7 ³ / ₄

Appendix
(G.G.)
2d July.

STATEMENT, in detail, of the Expenditure upon the Ottawa Works, &c.—(Continued.)

Appendix
(G.G.)
2d July.

OTTAWA AND MADAWASKA SLIDES.

		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Thomas Reilly	Carpenter	Sept. to Dec., 1844	10	18	1½		
		Jan. to April, 1845	2	17	9		
Arthur Mackay	Carpenter	Sept. to Dec., 1844	9	0	0	13	10 10½
		Jan. to April, 1845	3	10	0		
		Mar. to Sept., do	15	12	6		
Michael Stevin	Carpenter	Jan. to April, do	7	16	3	28	2 6
		Mar. to Sept., do	22	6	3		
William Marshall	Carpenter	Jan. to April, do	6	4	0	30	2 6
		Mar. to Sept., do	0	16	0		
John Howley	Carpenter	Jan. to April, do	2	18	1½	7	0 9
		Mar. to Sept., do	2	2	8½		
Walter Thompson	Carpenter	May, do	6	6	0	4	15 10
		Mar. to Sept., do	9	18	3		
James Bennett	Carpenter	May, do	4	2	6	16	4 3
Charles Serrany	Carpenter	May, do	2	18	1½	4	2 6
		Mar. to Sept., do	5	1	8		
Francis McMulchen	Blacksmith	Jan. to April, do	3	1	3	7	19 4½
		May, do	5	7	6		
		Mar. to Sept., do	9	5	0		
Owen Hoy	Blacksmith	Jan. to April, do	6	2	6	17	13 9
James Dunn	Blacksmith	Jan. to April, do	3	3	9	6	2 6
		Mar. to Sept., do	0	4	6		
Denis O'Neale	Carpenter	Mar. to Sept., do	2	0	7½	3	8 3
Peter Landeryou	Laborer	Sept. to Dec., 1844	5	8	6	2	0 7½
		Jan. to April, do	2	9	11		
		May, do	4	0	9		
		Mar. to Sept., do	14	10	7½		
Thomas Dalton	Laborer	Sept. to Dec., do	11	14	0	26	9 9½
		Jan. to April, do	2	2	10½		
		May, do	3	18	9		
		Mar. to Sept., do	14	0	10½		
James Larkin	Laborer	Sept. to Dec., do	1	5	6	31	16 6
Richard Gagging	Laborer	Sept. to Dec., do	4	7	9	1	5 6
		Jan. to April, 1845	3	18	9		
		May, do	4	14	6		
		Mar. to Sept., do	13	19	1½		
William Kelly	Laborer	Sept. to Dec., 1844	5	8	0	27	0 1½
Patrick Kelly	Laborer	Sept. to Dec., do	3	9	9	5	8 0
		Jan. to April, 1845	2	0	3		
		May, do	3	5	7½		
Andrew Neville	Laborer	Sept. to Dec., 1844	1	12	3	8	15 7½
		Jan. to April, 1845	3	13	1½		
		May, do	1	14	1½		
		Mar. to Sept., do	11	6	7½		
Daniel Sullivan	Laborer	Sept. to Dec., 1844	0	19	6	18	6 1½
		Jan. to April, 1845	2	1	1½		
		May, do	3	0	4½		
		Mar. to Sept., do	11	13	7½		
Patrick Jordan	Laborer	Jan. to April, do	1	19	4	17	14 7½
Bartly. Gilligan	Laborer	Jan. to April, do	3	7	6	1	19 4
John Wrinkle	Laborer	Jan. to April, do	3	7	6	3	7 6
Cornelius Duggan	Laborer	Jan. to April, do	0	9	7½	3	7 6
		Mar. to Sept., do	0	14	0		
Carried over						287	17 2½

Appendix
(G.G.)

STATEMENT, in detail, of the Expenditure upon the Ottawa Works, &c.—(Continued.)

Appendix
(G.G.)

2d July.

2d July.

OTTAWA AND MADAWASKA SLIDES.—(Continued.)

			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
<i>Brought over</i>						287	17	2½	
James Grady.....	Laborer.....	Jan. to April, 1845.....	0	17	6	0	17	6	
Thomas Suttley.....	Laborer.....	Jan. to April, do.....	3	0	9	3	0	9	
John Wilson.....	Laborer.....	Jan. to April, do.....	2	11	9	2	11	9	
Thomas Suttley, junr.....	Laborer.....	Jan. to April, do.....	1	10	0	1	10	0	
John Nagle.....	Laborer.....	Jan. to April, do.....	5	4	0	5	4	0	
John Fitzpatrick.....	Laborer.....	Jan. to April, do.....	0	3	9	0	3	9	
Owen Heney.....	Laborer.....	Jan. to April, do.....	0	18	9	8	18	9	
		Mar. to Sept., do.....	8	0	0				
Patrick McGuire.....	Laborer.....	Jan. to April, do.....	2	1	1½	26	7	7	
		Mar. to Sept., do.....	24	6	5½				
Thomas McMahon.....	Laborer.....	Jan. to April, do.....	1	10	7½	1	10	7½	
John McGuire.....	Laborer.....	Jan. to April, do.....	2	4	7½	22	1	7½	
		Mar. to Sept., do.....	19	17	0				
Daniel Reid.....	Laborer.....	Jan. to April, do.....	2	1	1½	22	5	1½	
		Mar. to Sept., do.....	20	4	0				
Richard Barrett.....	Laborer.....	Jan. to April, do.....	2	9	10½	19	7	10½	
		May, do.....	5	0	0				
		Mar. to Sept., do.....	11	18	0				
James Armour.....	Laborer.....	Jan. to April, do.....	2	1	1½	10	17	1½	
		May, do.....	4	12	0				
		Mar. to Sept., do.....	4	4	0				
Robert Dunn.....	Teams.....	Jan. to April, do.....	1	0	0	1	0	0	
Ralph Grout.....	Teams.....	Jan. to April, do.....	1	0	0	1	0	0	
Patrick Hayland.....	Teams.....	Jan. to April, do.....	0	10	0	0	10	0	
Andrew Neville.....	Teams.....	Jan. to April, do.....	0	18	9	0	18	9	
Thomas Darrell.....	Teams.....	Mar. to Sept., do.....	1	17	6	1	17	6	
J. W. Ormsby.....	Clerk.....	Sept., Dec., 1844.....	9	7	0	9	7	0	
Richard F. Nagle.....	Foreman.....	Sept. to Dec., do.....	22	10	0	72	5	0	
		March, 1846.....	49	15	0				
John Nagle.....	Slide-keeper.....	Aug., Sept., 1844.....	5	8	0	5	8	0	
	Materials.....	Sept., Dec., do.....	50	10	6	97	19	11½	
		Jan. to April, do.....	13	12	11				
		Mar. to Sept., do.....	33	16	6½				
						£	602	19	10½
John Poupore.....	Portage du Fort Slide.....	May, 1845.....	425	0	0	425	0	0	
						£	1027	19	10½

Appendix
(G.G.)

STATEMENT, in detail, of the Expenditure upon the Ottawa Works, &c.—(Continued.)

Appendix
(G.G.)

2d July.

2d July.

BYTOWN AND PEMBROKE ROAD.

SURVEY.			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Patrick McGuire	Chainman	Nov., Dec., 1845	12	5	0	12	5	0			
John Dearn	Chainman	Nov., Dec., do	9	6	9	9	6	9			
Cornelius Downey	Axeman	Nov., Dec., do	8	0	10½	8	0	10½			
John Downey	Axeman	Nov., Dec., do	6	4	10½	6	4	10½			
Robert Ramagu	Cook	August, 1846	2	10	0	2	10	0			
William Dunnett	Chainman	August, do	7	14	0	7	14	0			
Archibald McVicar	Chainman	August, do	6	6	6	6	6	6			
John Gibbons	Axeman	August, do	5	15	0	5	15	0			
Richard Eadey	Axeman	August, do	5	15	0	5	15	0			
Thomas O'Neill	Sundries	August, do	0	10	0	0	10	0			
John Price	Pilot	August, do	0	7	6	0	7	6			
John Olmstead	Sundries	August, do	1	10	0	1	10	0			
Moore & King	Baking	August, do	1	5	0	1	5	0			
Cobb and men	Services	August, do	0	10	0	0	10	0			
James Richey	Services and Report	August, do	31	7	0	31	7	0			
James D. Slater	Services	August, do	7	2	11	7	2	11			
MADAWASKA BRIDGE.									106	10	5
Duncan Stewart	Carpenter	October, 1847	8	16	4						
		November, do	13	12	2						
		December, do	3	1	4						
		March, 1848	15	6	8	40	16	6			
Thomas Sheaban	Carpenter	October, 1847	7	3	9						
		November, do	5	9	4½						
		March, 1848	6	11	3	19	4	4½			
Duncan McLaren	Carpenter	October, 1847	3	9	0						
		November, do	3	10	11	6	19	11			
Thomas Carroll	Carpenter	October, do	5	15	0						
		November, do	8	7	6						
		December, do	1	17	6						
		March, 1848	9	15	0	25	15	0			
William McCandlish	Carpenter	October, 1847	5	12	6						
		November, do	10	18	9						
		December, do	2	6	10½						
		March, 1848	11	15	11	30	14	0½			
Robert Caldwell	Carpenter	October, 1847	6	6	0						
		November, do	12	5	0						
		December, do	2	12	6	21	9	6			
John Brussett	Carpenter	October, do	3	9	0						
		December, do	0	3	10	3	12	10			
John Hickie	Carpenter	October, do	5	9	6						
		November, do	7	17	6						
		December, do	1	13	9						
		March, 1848	6	16	6	21	11	3			
Robert McGovern	Carpenter	November, 1847	7	10	0						
		December, do	1	10	0	9	0	0			
Samuel Albert	Carpenter	November, do	7	10	0						
		December, do	1	10	0	9	0	0			
Patrick Conroy	Carpenter	March, 1848	11	14	0	11	14	0			
Carried over						199	11	5	106	10	5

Appendix
(G.G.)
24 July

STATEMENT, in detail, of the Expenditure upon the Ottawa Works, &c.—(Continued.)

Appendix
(G.G.)
24 July.

BYTOWN AND PEMBROKE ROAD.—(Continued.)

MADAWASKA BRIDGE.— (Continued.)				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
<i>Brought over</i>							199	11	5	106	10	5	
John Tough	Carpenter	March,	1848	8	5	0							
Nelson Pinnoek.....	Carpenter	January,	do	4	0	0							
		March,	do	7	15	0							
							11	15	0				
Orange Wright	Carpenter	March,	do	7	9	6							
Christopher Wright	Carpenter	March,	do	4	6	0							
							4	6	0				
Miner Hilliard	Boarding men	October,	1847	14	12	10							
	Canoe men	May,	1848	1	3	9							
	Boarding men	December,	1847	37	4	8							
	do do	March,	1848	39	12	6							
							92	13	9				
Steamer Emerald	Freight	November,	1847	1	18	3							
							1	18	3				
Terence Duff	Teams	November,	do	6	5	0							
							6	5	0				
Molloy & Goodwin	Timber	September,	do	54	5	3							
							54	5	3				
A. Anderson	Abutments	October,	do	89	0	0							
		November,	do	185	3	0							
							274	3	0				
E. Landon	Teaming.....	December,	do	6	5	0							
							6	5	0				
T. M. Blasdell	Irons	January,	1848	57	1	3							
							57	1	3				
James Goodwin.....	Timber	March,	do	2	10	0							
		September,	do	11	7	1							
							13	17	1				
James Heavy	Timber	March,	do	3	9	0							
							3	9	0				
Archibald Scott	Teaming.....	March,	do	1	15	0							
							1	15	0				
Issac Smith	Tape lines	March,	do	1	4	0							
							1	4	0				
Thomas McKay.....	Advertising	March,	do	0	11	4							
							0	11	4				
G. Hay & Co.....	Hardware	March,	do	3	19	3							
		May,	do	1	18	1							
							5	17	4				
Hugh McGonigal	Timber	February,	do	9	18	6							
							9	18	6				
Union Forwarding Company.....	Freight	April,	do	4	4	0							
							4	4	0				
E. McGillivray	Paint	May,	do	1	7	0							
							1	7	0				
Duncan Stewart.....	Sundries.....	May,	do	2	10	3							
							2	10	3				
Dawson Kerr.....	Advertising	May,	do	0	15	0							
							0	15	0				
D. T. Brown	Sundries.....	May,	do	0	4	0							
							0	4	0				
P. Armstrong.....	Teaming.....	May,	do	0	10	0							
Thomas Noad.....	Ironwork	June,	do	4	16	2							
							5	6	2				
										774	17	1	
BOUNCER BRIDGE.													
D. T. Brown	Timber	May,	1847	102	0	0							
	do	July,	do	60	0	0							
							162	0	0				
P. McIntosh	Plank	July,	1848	6	6	0							
							6	6	0				
James Goodwin.....	Work	October,	1847	81	0	0							
		December,	do	121	0	0							
		January,	1848	120	0	0							
		April,	do	46	11	6							
							368	11	6				
										536	17	6	
										£	1418	5	6

Appendix
(G.G.)
2d July.

STATEMENT, in detail, of the Expenditure upon the Ottawa Works, &c.—(Continued.)

Appendix
(G.G.)
2d July.

BYTOWN BRIDGES.

					£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
	Advertising.....	January, 1843 ...		0	12	6				
		March, do ...		0	18	0				
		June, do ...		3	7	4				
		December, do ...		1	6	0				
		October, 1844 ...		0	14	0				
		December, do ...		1	13	0				
		May, 1845 ...		4	2	8				
	Postages	June, 1843 ...		4	0	11	12	13	6	
Samuel Keefer	Travelling expenses	May, do ...		7	10	0	4	0	11	
		December, do ...		14	3	0				
		June, 1844 ...		5	0	0				
F. P. Rubidge	Plans, &c.	June, 1843 ...		25	0	0	26	13	0	
	Travelling expenses	September, 1844 ...		3	16	7				
Alexander Christie	Contractor	March, 1843 ...		500	0	0				
		April, do ...		1000	0	0				
		May, do ...		854	0	0				
		July, do ...		2070	0	0				
		August, do ...		1968	0	0				
		October, do ...		1119	0	0				
		November, do ...		1935	0	0				
		January, 1844 ...		252	0	0				
		February, do ...		397	0	0				
		July, do ...		569	0	0				
		November, do ...		400	0	0				
		January, 1845 ...		1082	0	0				
	Less—Amount returned			£ 12146	0	0				
				455	19	4				
John L. Wilkinson	Contractor	October, 1843 ...		1009	0	0	11690	0	8	
		May, 1844 ...		1000	0	0				
		September, do ...		1500	0	0				
		March, 1845 ...		1341	0	0				
		June, 1846 ...		91	7	7				
A. D. Taylor	Superintendence	August, 1843 ...		108	6	8	4941	7	7	
D. S. Walton.....	Superintendence	December, do ...		67	5	10	108	6	8	
		June, 1844 ...		96	16	3				
		December, do ...		191	13	4				
		June, 1845 ...		14	13	8				
J. B. Staunton	Services	June, 1844 ...		4	10	0	370	9	1	
D. Kennedy	Superintendence	September, do ...		9	0	0	4	10	0	
Hilton & Baird	Models	January, 1845 ...		2	13	0	9	0	0	
							2	13	0	
							£ 17198	11	0	

GENERAL EXPENDITURE.

					£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Horatio Blasdell	Stores and materials	July, 1843 ...		50	4	10				
		September, do ...		27	6	8				
		November, do ...		38	2	0				
William Stewart	Stores and materials	July, do ...		16	8	7	115	13	6	
		August, do ...		14	8	9				
		September, do ...		5	2	0				
		October, do ...		8	1	10				
		November, do ...		7	19	1				
		December, do ...		0	12	6				
Louis Martelle	Stores and materials	July, do ...		8	0	0	52	12	9	
Thomas H. Bramley	Stores and materials	July, do ...		14	6	5	8	0	0	
		September, do ...		4	5	0				
		December, do ...		16	13	8				
		January, 1844 ...		6	10	3				
		March, do ...		31	1	1				
	Carried over						72	16	5	
							£ 249	2	8	

Appendix
(G.G.)
2d July.

STATEMENT, in detail, of the Expenditure upon the Ottawa Works, &c.—(Continued.)

Appendix
(G.G.)
2d July.

GENERAL EXPENDITURE.—(Continued.)

				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
	<i>Brought over</i>						249	2	8
Daniel O'Conner	Stores and materials	July, 1843		3	1	6			
Hiram Colton	Stores and materials	July, do		1	16	8	3	1	6
		August, do		2	13	7			
		September, do		2	18	8			
		October, do		7	4	11½			
		November, do		4	19	9			
		December, do		8	8	6			
		January, 1844		7	5	7½			
		February, do		2	12	1½			
		March, do		0	9	0			
		April, do		2	1	3			
		June, 1845		9	4	0½			
Atkinson, Osborne & Co.	Storage	August, 1843		2	9	6	49	14	2
		September, do		0	8	4½			
		October, do		0	4	1			
		November, do		0	6	8			
Lemuel Tooley	Stores and materials	August, do		12	10	0	3	8	7½
M. McMartin	Stores and materials	August, do		1	7	8	12	10	0
		September, do		2	5	0			
		January, 1844		4	11	3½			
		March, do		0	17	10			
William McRea	Stores and materials	September, 1843		5	9	5	9	1	9½
A. R. Patton	Stores and materials	September, do		13	14	10	5	9	5
		November, do		9	9	6			
		December, do		5	6	0			
J. B. Julian	Stores and materials	October, do		3	11	9	28	10	4
Edmund Heath	Stores and materials	December, do		1	5	0	3	11	9
Alexander Gray	Stores and materials	December, do		2	1	3	1	5	0
Lyman Perkins	Stores and materials	December, do		1	13	4	2	1	3
		January, 1844		8	6	8			
		March, do		16	13	4			
McConnell & Co.	Stores and materials	January, do		6	8	11	26	13	4
J. B. Poupore	Stores and materials	February, do		1	10	0	6	8	11
A. Marshall	Stores and materials	February, do		1	3	3	1	10	0
Forsyth, Richardson & Co.	Stores and materials	October, 1843		117	3	8	1	3	3
		February, 1844		122	14	3			
		April, do		263	3	1			
		May, do		153	2	10			
		June, 1845		45	14	10			
Hugh Young	Stores and materials	March, 1843		13	14	0	701	18	8
James Windsor	Powder	November, do		255	18	11	13	14	0
		April, 1844		1	14	1			
John Fraser	Powder	October, 1843		101	2	2	257	13	0
		February, 1844		76	10	10			
Morley & Jenkins	Powder	February, do		26	11	3	177	13	0
James Johnson	Stores and materials	June, do		10	10	0	26	11	3
Ramsay, Armour & Co.	Stationery	September, 1843		18	8	1	10	10	0
		February, 1844		1	4	8			
Rice Sharpley	Stationery	January, 1845		3	6	11	19	12	9
James Powell	Stores	April, do		2	9	2	3	6	11
Hudson Bay Company	Canoe	May, do		6	5	0	2	9	2
G. J. Nagle	Stores	October, 1844		49	1	5	6	5	0
							49	1	5
	<i>Carried forward</i>						1672	7	2

Appendix
(G.G.)

STATEMENT, in detail, of the Expenditure upon the Ottawa Works, &c.—(Continued.)

Appendix
(G.G.)

24 July.

24 July.

GENERAL EXPENDITURE.—(Continued.)

				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
<i>Brought forward</i>							1672	7	2
John Porter	Materials	June,	1845	45	5	2½	45	5	2½
Joseph C. Legru	Materials	July,	do	31	5	0	31	5	0
Steamer Lady Colborne	Forwarding	July,	1843	3	3	0			
		do	do	3	2	2			
		September,	do	1	18	5			
		October,	do	2	15	9			
		November,	do	3	2	8			
William Cobb	Forwarding	July,	do	3	2	6	14	2	0
		September,	do	7	8	5			
		February,	1844	3	11	3			
		March,	do	12	3	9			
		January,	1845	2	17	1			
J. & R. McDonald	Forwarding	July,	1843	3	10	10½	29	3	0
		August,	do	3	15	4			
		September,	do	2	12	9½			
		October,	do	1	17	6			
		November,	do	1	4	7			
Steamer George Buchanan	Forwarding	July,	do	9	6	3½	13	1	1
		August,	do	9	4	6			
		September,	do	5	14	3			
		October,	do	3	9	6			
		November,	do	2	2	9			
McPherson & Crane	Forwarding	July,	do	8	15	0	29	17	3½
James Worrill	Forwarding	July,	do	2	12	6	8	15	0
		January,	do	6	0	0			
		February,	do	3	15	0			
A. R. Patton	Forwarding	September,	do	10	7	8	12	7	6
		October,	do	3	19	9			
		November,	do	4	13	4			
Edward Sullivan	Forwarding	September,	do	2	12	3	19	0	9
		October,	do	7	14	3			
		November,	do	1	13	0			
John McCarty	Forwarding	November,	do	4	19	0	11	19	6
James McCarty	Forwarding	November,	do	3	6	0	4	19	0
Michael Slevin	Forwarding	December,	do	0	10	0	3	6	0
Israel Gibbon	Forwarding	December,	do	2	5	0	0	10	0
Walter Worrill	Forwarding	January,	1844	4	11	0	2	5	0
Patrick O'Brien	Forwarding	January,	do	2	1	3	4	11	0
A. McMillan	Forwarding	November,	1843	2	11	6	2	1	3
William Park	Forwarding	February,	1844	2	10	0	2	11	6
James Orr	Forwarding	March,	do	0	10	0	2	10	0
William Wilson	Forwarding	January,	do	4	7	6	0	10	0
H. Weeks	Forwarding	April,	do	6	0	0	4	7	6
Cowley & Craig	Forwarding	January,	1845	3	0	9	6	0	0
Andrew Neville	Forwarding	January,	do	2	11	6	3	0	9
Duncan Anderson	Forwarding	April,	do	2	0	0	2	11	6
Isaac Smith	Forwarding	June,	do	3	5	11	2	0	0
Ralph Grout	Lodging men	November,	1843	3	11	6	3	5	11
Hiram Colton	Postages	December,	do	1	3	11	3	11	6
		April,	1844	1	7	6			
		March,	1845	2	8	11½			
							5	0	4½
<i>Carried over</i>							1940	4	9½

Appendix
(G.G.)
2d July.

STATEMENT, in detail, of the Expenditure upon the Ottawa Works, &c.—(Continued.)

Appendix
(G.G.)
2d July.

ESTABLISHMENT.—(Continued.)

		<i>Brought forward</i>			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
James D. Slater.....	Assistant Engineer	November, 1845 ...	20	16	8	1025	11	0		
		December, do ...	20	16	8					
		January, do ...	20	16	8					
		February, do ...	20	16	8					
		March, do ...	20	16	8					
		April, do ...	20	16	8					
		May, do ...	20	16	8					
		June, do ...	20	16	8					
		July, do ...	20	16	8					
		August, do ...	20	16	8					
		September, do ...	20	16	8					
		October, do ...	20	16	8					
		November, do ...	20	16	8					
		December, do ...	20	16	8					
		January, 1847 ...	20	16	8					
		February, do ...	20	16	8					
		March, do ...	20	16	8					
		April, do ...	20	16	8					
		May, do ...	20	16	8					
		June, do ...	20	16	8					
		July, do ...	20	16	8					
		January, 1848 ...	20	16	8					
		February, do ...	20	16	8					
		March, do ...	20	16	8					
Horace Merrill	Foreman, Madawaska	October, 1845 ...	9	7	6	500	0	0		
		November, do ...	18	15	0					
		December, do ...	18	15	0					
		January, 1846 ...	18	15	0					
		February, do ...	18	15	0					
		March, do ...	18	15	0					
		April, do ...	18	15	0					
		May, do ...	18	15	0					
		June, do ...	18	15	0					
		July, do ...	18	15	0					
		August, do ...	18	15	0					
		September, do ...	18	15	0					
		October, do ...	18	15	0					
		November, do ...	18	15	0					
		December, do ...	18	15	0					
		January, 1847 ...	18	15	0					
		February, do ...	18	15	0					
		March, do ...	18	15	0					
		April, do ...	18	15	0					
		May, do ...	18	15	0					
		July, do ...	18	15	0					
		January, 1848 ...	18	15	0					
		February, do ...	18	15	0					
		March, do ...	18	15	0					
Thomas Kirk.....	Foreman, Chaudière.....	October, 1845 ...	8	10	0	440	12	6		
		November, do ...	12	10	0					
		December, do ...	13	10	0					
		January, 1846 ...	13	10	0					
		February, do ...	12	0	0					
		March, do ...	23	15	0					
		April, do ...	22	10	0					
John Bird	Foreman, Chats.....	October,	2	10	0	106	5	0		
		November,	12	10	0					
		December,	13	10	0					
		January,	13	10	0					
		February,	12	0	0					
		March,	13	0	0					
		April,	13	0	0					
		May,	13	0	0					
		June,	4	0	0					
James Steen	Foreman, Calumet & Mountain.	October, 1845 ...	6	0	0	97	0	0		
		November, do ...	12	10	0					
		December, do ...	13	10	0					
		January,	13	10	0					
		February,	15	0	0					
		March,	16	5	0					
		April,	13	0	0					
		May,	13	0	0					
		<i>Carried over</i>				102	15	0		
						2272	3	6		

Appendix
(G.G.)
2d July.

STATEMENT, in detail, of the Expenditure upon the Ottawa Works, &c.—(Continued.)

Appendix
(G.G.)
2d July.

ESTABLISHMENT.—(Continued.)

			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
		<i>Brought over</i>				2272	3	6
Thomas O'Riley.....	Foreman, Landon's Chute and Madawaska.....	October,	6	12	0			
		November,	7	10	0			
		December,	8	2	0			
		January,	8	2	0			
		February,	9	0	0			
		March,	9	15	0			
		April,	9	15	0			
		May,	9	15	0			
		July,	7	17	6			
		October,	10	2	6			
		November,	9	7	6			
		December,	10	2	6			
		January, 1847	9	15	0			
		February, do	9	0	0			
		March, do	10	2	6			
		April, do	9	15	0			
		May, do	3	0	0			
						147	13	6
Michael Downey	Axeman	October,	18	0	0			
		November,	7	10	0			
		December,	7	10	0			
		January,	6	10	0			
		February,	6	10	0			
		March,	6	10	0			
		April,	6	10	0			
		May,	6	10	0			
		June,	6	10	0			
		August,	4	15	0			
		September,	1	15	0			
		January, 1848	6	10	0			
		February, do	3	0	0			
		March, do	3	5	0			
						91	5	0
Roland Carter	Slide master, Chats	May, 1846	15	10	0			
						15	10	0
John Hanrahan	Assistant, Chats.....	May, do	10	0	0			
						10	0	0
Gordon Shaver	Foreman, Chaudière.....	May, do	10	6	3			
		August, do	6	17	6			
		January, 1847 ..	9	13	9			
						26	17	6
Samuel Thompson.....	Foreman, Calumet	August, 1846	4	1	3			
		September, do	4	7	6			
						8	8	9
James Downie	Axeman	September, do	1	10	0			
		October, do	2	0	0			
		November, do	2	0	0			
		December, do	2	0	0			
		January, 1847	2	0	0			
		February, do	2	0	0			
		March, do	2	0	0			
		April, do	2	0	0			
		May, do	2	0	0			
						17	10	0
W. C Kendall	Foreman, Joachim.....	October,	12	10	0			
		December,	13	10	0			
		January,	13	0	0			
		February,	12	0	0			
		March,	13	10	0			
		April,	13	0	0			
		July,	6	10	0			
		January, 1848	13	0	0			
		February, do	12	10	0			
		March, do	13	10	0			
						123	0	0
William Fireman	Foreman.....	February, do	3	10	0			
		March, do	3	10	0			
						7	0	0
Duncan Graham	Paymaster	January, 1846	29	3	6			
		March, do	20	14	0			
		June, do	12	10	0			
		September, do	12	10	0			
		December, do	12	10	0			
		March, 1847	12	10	0			
		June, do	16	13	4			
		September, do	8	6	8			
		June, 1848	8	6	8			
		August, do	8	6	8			
		December, do	4	3	4			
						145	14	4
						£ 2865	2	7

Appendix
(G.G.)

STATEMENT, in detail, of the Expenditure upon the Ottawa Works, &c.—(Continued.)

Appendix
(G.G.)

2d July.

2d July.

GENERAL EXPENDITURE.

				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Charles B. Knapp	Office furniture	October, 1845 ...	1845 ...	8	0	0	15	6	0
	Patterns	May, 1846 ...	1846 ...	5	0	0			
	Furniture	February, 1847 ...	1847 ...	2	6	0			
Bytown Post Office	Postages	January, 1845 ...	1845 ...	0	14	3½	5	7	11½
		March, 1846 ...	1846 ...	1	2	0			
		May, 1847 ...	1847 ...	3	11	8			
James Porteous	Postages	September, 1845 ...	1845 ...	5	15	0	67	11	0
		November, do ...	do ...	5	19	7			
		May, 1846 ...	1846 ...	4	17	6			
		February, do ...	do ...	4	19	8			
		August, do ...	do ...	5	10	8			
		October, do ...	do ...	6	16	8			
		January, do ...	do ...	6	16	8			
		April, do ...	do ...	6	16	8			
		August, do ...	do ...	3	12	6			
		October, do ...	do ...	3	7	9			
		February, do ...	do ...	3	9	7			
		May, do ...	do ...	3	11	6			
		July, do ...	do ...	2	17	9			
November, do ...	do ...	2	19	6					
F. P. Rubidge	Travelling expenses	October, 1845 ...	1845 ...	18	9	0	68	9	0
		Plans	December, do ...	50	0	0			
J. Breakenridge	Law expenses	November, do ...	do ...	1	0	0	1	0	0
Thomas C. Keefer	Travelling expenses	November, do ...	do ...	9	2	6	9	2	6
Samuel Keefer	Travelling expenses	December, do ...	do ...	47	10	0	47	10	0
Quebec Canadien	Advertising	December, do ...	do ...	0	12	0	0	12	0
Charles D. Shanty	Services	December, do ...	do ...	11	12	6	35	15	0
		October, 1846 ...	1846 ...	11	12	6			
		December, 1848 ...	1848 ...	12	10	0			
Struthers Strang	Services	December, 1845 ..	1845 ..	10	0	0	10	0	0
Thomas Hewitt	Sundries	December, do ...	do ...	1	3	8	12	14	11
	Services	April, 1846 ...	1846 ...	11	5	0			
	Sundries	June, 1847 ...	1847 ...	0	2	6			
	do	December, do ...	do ...	0	1	11			
do	do	June, 1848 ...	1848 ...	0	1	10			
James D. Slater	Travelling expenses	December, 1845 ...	1845 ...	5	0	0	142	10	0
		November, 1848 ...	1848 ...	137	10	0			
Dawson Kerr	Advertising	January, 1846 ...	1846 ...	1	5	10	12	9	6
	Stationery	December, do ...	do ...	1	15	0			
	Printing	December, do ...	do ...	4	0	0			
	Advertising	March, 1847 ...	1847 ...	2	6	2			
	Printing	May, do ...	do ...	3	2	6			
Workman & Griffin	Iron, &c	January, 1846 ...	1846 ...	13	3	2	59	2	0
	Cordage	March, do ...	do ...	28	1	3			
	Hardware	January, 1847 ...	1847 ...	6	10	8			
	Rope, &c.	March, 1848 ...	1848 ...	5	6	11			
Cowley & Craig	Freight, &c.	January, 1846 ...	1846 ...	3	11	11½	3	11	11½
Edward Hamilton	Services	January, do ...	do ...	11	12	6	33	11	11
		July, 1847 ...	1847 ...	11	5	0			
		March, 1848 ...	1848 ...	1	0	0			
		December, do ...	do ...	9	14	5			
John Nesbitt	Firewood	January, 1846 ...	1846 ...	2	9	0	2	9	0
Peter McLauren	Hauling, &c.	February, do ...	do ...	2	8	8	2	8	8
Bytown Gazette	Advertising	January, do ...	do ...	7	5	8	8	5	8
		March, 1847 ...	1847 ...	1	0	0			
Charles Sumner	Stationery	January, 1846 ...	1846 ...	1	2	4½	2	3	8½
		September, do ...	do ...	1	1	4			
J. B. Lewis	Drawing contracts	January, do ...	do ...	21	0	0	34	9	8
	Law expenses	December, 1847 ...	1847 ...	12	10	0			
	do	December, 1848 ...	1848 ...	0	19	8			
<i>Carried over</i>				£	568	10	5½		

STATEMENT, in detail, of the Expenditure upon the Ottawa Works, &c.—(Continued.)

GENERAL EXPENDITURE.—(Continued.)

				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
	<i>Brought over</i>						568	10	5½
Richard McConnell	Rent	March, 1846	do	7	10	0			
		October, do		7	10	0	15	0	0
Jarvis Craig	Teaming	March, do		6	0	0	6	0	0
Ogle R. Gowan	Advertising	March, do		0	17	6	0	17	6
W. F. Baillarge	Plans, &c.	June, do		1	0	0			
		December, do		2	10	0			
		June, 1847		1	0	0			
		June, 1848		2	10	0			
		December, do		2	10	0	9	10	0
Scott & Shaw	Hardware	June, 1846		2	14	9	2	14	9
Rice Sharpley	Stationery	July, do		3	19	6			
		February, 1847		6	8	7	10	8	1
James Steen	Sundries	September, 1846		2	18	10	2	18	10
John McNider	Candles	September, do		1	2	6			
		April, 1847		2	6	10	3	9	4
Alexander Bryson	Stationery	October, 1846		0	10	10			
		May, 1847		1	7	8			
		December, 1848		1	2	6	3	1	2
A. D. Taylor	Rent	October, 1846		8	9	10	8	9	10
John Robertson	Map of Ottawa	November, do		6	15	0	6	15	0
Thomas McKay	Printing	December, do		3	2	6			
	Advertising	May, 1847		0	12	1			
	Printing	June, do		0	12	1	4	6	8
W. C. Meredith	Law expenses	January, do		4	13	4	4	13	4
J. H. Connolly	Services	December, 1846		12	10	0			
		June, 1847		12	10	0			
		January, 1848		12	10	9			
		December, do		12	10	0	50	0	0
Horace Merrill	Travelling expenses	September, 1846		25	16	17			
		January, 1847		11	9	6	61	7	10
		July, 1848		24	1	6			
Duncan Graham	Travelling expenses	December, 1846		10	8	2			
	do do	March, 1847		5	14	9			
	do do	June, do		4	5	2			
	Stationery	August, do		0	10	9			
	do	June, 1848		0	9	10			
	do	December, do		0	3	11	21	12	7
Smith & Blackburn	Freight	August, 1846		0	3	3	0	3	3
Ralph Grout	Firewood	February, 1847		0	8	0	0	8	0
Malcolm Fisher	Firewood	February, do		0	8	9	0	8	9
D. O'Conner	Firewood	February, do		0	11	0	0	11	0
Robert Hare	Firewood	February, do		2	2	0	2	2	0
Michael Slaven	Law costs	March, do		2	14	6	2	14	6
N. Sparks	Rent	April, do		2	10	0	2	10	0
Packet Newspaper	Advertising	April, do		1	4	2	1	4	2
James Skead	Repairs, Union Bridge	May, do		6	19	10	6	19	10
J. Farley & Son	Rent	May, do		10	11	1	10	11	1
Mrs. Graves	Rent	August, do		5	0	0			
		November, do		5	0	0			
		May, 1848		5	0	0	15	0	0
Alexander Christie	Painting	August, 1847		13	7	5	13	7	5
Thomas Hunton	Candles	December, do		0	11	0	0	11	0
	<i>Carried forward</i>						£ 636	6	4½

Appendix
(G.G.)
2d July

Appendix
(G.G.)
2d July

STATEMENT, in detail, of the Expenditure upon the Ottawa Works, &c.—(Continued.)

GENERAL EXPENDITURE.—(Continued.)

				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
		<i>Brought forward</i>					886	6	4½	
James Stewart	Services	December, 1847	...	1	0	0				
		December, do	...	7	10	0				
Lyman Perkins	Firewood	March, 1848	...	1	5	3	8	10	0	
Alfred Barrett	Postages	June, do	...	0	2	3	1	5	3	
John Scott	Sundries	August, do	...	4	0	10	0	2	3	
Colonist	Advertising	September, do	...	0	12	3	4	0	10	
Andrew Leamy	Timber	December, do	...	46	12	6	0	12	3	
E. McGillivray	Paint	December, do	...	0	13	6	46	12	6	
Molloy & Goodwin	Removing rock at Snow's	April, 1846	...	50	0	0	0	13	6	
William Skead	Raising bridge	October, do	...	13	1	6	50	0	0	
	Repairs, old bridge	October, do	...	16	18	6				
John Holmes	Timber	May, 1847	...	28	0	0	30	0	0	
Molloy & Goodwin	Repairs, Portage du Fort	July, 1846	...	50	0	0	28	0	0	
J. L. Wilkinson	Crabs	April, do	...	105	0	0	50	0	0	
	Chains	September, do	...	22	16	6				
							127	16	6	
							£	1188	19	5½

ABSTRACT.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.	
Calumet Slide	8235	12	5½	<i>Brought up</i>	42438	12	11½	
Calumet Works	2268	6	4	Ottawa and Madawaska Slides	602	19	10½	
Mountain Works	4501	15	3	Portage du Fort Slide	425	0	0	
Joachim Works	3653	9	8½	Bytown and Pembroke Road	1418	5	0	
Joachim Works	1877	8	5	Bytown Bridges	17198	11	0	
Chats Slide	4860	0	11	Expenditure	4652	11	8½	
Madawaska Works	5134	11	2½	Establishment	2865	2	7	
High Falls, Madawaska	6363	6	0½	Expenditure	1183	19	5½	
Chaudière Works	5544	2	7½					
<i>Carried up</i>	£	42438	12	11½	£	70785	2	7

STATEMENT, in detail, of the EXPENDITURE upon the OTTAWA WORKS, for Repairs, with all sums paid to Engineers, Mechanics, and Laborers, with the manner, dates, and sums paid to each, in detail,

CHAUDIÈRE SLIDES.				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Kenneth McLeod	Timber	November, 1847	...	32	5	10	32	5	10			
William Skead	Contract	December, do	...	20	0	0						
	do	January, 1848	...	66	6	4½						
	Labor	May, do	...	3	10	0	89	16	4½			
Patrick Conroy	Carpenter	Oct., Nov., 1847	...	11	19	0½						
	Whitewashing	March, May, 1848	...	5	1	7						
		August, do	...	5	15	0						
		September, do	...	6	10	0	29	5	7½			
William Langford	Carpenter	Oct., Nov., 1847	...	9	1	1½						
		March to May, do	...	7	6	7½						
		May, do	...	1	0	7	17	8	4			
John Scott	Carpenter	Oct., Nov., do	...	0	5	7½	0	5	7½			
Michael Hurley	Carpenter	March, May, 1848	...	3	6	0	3	6	0			
James McCurley	Carpenter	March, May, do	...	3	1	10½	3	1	10½			
Thomas Carroll	Carpenter	March, May, do	...	2	19	1½	2	19	1½			
<i>Carried over</i>				£	178	8	9½					

Appendix
(G.G.)
2d July.

STATEMENT, in detail, of the Expenditure upon the Ottawa Works, &c.—(Continued.)

Appendix
(G.G.)
2d July.

CHAUDIERE SLIDES.— (Continued.)				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
	<i>Brought over</i>						178	8	9½				
Patrick Curley	Carpenter	May,	1848	1	15	9							
William Hurley	Carpenter	May,	do	1	15	9							
John Gorman	Carpenter	May,	do	1	15	9							
Michael Burn	Carpenter	May,	do	0	7	0							
Patrick McCabe	Team	Oct., Nov.,	1847	0	4	10½							
Francis Ladoucier	Team	Oct., Nov.,	do	3	2	6							
James Carslisle	Laborer	March to May,	1848	0	7	0							
James Wallace	Laborer	March to May,	do	1	6	0							
Workman & Griffin	Hardware	September,	do	4	14	5							
N. Burwash	Timber	September,	do	4	11	1							
James Spreul	Milk	September,	do	0	14	0							
E. McGillivray	Oil	September,	do	0	2	6							
McKay & McKinnon	Lime	September,	do	0	11	4							
Philip Thompson	Sawing lumber	September,	do	7	2	4							
T. M. Blasdell	Iron, &c.	May, July, September,		11 6 0	12 6 17	1 6 6							
H. Perkins	Timber	July,		4	8	4	18	16	1				
							4	8	4	230	3	6½	
BYTOWN BRIDGES.													
William Skead	Carpenter	November,	1848	3	2	6							
Patrick Conroy	Carpenter	November,	do	5	0	0							
William Langford	Carpenter	November,	do	3	6	3							
M. Moore	Carpenter	November,	do	2	16	3							
James Hickey	Carpenter	November,	do	2	16	3							
Samuel Black	Teaming	November,	do	0	7	0							
Thomas Carroll	Carpenter	November,	do	1	15	0							
							19	3	3				
CALUMET AND MOUNTAIN SLIDES.													
Andrew Johnson	Carpenter	July,		4	17	6							
Ralph Grout	Teaming	July,		0	17	6							
							5	15	0				
BYTOWN SLIDE AND BRIDGE.													
Thomas Sheehan	Carpenter	September, August,	1847 1848	4 5	18 15	0 7½							
Thomas Carroll	Carpenter	September, August,	1847 1848	4 3	18 0	0 0	10	18	7½				
John Hickey	Carpenter	September,	1847	4	4	0	7	18	0				
William Langford	Carpenter	August,	1848	1	8	10½							
Philip Thomson	Team	August,	do	0	9	4½							
							24	13	10½				
JOACHIM WORKS.													
John Bennett	Timber	March, September,	do do	25 4	0 16	0 0							
T. Colton	Repairs	September,	do	5	2	6	29	16	0				
							5	2	6				
CALUMET.													
P. Kelley	Timber	May,	do	4	1	0							
							4	1	0	314	14	1½	
	<i>Carried forward</i>						£	4	1	0	314	14	1½

Appendix
(G.G.)
24 July.

Appendix
(G.G.)
28 July.

STATEMENT, in detail, of the Expenditure upon the Ottawa Works, &c.—(Continued.)

CALUMET.—(Continued.)				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
	<i>Brought forward</i>									314	14	14
S. Prout	Timber	July,	1848	0	13	6	4	1	0			
J. Valliant	Iron	July,	do	3	5	0	0	13	6			
E. White.....	Salt.....	October,	do	0	7	6	0	7	6			
R. Grout.....	Teaming.....	October,	do	0	12	6	0	12	6			
CHATS.										8	18	6
J. Stein	Timber	April,	do	1	7	4	1	7	4			
MOUNTAIN SLIDE.										1	7	4
Thomas Durcell.....	Timber	September,	do	3	8	10	3	8	10			
HIGH FALLS, MADA-WASKA.										3	8	10
A. S. McDonald	Timber, &c.	February,	do	133	0	0						
		March,	do	38	12	1						
		April,	do	39	17	8						
Samuel Nettleton	Contract.....	February,	do	22	19	0	211	9	9			
John Baillie	Contract.....	February,	do	52	11	2	22	19	0			
	Extra work.....	February,	do	10	2	6						
Alexander Maxwell	Contract.....	March,	do	20	0	0	62	13	8			
M. Simpson	Materials	February,	do	12	10	0	20	0	0			
	Labor	February,	do	2	5	0						
Workman & Griffin	Hardware	September,	do	13	17	2	14	15	0			
James E. Cuthbert	Teaming.....	November,	do	0	7	0	13	17	2			
M. Barrett	Teaming, &c.....	September,	do	6	7	0	0	7	0			
LANDON'S CHUTE.										6	7	0
Thomas Sheehan	Carpenter	December,	1847	5	10	11				352	8	7
		December,	do	4	7	6						
John Tough	Carpenter	December,	do	5	6	6	9	18	5			
		December,	do	4	1	0						
Duncan Robinson	Carpenter	December,	do	4	8	9	9	7	6			
		December,	do	3	7	6						
Nelson Pinnock.....	Carpenter	December,	do	4	8	9	7	16	3			
		December,	do	3	7	6						
Duncan McLaren	Carpenter	December,	do	2	11	9	7	16	3			
		December,	do	2	15	7						
James Ryan	Carpenter	December,	do	6	8	4½	5	7	4			
		December,	do	3	7	6						
Michael Roach	Carpenter	December,	do	3	7	6	9	15	10½			
		December,	do	2	15	0						
M. McGonigal	Timber	December,	do	36	6	10	6	2	6			
Thomas Carroll.....	Carpenter	December,	do	1	12	6	36	6	10			
PORTAGE DU FORT.										1	12	6
John Poupore.....	Purchase	June,	1848	44	8	10				94	3	5½
H. Gordon	Lime	October,	do	0	8	4	44	8	10			
D. Montgomerie	Carpenter	April,	...	0	15	0	0	8	4			
		June,	...	0	7	6						
Alan McNab	Carpenter	April,	...	0	12	6	1	2	6			
William Blair.....	Team	April,	...	0	2	6	0	12	6			
William McLaren.....	Timber	April,	...	1	6	8	0	2	6			
							1	6	8			
<i>Carried over</i>										775	0	10½
										48	1	4

Appendix
(G.G.)
2d July.

Appendix
(G.G.)
2d July.

STATEMENT, in detail, of the Expenditure upon the Ottawa Works, &c.—(Continued.)

				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
PORTAGE DU FORT.— (Continued.)												
Jason Gould	Bark Canoe	Brought over	June,	2	10	0	48	1	4	776	0	10½
UNION SUSPENSION BRIDGE.							2	10	0	50	11	4
George Sutton	Painting		November, 1847 ..	45	0	0						
			July, 1848 ..	2	0	0						
EXPENDITURE.							47	0	0	47	0	0
Duncan Graham	Salary		May, do ..	16	19	4						
	Stationery, &c.		May, do ..	0	19	5						
	Salary		December, do ..	12	10	0						
	Travelling, &c.		December, do ..	9	11	8						
							39	14	5			
R. Kinley	Barrel of varnish		September, ..	0	11	3						
	Advertising		July, ..	1	15	4						
	Postages		May, ..	1	3	6						
			July, ..	1	18	9						
							5	8	10			
										45	9	3
										£	917	15 5½

HORACE MERRILL, appointed 20th January, 1849, as Superintendent of the Ottawa Works, at a Salary of Two hundred and fifty pounds per annum; his duties are the General Superintendence of the Works of Construction and Repairs, the running of Timber, and directing the Slide-masters in their duties.

A. STATEMENT of all sums received for Tolls, or otherwise, from the Ottawa Works, and as received from each Work separately.

	£	s.	d.
Calumet and Mountain Slides	4699	1	9
Portage du Fort (free to those passing Calumet)	881	10	9
High Falls Slide	1591	11	10
Chats Slide	6627	1	6
Chaudière (or Bytown) Slide	4308	4	9
Joachim Slide	346	14	0
Madawaska (Lower Improvements)	76	18	6
Booms at Gatineau	244	17	7
	£	18776	0 8

JOS. CARY,
Deputy Inspector General

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Montreal, 15th February, 1849.

R E T U R N

TO AN ADDRESS OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL, dated 5th June last, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to cause to be laid before the House, a Return in continuation of the Return sent down to this House by the Provincial Secretary on the 9th April, 1849, of all the Receipts and Expenditure of the Clergy Reserve Moneys or Funds in Upper and Lower Canada, in detail, up to as recent a period as the Records of the Public Offices may enable the Accounting Officers to make; said Return to show the Expenditure with the particulars of each outlay for 1849 and 1850, including payments, if any, in or for 1848, necessarily omitted in the Statement of April 1849. The Salaries and Pensions paid to the Missionaries of the Church of England and their Widows in both Canadas, as per Imperial Statute 3rd and 4th Victoria, cap. 78. The allowances paid to Ministers of the Synod of the Church of Scotland, and late United Synod of the Presbyterian Church of Upper Canada under same authority. Also, the salaries of Wesleyan Methodist Missionaries, and all sums paid to or for the use of the Roman Catholic Church, and other denominations, and to whom and for whom paid, in both Canadas. The state of the Clergy Reserve Fund of Lands appropriated to the United Church of England and Ireland in the Canadas, since 13th March, 1848, as administered by the Society for the propagation of the Gospel in Foreign parts.

The Moneys received out of the Revenue Fund derived from the Lands reserved for the Clergy of the Church of England in Lower Canada since January, 1847, with the expenditure down to the early part of 1848; that is, since the dates included in the last return to this House.

The like account as to all other Clergy Reserve Lands in Lower Canada. The Return to show, also, what balances there are of Moneys received out of the Clergy Reserve Funds, and where deposited, and whether the Banks or other Departments are paying interest on said balances, and if so, what sums have been so paid; the receipts from Lands sold or rented—the principal and interest on sales—the charges of management, and to whom paid, and the disbursements.

By Command.

J. LESLIE,

Secretary.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

Toronto, 2nd July, 1851.

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- No. 1.—RETURN of the EXPENDITURE of the CLERGY RESERVE MONEY, with particulars of each Outlay, being a continuation of the Return sent down to the Honorable Legislative Assembly by the Provincial Secretary, on the 9th April, 1849, furnished on an Address of that House of 4th June, 1851.
- No. 2.—RETURN of SALARIES and PENSIONS paid to Missionaries of the Church of England in Upper Canada, and their Widows for the years 1849 and 1850, as guaranteed by the Imperial Clergy Reserve Act, 3rd and 4th Victoria, chapter 78.
- No. 3.—RETURN of ALLOWANCES paid to Ministers belonging to the Synod of the Church of Scotland in Canada West, having a Claim under the Clergy Reserve Act 3rd and 4th Vic. cap. 78, for the years 1849 and 1850.
- No. 4.—RETURN of the Presbyterian Clergy in Lower Canada, in receipt of GOVERNMENT ALLOWANCE, for the years 1849 and 1850.
- No. 5.—RETURN of ALLOWANCES paid to Ministers of the late United Synod of the Presbyterian Church of Upper Canada, for the years 1849 and 1850.
- No. 6.—RETURN of SALARIES of Wesleyan Methodist Missionaries in Upper Canada, for the years 1849 and 1850.
- No. 7.—THE CLERGY RESERVE FUND appropriated to the United Church of England and Ireland, in Upper Canada; and administered under the directions of the Venerable Society for the propagation of the Gospel in Foreign parts, in account with the Treasurers, the Honorable John B. Robinson and the Honorable Levius P. Sherwood, between the 14th of March and the 25th day of July, 1848, inclusive.
- No. 8.—Do do do do do do do do do
between the 26th July and 27th November, 1848, inclusive.
- No. 9.—Do do do do do do do do do
between the 28th November, 1848, and 26th December, 1849, inclusive.
- No. 10.—Do do do do do do do do do
between 27th December, 1849 and 22nd July, 1850, inclusive.
- No. 11.—STATEMENT of the Moneys received out of the Clergy Reserve Fund in Lower Canada by the Society for propagating the Gospel, and the Expenditure thereof—for 1848-9.
- No. 12.—THE SOCIETY for propagating the Gospel, in account with T. B. Anderson, Treasurer.
- No. 13.—STATEMENT of Moneys received from the Clergy Reserve Fund in Lower Canada by the Society for propagating the Gospel, and of the Expenditure thereof, for 1850.
- No. 14.—STATEMENT of the Receipts and Expenditure of that portion of the Clergy Reserve Fund entrusted to the Commissioners elected by the Synod of the Presbyterian Church of Canada, in connexion with the Church of Scotland, for the year 1849.
- No. 15.—Do do do do do do do do do
for the year 1850.
- No. 16.—STATEMENT of Receipts and Disbursements on account of Clergy Reserves for Upper Canada, for the years 1849 and 1850.

Appendix
(H.H.)
3rd July.

Appendix
(H.H.)
3rd July.

No. 1.

RETURN of the Expenditure of the Clergy Reserve Money, with particulars of each outlay, being a continuation of the Return sent down to the Honorable Legislative Assembly by the Provincial Secretary, on the 9th April, 1849; furnished on an Address of that House, of 4th June, 1851.

	Arrears of Previous Years.			1849.			1850.			Remarks.
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
Church of England, Upper Canada...										
Salary of Venerable G. O. Stuart, as Archdeacon of Kingston				333	6	8	333	6	8	} Paid in 1851.
do as Minister of Church of England				111	2	2	111	2	2	
Salaries and Pensions of Missionaries and Widows				5857	1	4	5860	2	11	
For Arrears of Additional Salary to Reverend Edward Blake, from 1st January, 1833, to 31st December, 1844	933	6	8							
For do to Reverend E. Denroche, from 1st July, 1833, to 31st December, 1844	1361	2	2							
Surplus for Propagating the do new Sales, 1847	5199	0	7	3712	17	5	5124	14	2	
Revenues Gospel in Foreign do old Sales, 1848	1163	9	4	2268	15	1	3600	10	5	
Paris do new Sales, do	991	6	11							
do do new Sales, do	1780	16	4							
Total for Church of England, Upper Canada	11429	2	0	12283	2	8	14729	16	4	
Church of England, Lower Canada...										
Surplus { Agents to the Society for } old Sales				2018	17	9	2152	4	5	} Paid in 1851.
Revenues { Propagating the Gospel } in Foreign Parts							346	14	0	
do new do										
Total for Church of England, Lower Canada				2018	17	9	2498	18	5	
Church of Scotland, Upper Canada...										
Salaries of Ministers of the Presbyterian Synod in Canada, in connection with the Church of Scotland, old Sales				492	13	4	475	0	0	
Arrears of Salary due to Reverend P. C. Campbell, as formerly Minister of this Church at Brockville, old Sales										
Salary of Reverend W. Bell, Presbyterian Minister at Perth, old Sales	381	5	0	111	2	2	111	2	2	
Surplus { To the Treasurer of the } old Sales				4514	10	6	5175	1	4	
Revenues { Board of Commissioners } appointed by the Synod } new Sales				1184	7	7	1800	5	3	
Total, Church of Scotland, Upper Canada	381	5	0	6252	13	7	7561	8	9	
Church of Scotland, Lower Canada...										
Salaries of Minister, old Sales				303	15	2	277	15	6	} Paid in 1851.
Surplus { To the Treasurer of the } old Sales				705	13	9	798	6	9	
Revenues { Board of Commissioners } appointed by the Synod } new Sales							173	7	0	
Total for Church of Scotland, Lower Canada				1009	8	11	1249	9	3	
United Synod of the Presbyterian Church, Upper Canada...										
Salaries of Ministers, old Sales				565	13	0	565	13	4	

Appendix
(H.H.)
3rd July.

Appendix
(H.H.)
3rd July.

RETURN of the Expenditure of the Clergy Reserve Money, with particulars of each outlay, being a continuation of the Return sent down to the Honorable Legislative Assembly by the Provincial Secretary, &c.—(Continued.)

	Arrears of Previous Years.			1849.			1850.			Remarks.
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
Roman Catholic Church, Upper Canada.....										
Salary of the Bishop, old Sales.....				555	11	2	555	11	2	
Salaries of the Priests, { old Sales.....				740	13	0	740	13	0	
{ new Sales.....				370	8	11	370	8	11	
Total, Roman Catholic Church, Upper Canada.....				1666	13	4	1666	13	4	
Wesleyan Methodists, Upper Canada.....										
Salaries of Missionaries, { old Sales.....				591	2	2	574	0	10	
{ new Sales.....	1148	6	8							Balance of previous years.
Total, Wesleyan Methodists, Upper Canada.....	1148	6	8	591	2	2	574	0	10	
RECAPITULATION:										
Church of England, Upper Canada.....	11429	2	0	12983	2	8	14729	16	4	
do Lower Canada.....				2018	17	9	2498	18	5	
Church of Scotland, Upper Canada.....	381	5	0	6252	13	7	7561	8	9	
do Lower Canada.....				1009	8	11	1249	9	3	
United Synod, Presbyterian Church, Upper Canada.....				565	13	0	565	13	4	
Roman Catholic Church, Upper Canada.....				1666	13	4	1666	13	4	
Wesleyan Methodists, Upper Canada.....	1148	6	8	591	2	2	574	0	10	
Totals, Currency.....	12958	13	8	24987	11	5	28846	0	3	

JOS. CARY,
Deputy Inspector General.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Toronto, June, 1851.

RETURN of Salaries and Pensions paid to Missionaries of the Church of England in Upper Canada, and their Widows, for the years 1849 and 1850; as guaranteed by the Imperial Clergy Reserve Act, 3 and 4 Vic. cap. 78.

Names.	Parishes.	Amount in 1849.			Amount in 1850.			Remarks.
		Sterling.			Sterling.			
MISSIONARIES.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
Anderson, John.....	Fort Erie	85	0	0	170	0	0	Died, 3rd July, 1849.
Armour, Samuel	Cavan	170	0	0	170	0	0	
Atkinson, A. F.	St. Catharines	100	0	0	100	0	0	
Bethune, A. N.	Cobourg	170	0	0	170	0	0	
Betteridge, William	Woodstock	100	0	0	100	0	0	
Blake, D. E.	Thornhill	100	0	0	100	0	0	
Blakey, Robert	Prescott	170	0	0	170	0	0	
Boswell, Edward	Williamsburg.....	170	0	0	170	0	0	
Burnham, Mark	St. Thomas.....	170	0	0	170	0	0	
Greene, Thomas	Niagara	170	0	0	170	0	0	
Cronyn, Benjamin.....	London	170	0	0	170	0	0	
Deacon, Job	Adolphustown	170	0	0	66	12	8	Died, 22nd May, 1850.
Denroche, Edward	Brockville	100	0	0	100	0	0	
Evans, Francis	Simcoe	170	0	0	170	0	0	
Flood, John	Richmond	100	0	0	100	0	0	
Flood, Richard	Delaware.....	100	0	0	100	0	0	
Geddes, J. G.	Hamilton	100	0	0	100	0	0	
Grier, John	Belleville.....	170	0	0	170	0	0	
Givins, Saltern	Napanee	170	0	0	170	0	0	
Grout, G. K. F.	Grimsby	69	19	5	170	0	0	Died, 29th May, 1849.
Gunning, W. H.	Elizabethtown	170	0	0	170	0	0	
Harper, W. F. S.	Bath.....	100	0	0	100	0	0	
Harris, Michael	Perth	170	0	0	170	0	0	
Leeming, William.....	Chippewa	170	0	0	170	0	0	
McMurray, William.....	Dundas and Ancaster	100	0	0	100	0	0	
Maynhoffer, V. P.	Markham							Retired on a Pension.
Mortimer, Arthur	Adelaide	100	0	0	100	0	0	
Macaulay, William	Pictou	170	0	0	170	0	0	
Mack, Frederick	Amherstburg	100	0	0	100	0	0	
Magrath, James.....	Toronto Township... ..	127	10	0	127	10	0	
Padfield, James.....	Beckwith.....	100	0	0	100	0	0	
Palmer, Arthur	Guelph	170	0	0	170	0	0	
Patton, Henry	Cornwall.....	170	0	0	170	0	0	
Rolphe, Romainie	Osnabruck	170	0	0	170	0	0	
Short, Jonathan.....	Port Hope	100	0	0	100	0	0	
Stuart, George O'Kill	Kingston	170	0	0	170	0	0	
Phillips, Thomas	Etobicoke	8	17	10				Died, 23rd January, 1849.
Totals, Sterling.....		4821	7	3	4554	2	8	
RETIRED MISSIONARY.	RESIDENCE.							
Leeming, Ralph.....	Ancaster	100	0	0	100	0	0	
WIDOWS RECEIVING PENSIONS.								
Mrs. Addison		50	0	0	50	0	0	
do Archbold		50	0	0	50	0	0	
do Johnstone		50	0	0	50	0	0	
do Morley		50	0	0	50	0	0	
do Mountain		50	0	0	50	0	0	
do Sampson		50	0	0	50	0	0	
do Stroughton		50	0	0	50	0	0	
Totals Sterling		350	0	0	350	0	0	
RECAPITULATION.								
Salaries of Missionaries		4821	7	3	4554	2	8	
Pensions to retired do		100	0	0	100	0	0	
Pensions to Widows		350	0	0	350	0	0	
Totals, Sterling		5271	7	3	5004	2	8	
Equal to Currency.....		5857	1	4	5560	8	0	

JOS. CARY,

Deputy Inspector General.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Toronto, June, 1851.

Appendix
(H.H.)

3rd July.

Appendix
(H.H.)

3rd July.

No. 3.

RETURN of Allowances paid to Ministers belonging to the Synod of the Church of Scotland, in Canada West, having a claim under the Clergy Reserve Act, 3 and 4 Vic. cap. 78, for the years 1849 and 1850.

Names.	Residence.	Amount in 1849.			Amount in 1850.			Remarks.
		Currency.			Currency.			
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
John Machar, D.D.	Kingston	63	6	8	63	6	8	
John Mackenzie	Williamstown	63	6	8	63	6	8	
Hugh Urquhart	Cornwall	63	6	8	63	6	8	
Robert McGill	Montreal	63	6	8	63	6	8	
John Cruikshank	Niagara	17	13	4				Resigned 11th April, 1849.
John Smith	Beckwith	63	6	8	63	6	8	
Peter Ferguson	Esquesing	63	6	8	63	6	8	
John Tawse	King	31	13	4	31	13	4	
John McLaurin	Marlinton	63	6	8	63	6	8	
Totals, Currency		£ 492	13	4	475	0	0	

JOS. CARY,

Deputy Inspector General.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Toronto, June, 1851.

No. 4.

RETURN of the Presbyterian Clergy in Lower Canada in receipt of Government Allowances, for the years 1849 and 1850.

Names.	Station.	Amount for 1849.			Amount for 1850.			Remarks.
		Currency.			Currency.			
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
Rev. A. Mathieson, D.D.	Montreal ..	39	13	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	39	13	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	
do Dr. Cook, D.D.	Quebec	39	13	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	39	13	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	
do Dr. Moodie	Dundee	39	13	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	39	13	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	
do J. C. Muir	South Georgetown	39	13	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	39	13	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	
do Jas. Anderson	Durham	39	13	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	39	13	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	
do W. Mair	Chatham	39	13	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	39	13	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	
do Thomas McPherson ..	Lancaster	39	13	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	39	13	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	
do Walter Roach	Beauharnois	25	19	8				Died 27th August, 1849.
Amounts, Currency		£ 308	15	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	277	15	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	

JOS. CARY,

Deputy Inspector General.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Toronto, June, 1851.

No. 5.

RETURN of Allowances paid to Ministers of the late United Synod of the Presbyterian Church of Upper Canada, for the years 1849 and 1850 inclusive, as guaranteed by the Clergy Reserve Act, 3 and 4 Vic. cap. 78.

Names.	Residence.	Amount in 1849.			Amount in 1850.			Remarks.
		Currency.			Currency.			
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
William Smart	Brockville	70	14	1½	70	14	1½	
Robert Boyd	Prescott	70	14	1½	70	14	1½	
William King.....	Nelson	70	14	1½	70	14	1½	
Andrew Bell.....	Dundas	70	14	1½	70	14	1½	
George McClutchy	Clinton	70	14	1½	70	14	1½	
John Bryning.....	Mount Pleasant.....	70	14	1½	70	14	1½	
Thomas Johnson	Chinguacousy	70	14	1½	70	14	1½	
James Rogers.....	Demorestville.....	70	14	1½	70	14	1½	
Total, Currency.....		565	13	0	565	13	0	

JOS. CARY,
Deputy Inspector General.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Toronto, June, 1851.

No. 6.

RETURN of Salaries of Wesleyan Methodist Missionaries in Upper Canada, as granted by the Imperial Act 3 and 4 Vic. cap. 78, for the years 1849 and 1850.

Names.	Amount for 1849.			Amount for 1850.			Remarks.
	Currency.			Currency.			
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
William Case.....	166	8	0	166	0	0	
William Scott.....	83	4	0	83	4	0	
William Ryerson	100	0	0	100	0	0	
John Sunday	33	6	8	33	6	8	
Peter Jones.....	91	10	2	91	10	2	
Benjamin Slight.....	33	6	8	33	6	8	
William Herkimer.....	33	6	8	33	6	8	
Sylvester Hurlburt	33	6	8	33	6	8	
John Douce	16	13	4	.....	.....	.....	Paid to 30th June, 1849, and no longer.
Totals, Currency.....	£ 591	2	2	574	0	10	

JOS. CARY,
Deputy Inspector General.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Toronto, June, 1851.

Appendix
(H.H.)
3rd July.

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(H.H.)
3rd July.

No. 7.

THE CLERGY RESERVE FUND appropriated to the United Church of England and Ireland in Upper Canada, and administered under the directions of the Venerable Society, for the propagation of the Gospel in Foreign parts: in account with their Treasurers, the Honorable John B. Robinson and the Honorable Leuius P. Sherwood, between the 14th March, 1848, and the 25th day of July, 1848, inclusive.

Vouchers.		Description.	Currency.			Vouchers.		Currency.			
Date.	No.		£	s.	d.	Date.	No.	£	s.	d.	
July	4, 1848	1	50	0	0	November 14, 1848	.....	By Balance from last Account	2825	7	6
do	do	2	50	0	0						
do	do	3	50	0	0						
do	do	4	50	0	0						
do	do	5	50	0	0						
do	do	6	50	0	0						
do	do	7	50	0	0						
do	do	8	50	0	0						
do	do	9	50	0	0						
do	do	10	166	13	4						
do	do		42	11	8						
			2171	13	10						
			2825	7	6				2825	7	6
			£			By Balance brought down			2171	13	10

Signed, JOHN B. ROBINSON, } Treasurers of the Society for propagating the Gospel in
LEVIUS P. SHERWOOD, } Foreign parts for Upper Canada.

Toronto, 25th July, 1848.
Certified, JOS. CARY, Deputy Inspector General.

Appendix
(H.H.)
3rd July.

Appendix
(H.H.)
3rd July.

No. 8.

THE CLERGY RESERVE FUND, appropriated to the United Church of England and Ireland, in Upper Canada, and administered under the directions of the Venerable Society for the propagation of the Gospel in Foreign parts; in Account with their Treasurers, the Honorable John B. Robinson and the Honorable Leuius P. Sherwood, between the 26th day of July, 1848, and the 27th day of November, 1848, inclusive.

Dr.

Cr.

VOUCHERS.		No.	CURRENCY.		VOUCHERS.		No.	CURRENCY.	
Date.			£	d.	Date.			£	d.
August 4, 1848	1	To paid the Lord Bishop of Toronto under authority of the Secretary's letter of the 3rd July, 1846, for his Salary from the 4th February, 1848, to the 3rd August, 1848, £625 sterling, at the par of 109½ per cent.	760	8 4	July 26, 1848	By Balance from last Account	2171	18 10	
do 29, do	2	To paid the Reverend William Bleasdale for his outfit as a Missionary under the authority of the Society.....	60	0 0					
November 11, do	3	To paid the Reverend Edward Lindsay Elwood for his outfit as a Missionary under the same authority.....	60	0 0					
do 24, do	4	To paid the Reverend Richard Mitchell for his outfit as a Missionary under the same authority.....	60	0 0					
		To balance carried to next account.....	1231	5 6					
		£	2171	18 10			2171	18 10	
			By Balance brought down				1231	5 6	

(Signed,) JOHN B. ROBINSON, } Treasurers for Upper Canada of the Society for propagating
LEVIUS P. SHERWOOD, } the Gospel in Foreign parts.

Toronto, 27th November, 1848.

Certified. JOS. CARY, Deputy Inspector General.

No. 9.

THE CLERGY RESERVE FUND appropriated to the United Church of England and Ireland, in Upper Canada, and administered under the directions of the Venerable Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts; in account with their Treasurers, the Honorable J. B. Robinson, Chief Justice, and the Honorable Levius P. Sherwood, between 28th November, 1848, and 26th December, 1849, inclusive.

Date.	Dr.	Voucher.	Amount.		
			£	s.	d.
December 18, 1848	To paid the Lord Bishop of Toronto, under authority of the Secretary's letter of 3rd July, 1846, for his Salary, from 4th August, 1848, to 3rd November, 1848, £312 10s. sterling, at the par of 109½ per cent	1	380	4	2
January 2, 1849	To paid the Venerable Archdeacon Bethune, for Salary as Ardeacon of York, for the half year ending 31st December, 1848, under authority of the Secretary's letter of 3rd December, 1847, £150 sterling, at 4s. 6d., per dollar	2	166	13	4
do do do	To paid the undermentioned Clergymen in the Diocese of Toronto, under authority of the Secretary's letter, dated 3rd December, 1847, being for their respective Salaries for the half year ending 31st December, 1848:—				
			Sterling.		
			£	s.	d.
do 3, do	Rev. R. I. C. Taylor	Peterborough, dollars at 4s. 6d.	50	0	0
do 5, do	Rev. H. McAlpin	Kemptville	50	0	0
do do do	Rev. P. G. Bartlett	Carrying Place, from 1st July, to 31st August.....	16	13	4
do 9, do	Rev. J. A. Mulock	Carlton Place	50	0	0
do do do	Rev. W. Ritchie	Sandwich	50	0	0
do 11, do	Rev. J. Mockridge	Warwick	50	0	0
do do do	Rev. R. Shanklin.....	Fenelon Falls, from 1st September.....	33	6	8
do 15, do	Rev. C. Ruttan	Paris, from 1st August	41	13	4
do 19, do	Rev. M. Kerr	March	50	0	0
do 20, do	Rev. G. Bourn.....	Carrying Place, from 1st September, 1848	33	6	8
do do do	Rev. W. Bleasdel	River Trent.....	42	11	6
do do do	Executors Rev. W. H. Hobson,	from 1st July to 12th October, 1848	28	6	9
do 27, do	Rev. F. W. Sandys.....	Mersea	50	0	0
May 25, do	Rev. G. A. Anderson	Sault Ste. Marie, from 1st August, 1848	41	13	4
			£	587	11 7
				652	17 4
January 11, do	To paid Rev. D. E. Blake, allowance for half year ending 31st December, 1848, by authority of the Secretary's letter, of 3rd August, 1846, £35 sterling, at the par of 109½ per cent.....	17	42	11	8
do do do	To paid Reverend E. L. Elwood, salary from the 1st September, 1848, at the par of 109½ per cent.....	18	40	11	2
do do do	To paid Rev. R. Mitchell, being an allowance made by the Society's letter of 15th June, 1849, as Assistant Minister, Toronto, £25 sterling, at the par of 109½ per cent.....	19	30	8	4
do do do	To paid Rev. Septimus Ramsey, Newmarket, Salary from 24th May, to 31st December, 1848, at the par of 109½ per cent.....	20	73	16	2
do 16, do	To paid Rev. Gilbert Barrett, Assistant Minister at Muncney Town, from 1st August, 1848, to the 31st December, 1848	21	25	0	0
do 19, do	To paid Rev. S. L. Arthurton, Travelling Missionary in Gore District, from 1st August 1848, to 31st December, 1848	22	25	0	0
do 22, do	To paid Rev. H. E. Plees, Travelling Missionary, Eastern District, from 1st August, 1848, to 31st December, 1848.....	23	25	0	0
do do do	To paid Rev. T. W. Allen, Travelling Missionary, Midland District, for half year ending 31st December, 1848, from 1st August, 1848 ...	24	25	0	0
	Carried forward.....		£	1487	2 2

Appendix
(H.H.)
3rd July.

Appendix
(H.H.)
3rd July.

THE CLERGY RESERVE FUND appropriated to the United Church of England and Ireland, in Upper Canada, &c.—(Continued.)

Date.	Dr.	Voucher.	Amount.		
			£	s.	d.
	<i>Brought forward</i>		1487	2	2
February 6, 1849	To paid the Lord Bishop of Toronto, for his Salary, from 4th November, to 4th February, under the Secretary's letter of 3rd July, 1846, £312 10s., sterling, at the par of 109½ per cent.	25	380	4	2
February 9, do	To paid Rev. J. L. Thomas, Travelling Missionary, Talbot District, from 1st August to the 31st December, 1848	26	25	0	0
do 23, do	To paid Rev. S. Lett, being an allowance to him under the 4th head of the Society's regulations, to 19th May, 1848.....	27	60	0	0
March 5, do	To paid Rev. G. J. Salter Moore, Salary from 1st July, 1848, to 31st December, 1848, £50 sterling, at the par of 109½ per cent.....	28	60	16	8
do do do	To paid Rev. S. Lett, being additional Salary under the Society's regulations of 19th May, 1848	29	63	10	2
do 8, do	To paid R. S. Ramsey, being an allowance for outfit, under the Society's regulations of 19th May, 1848	30	60	0	0
do 29, do	To paid H. Rowsell, for 250 Printed Receipts in Duplicate, for the Society for Propagating the Gospel	31	1	15	0
April 19, do	To paid Rev. J. G. Geddes, being an allowance by way of increase to his Salary as Missionary, under the 3rd head of the Society's regulations of 19th May, 1848	32	19	8	11
do 26, do	To paid Rev. W. McMurray, being additional Salary up to 1st January last, under the Society's regulations of 19th May, 1848.....	33	19	8	11
May 4, do	To paid the Lord Bishop of Toronto, under authority of the Secretary's letter of 3rd July, 1846, for his Salary from 4th February to 3rd May, £312 10s., sterling, at the par of 109½ per cent.....	34	380	4	2
do 15, do	To paid Rev. W. Bettridge, being an increase of Salary for the half year up to 31st December, 1848, under the Society's regulations of 19th May, 1848	35	19	8	11
July 2, do	To paid Venerable Archdeacon Bethune, for Salary as Archdeacon of York, for the half year ending 30th June, under authority of the Secretary's letter of 3rd December, 1847, £150 sterling, 4s. 6d., per dollar.....	36	166	13	4
do 5, do	To paid Rev. D. E. Blake, allowance for half year ending 30th June, by authority of the Secretary's letter of 3rd August, 1846, £35 sterling, at the par of 109½ per cent	37	42	11	8
do 6, do	To paid Rev. S. Ramsey, to 30th June, being an allowance for Salary under the Society's 3rd Regulation of 19th May, 1848	38	75	0	0
do 9, do	To paid Rev. S. Lett, being an allowance towards his Salary, as Missionary officiating in St. George's Church, Toronto, from 1st January to 30th June, 1849, under the Society's regulations of 19th May, 1848	39	75	0	0
do do do	To paid Rev. V. P. Mayerhoffer, £30 Sterling, being his half year's pension as a retired Clergyman to 30th June, 1849, under the Society's letter of 29th January, 1849, at the par of 109½ per cent.....	40	36	10	0
do 11, do	To paid Rev. F. D. Fauquier, being an allowance for Salary to 30th June, 1849, agreeably to the Society's regulations of 19th May, 1848	41	84	0	0
do do do	To paid Rev. W. Bettridge, being an allowance towards his Salary, from 1st January to 30th June, agreeably to the Society's regulations of 19th May, 1848	42	19	8	11
do do do	To paid Rev. W. McMurray, being an allowance towards his Salary, from 1st January to 30th June, by the same authority	43	19	8	11
do do do	To paid Rev. J. G. Geddes, allowance to 30th June, by same authority ..	44	19	8	11
do 14, do	Paid Rev. J. G. D. McKenzie, Missionary serving St. Paul's Church, Toronto, being an allowance towards his Salary, for year ending 30th June, 1849, under the Society's third Regulation of 19th May, 1848	45	13	6	8
do 19, do	To paid Rev. F. L. Lundy, Missionary at Niagara, Queenston and Twelve-Mile Creek, being an allowance for Salary under the Society's Regulations of 19th May, 1848.....	46	136	12	0
do do do	To paid Rev. R. Mitchell, being an allowance of £25 Sterling, at the par of 109½ per cent made by the Society's letter 15th June, as Assistant Minister St. James, Toronto.	47	30	8	4
do 20, do	To paid Rev. H. E. Plees, Salary to 30th June, as Travelling Missionary, Eastern District	48	30	0	0
do 27, do	To paid Rev. E. L. Ellewood, being an allowance towards his Salary as Missionary at Goderich, for half year ending 30th June, under the Society's regulations of 19th May, 1849	49	75	0	0
do 28, do	To paid Rev. W. Bleasdel, being his allowance for Salary as Missionary at Port Trent, to 1st July, 1849	50	55	9	0
August 4, do	To paid the Lord Bishop of Toronto, under authority of the Secretary's letter of the 3rd July, 1846, for his Salary, from 4th May to 3rd August, £312 10s. sterling, at the par of 109½ per cent	51	380	4	2
	<i>Carried over</i>	£	3837	12	0

Appendix

(H.H.)

3rd July.

Appendix

(H.H.)

3rd July.

THE CLERGY RESERVE FUND appropriated to the United Church of England and Ireland, in Upper
Canada, &c.—(Continued.)

Date.	Dr.	Voucher.	Amount.		
			£	s.	d.
	<i>Brought over</i>		3837	12	0
August 22, 1849 ...	To paid Rev. T. W. Allen, Salary to 30th June, as Travelling Missionary, Midland District	52	30	0	0
do 23, do ...	To paid Rev. W. B. Lander, being an allowance under the Society's regulations of 19th May, 1848	53	60	0	0
	To paid the undermentioned Clergymen in the Diocese of Toronto, under authority of the Secretary's letter, dated 3rd December, 1847, being for their respective Salaries for the half year ending the 30th June:—				
		Sterling.			
			£	s.	d.
July 6, do ...	Rev. R. Shanklin	Fenelon Falls, dollars at 4s. 6d.	50	0	0
do do do ...	Rev. H. Alpin	Kemptville	50	0	0
do do do ...	Rev. J. A. Mulock	Carlton Place	50	0	0
do 9, do ...	Rev. W. Ritchie	Sandwich	50	0	0
do do do ...	Rev. J. Mockridge	Warwick	50	0	0
do do do ...	Rev. R. J. C. Taylor	Peterborough	50	0	0
do 14, do ...	Rev. G. Bourne	Orillia	50	0	0
do 16, do ...	Rev. M. Kerr	March	50	0	0
do do do ...	Rev. C. Ruttan	Paris	50	0	0
August 14, do ...	Rev. F. W. Sandys	Mersea	50	0	0
do 18, do ...	Rev. G. A. Anderson	Sault Ste. Marie	50	0	0
		£ 550 0 0	611	2	2
September 11, do ...	To paid Rev. G. Barrett, Assistant Minister at Muncey Town, from 1st January to 30th June, 1849	65	30	0	0
do 12, do ...	To paid Rev. G. R. Salter, Salary of Missionary at Moore, for half year ending 30th June, 1849	66	60	16	8
November 5, do ...	To paid Lord Bishop of Toronto, under authority of the Secretary's letter of the 3rd July, 1846, for his Salary from 4th August to the 3rd November, £312 10 sterling, at the par of 109½ per cent	67	380	4	2
do 12, do ...	To paid the Administrators of the late Rev. J. L. Thomas, being balance of Salary due to him as Travelling Missionary, Talbot District, from 1st January to 27th February, 1849	68	10	0	0
		£ 5019 15 0			
	Cr.				
November 28, 1848 ...	By Balance from last account		1291	5	6
January 25, 1849 ...	By Cash warrant received from the Receiver General of the Province		3000	0	0
	Balance carried down		788	9	6
		£ 5019 15 0			
December 26, 1849.—	To Balance due to the Treasurers	£	788	9	6

(Signed,) J. B. ROBINSON,

Treasurer in Upper Canada for the
Society for Propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts.

Toronto, 26th December, 1849.

(Certified,)

JOS. CARY,

Deputy Inspector General.

No. 10.

THE CLERGY RESERVE FUND appropriated to the United Church of England and Ireland in Upper Canada, and administered under the directions of the Venerable Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, in account with their Treasurer, the Honorable J. B. Robinson; between 27th December, 1849, and 22nd July, 1850, inclusive.

Date.	Dr.	Voucher.	Amount.		
			£	s.	d.
December 27, 1849 ...	To Balance from last Account .....	.....	788	9	6
January 2, 1850 ...	To Paid Venerable Archdeacon Bethune, for Salary as Archdeacon of York, for the half-year ending 31st December, 1849, under authority of the Secretary's Letter of 3rd December, 1847, £150 sterling, at 4s. 6d. per dollar	1	166	13	4
do do do ...	To paid Rev. V. P. Mayerhoffer, £80 sterling, being his half-year's Pension as a retired Clergyman, to 31st December, 1849, under the Society's Letter of the 29th January, 1849, at the par of 109½ per cent	2	36	10	0
do 5, do ...	To paid Rev. Robert Shanklin, Missionary at Fenelon Falls, for two months ending 3rd August, 1849	3	18	10	4
do do do ...	To Paid Rev. H. E. Plees, travelling Missionary in the Eastern District, on account of his Salary due 31st December, 1849	4	15	0	0
do 8, do ...	To paid Rev. S. Lett, L.L.D., being an allowance towards his Salary, as Minister officiating in St. George's Church, Toronto, from 1st July to 31st December, 1849, under authority of the Society's regulations of 19th May, 1848.	5	75	0	0
do do do ...	To paid Rev. J. J. Lewis, as an allowance under the Society's Regulations on receiving a Mission	6	60	0	0
do 9, do ...	To paid Rev. Richard Mitchele, being an allowance of £50 sterling, at the par of 109½ per cent. made by the Society's letter, dated 15th June, 1849, as assistant Minister of St. James Church, Toronto, for the half year ending 31st December, 1849.	7	60	16	8
do do do ...	To Paid the Rev. D. E. Blake, Rector of Thornhill, allowance for half year ending 31st December, 1849, under authority of Society's letter of 3rd August, 1846, £35 sterling, at the par of 109½ per cent.	8	42	11	8
do 12, do ...	To Paid Rev. R. N. Merritt, Travelling Missionary in the Gore District from 19th August, to 31st December, 1849	9	22	0	0
do do do ...	To paid Rev. Donald Fraser, Missionary, at Norval, for half year ending 31st December, 1849	10	37	10	0
do 14, do ...	To paid Rev. T. W. Allen, Travelling Missionary of Midland District, for half year ending the 31st December, 1849	11	30	0	0
do do do ...	To paid Rev. Septimus F. Ramsey, Missionary at Newmarket, for half year ending 31st December, 1849, under the Society's regulations of 19th May, 1848.	12	75	0	0
do 15, do ...	To paid Rev. F. J. Lundy, Missionary at Grimsby, for half year ending 31st December, 1849, under the Society's regulation of 19th May, 1848	13	75	0	0
do do do ...	To paid Rev. H. E. Plees, Travelling Missionary, Eastern District, remainder of his Salary, for half year ending 31st December, 1849.	14	15	0	0
do 17, do ...	To paid the Rev. H. Brent, Missionary at Barriefield, for the year ending 31st December, 1849.	15	50	0	0
do 18, do ...	To paid Rev. F. D. Fauquier, Missionary at Zora, for half year ending 31st December, 1849.	16	45	0	0
do 19, do ...	To paid Rev. G. J. R. Salter, Missionary at Moore, for half-year ending 31st December, 1849, £50 sterling, at the par of 109½ per cent.	17	60	16	8
do 21, do ...	To paid Rev. E. R. Stinson, Travelling Missionary, in the Talbot District, from 19th August to the 31st December, 1849	18	22	0	0
do do do ...	To paid Rev. E. L. Elwood, Incumbent of St. George's Church, Goderich, for half-year ending 31st December, 1849, under the Society's Regulations of 19th May, 1848	19	75	0	0
do 23, do ...	To paid Rev. Elliott Grasset, Missionary at Fort Erie, from 19th August to 31st December, 1849	20	33	0	0
do 28, do ...	To paid Rev. F. W. Sandys, Missionary at Chatham, for half-year ending 31st December, 1849	21	50	0	0
Carried over			£ 1853	18	2

THE CLERGY RESERVE FUND appropriated to the United Church of England and Ireland, in Upper
Canada, &c.—(Continued.)

Date.	Dr.	Voucher.	Amount.		
			£	s.	d.
	<i>Brought over ...</i>	...	1853	18	2
January 28, 1850	To paid Rev. J. G. D. McKenzie, Incumbent of St. Paul's Church, at Toronto, for the half-year ending 31st December, 1849	22	37	10	0
do 29, do	To paid Rev. J. R. Tooke, Missionary at Marysburg, from 19th August to 31st December, 1849	23	31	5	11
do 31, do	To paid Rev. W. Bleasdale, Missionary at the Trent, for the half-year ending 31st December, 1849	24	60	16	8
do do do	To paid the undermentioned Clergymen in the Diocese of Toronto, under the authority of the Secretary's letter, dated 3rd December, 1847, being for their respective Salaries, for the half year ending 31st December, 1849, each £50 sterling.				
			£	s.	d.
do 4, do	Rev. J. Mockridge ... Warwick, dollars at 4s. 6d.	25	55	11	1
do 5, do	Rev. R. J. C. Taylor ... Peterborough	26	55	11	1
do do do	Rev. C. Rutan ... Paris	27	55	11	1
do 7, do	Rev. W. Ritchie ... Sandwich	28	55	11	1
do 9, do	Rev. H. McAlpine ... Kemptville	29	55	11	1
do 10, do	Rev. G. A. Anderson ... Sault Ste. Marie	30	55	11	1
do 14, do	Rev. J. A. Mulock ... Carlton Place	31	55	11	1
do do do	Rev. M. Kerr ... March	32	55	11	1
do 23, do	Rev. G. A. Bourne ... Orillia	33	55	11	1
			499	19	9
February 1, do	To paid Rev. R. C. Boyer, Travelling Missionary at Mersea, from 19th August to 31st December, 1849	34	44	0	0
do 2, do	To paid Rev. J. W. Marsh, Missionary at Elora, from 1st September to 31st December, 1849	35	22	0	0
do 4, do	To paid the Lord Bishop of Toronto, under authority of the Secretary's Letter of 3rd February, 1850, £312 10s. sterling, at the par of 109½ per cent	36	380	4	2
do 6, do	To paid Rev. Alexander Dixon, Missionary at Chinguacousy, from 1st September to 31st December, 1849	37	20	0	0
do 15, do	To paid Rev. W. B. Lander, Missionary at Napanee, from 23rd August to 31st December, 1849	38	21	5	0
do 20, do	To paid Rev. E. C. Bruer, Missionary at Seymour, from 19th August to 31st December, 1849	39	25	5	6
do 22, do	To paid Rev. Henry Holland, Travelling Missionary at Dunwich, from 1st August to the 31st December, 1849	40	50	0	0
April 25, do	To paid Rev. J. B. Worrell, Missionary at Smith's Falls, for half-year ending 20th February, 1850	41	37	10	0
May 4, do	To paid Rev. Alexander Dixon, Travelling Missionary in the Home District, from 1st September to 31st December, 1849	42	20	0	0
June 10, do	To paid the Lord Bishop of Toronto, for his Salary, from 4th February to 3rd May, 1850	43	380	4	2
do 26, do	To paid the Rev. J. G. Geddes, Rector of Hamilton, Salary for the half-year ending 31st December, 1849	44	19	8	11
July 1, do	To paid the Venerable Archdeacon Bethune, as Archdeacon of York, for half-year ending 30th June	45	166	13	4
do do do	To paid the Rev. V. P. Mayerhoffer, retired Missionary, Salary to 30th June	46	36	10	0
do 3, do	To paid Rev. D. E. Blake, Thornhill, to 30th June	47	42	11	8
do 4, do	To paid Rev. W. McMurray, Missionary at Ancaster, for the half-year ending 30th June, agreeably to the Society's Regulations of 19th May, 1848	48	19	8	11
do 5, do	To paid Rev. W. Bleasdale, Missionary at Port Trent, for the half year ending 30th June.	49	60	16	8
do do do	To paid Rev. J. J. Lewis, Missionary at Hawkesbury, for half year ending 30th June.	50	50	0	0
do do do	To paid Rev. E. R. Stinson, Travelling Missionary, County of Norfolk, for half year ending 30th June...	51	30	0	0
do do do	To paid Rev. Alexander Dixon, Missionary at Chinguacousy, for half year ending 30th June.	52	60	0	0
	<i>Carried forward</i>	... £	3949	19	11

THE CLERGY RESERVE FUND appropriated to the United Church of England and Ireland, in Upper Canada, &c.—(Continued.)

Date.	DR.	Voucher.	Amount.			
			£	s.	d.	
	<i>Brought forward</i>		3949	19	11	
July 6, 1850	To paid Rev. J. G. D. McKenzie, Incumbent of St. Paul's Church Toronto, for half year ending 30th June...	53	37	10	0	
do 11, do	To paid Rev. H. E. Plees, Travelling Missionary, Eastern District, for half year ending 30th June	54	30	0	0	
do 12, do	To paid Rev. E. L. Elwood, Incumbent of Goderich, for half year ending 30th June.	55	75	0	0	
do do do	To paid Rev. A. Hill, Missionary, West Gwillimbury, for half year ending 30th June	56	50	0	0	
do do do	To paid W. B. Lander, Missionary, Township of Richmond, Salary to 30th June, 1850...	57	42	15	0	
do do do	To paid Rev. G. A. Anderson, Missionary, of the Midland District, for half year ending 30th June	58	60	0	0	
do do do	To paid the Rev. T. W. Allen, for half year ending 30th June.	59	30	0	0	
do do do	To paid Rev. H. Brent, Township of Pittsburg, for half-year ending 30th June, 1850	60	50	0	0	
do 13, do	To paid Rev. S. Ramsey, Newmarket, for half-year ending 30th June, 1850	61	75	0	0	
do 15, do	To paid Rev. J. Fletcher, Missionary at Mono, for half-year ending 30th June, 1850	62	35	0	0	
do do do	To paid Rev. S. Lett, Minister of St. George's, Toronto, for half-year ending 30th June, 1850	63	75	0	0	
do 17, do	To paid Rev. J. B. Worrell, Missionary at Smith's Falls, from 20th February to 30th June, 1850	64	27	10	0	
do do do	To paid Rev. D. Fraser, Missionary at Esquesing, for the half-year ending 30th June	65	37	10	0	
do 19, do	To paid Rev. N. Watkins, Travelling Missionary in the Johnstown District, for half-year ending the 30th June	66	30	0	0	
do do do	To paid Rev. T. W. Marsh, Missionary in Pickering, from 1st December, 1849, to 30th June, 1850	67	35	0	0	
	Paid the undermentioned Clergymen their respective Salaries, for the half-year ending 30th June, each £50 sterling.					
			£	s.	d.	
do 4, do	Rev. R. J. C. Taylor ... Peterboro', dollars at 4s. 6d.	68	55	11	1	
do 6, do	Rev. W. Ritchie ... Sandwich	69	55	11	1	
do 9, do	Rev. Hugh McAlpine ... Kemptville	70	55	11	1	
do do do	Rev. C. Ruttan ... Paris	71	55	11	1	
do 10, do	Rev. J. A. Mulock ... Carleton Place	72	55	11	1	
do do do	Rev. M. Kerr ... March	73	55	11	1	
			338	6	6	
do 22, do	To paid Rev. H. Holland, Missionary at Tyrconnel, for half-year ending 30th June	74	38	19	0	
	Balance		167	1	3	
			£ 5199	0	7	
	CR.					
1850	By Cash Warrant received from the Receiver General of the Province		5199	0	7	
			£ 5199	0	7	
July 22, 1850.	By Balance in the hands of the Treasurer		£ 167	1	3	

(Signed,) JOHN B. ROBINSON,
Treasurer in Upper Canada, for the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts.

Toronto, 22nd July, 1850.

Certified, JOSEPH CARY,
Deputy Inspector General.

No. 11.

STATEMENT of Monceys received out of the Clergy Reserve Fund in Lower Canada, by the Society for Propagating the Gospel, and of the Expenditure thereof.

Date.		Currency.		
		£	s.	d.
February 25, 1848...	Balance at credit of the Society in the Bank of Montreal, as per statement rendered this day			8337 2 1
May 1, do ...	Interest on the above up to this day			908 16 11
	Amount due to the Society by the Government the 1st January, 1848, received in Debentures bearing Interest from that date at 6 per cent...			2016 10 8
August 29, do ...	Interest on £2016 10s. 8d. for six months, to 1st July last			60 10 0
January 10, 1847...	Interest received on the following Debentures, viz:—			
	Six months on £2000, due 20th October, 1848,	60	0	0
	do on £5000, due 1st December, do	150	0	0
	do on £2016 10s. 8d., due 1st January, 1849,	60	9	11
May 15, do ...	Interest for six months on £2000 0s. 0d., due 20th April, 1849,			60 0 0
June 18, do ...	do do on £5000 0s. 0d., due 1st June, do			150 0 0
July 6, do ...	do do on £2016 10s. 8d., due 1st July, do			60 9 11
	Total amount received, Halifax Currency.....			11863 19 6
	Interetz for six months on £5000 omitted, 1st June, 1848,			150 0 0
	Total receipts, ...			12013 19 6
	EXPENDITURE, viz:—			
	Amount paid for sundry investments, the capital of which has been by a Resolution of the Society for propagating the Gospel, appropriated towards the endowment of a new Bishroptic, viz:—			
	Amount of Debentures received from Government for the Instalment due 1st January, 1848, ...	2016	10	8
	Amount paid for £5000 of Debentures, redeemable in twelve years from 1st December, 1847 (Interest 1st June and 1st December), ...	4500	0	0
	Amount paid for £2000 of Debentures, redeemable in twelve years from 20th April, 1848 — interest payable 20th April and 20th October, ...	1642	6	0
	Amount paid Doucet for constitu of £662 6s. 8d., ...	506	16	0
	Amount paid Thomas Mackay for constitu in the Seigniory of St. Giles, for £2000, ...	1400	0	0
	Incidental expenses of the above enactments, viz:—			
	Bank of Montreal $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. in the transfer of £6583 9s. 4d. to and in transfer of £71 1s. 10d. from Quebec..	£16	12	9
	A. F. Belleau, for Agency, ...	10	12	6
	N. T. Thom, do ...	1	5	0
	Two tin boxes, 17s. 6d.—postage, 10s. 6d. ...	1	8	0
	W. McTavish, for examination of titles, ...	4	15	0
	Gibb & Easton, for Notarial expenses in making Assignments of constitu, per account, ...	3	5	0
		37	18	8
	Carried forward,.....£	10108	10	11
				12013 19 6

Appendix
(H.H.)

No. 11.—(Continued.)—Payments to Clergymen as authorised by the Society for Propagating the Gospel.

Appendix
(H.H.)

3rd July.

3rd July.

Date.	Names.	Residence.	Sterling.			Currency.			Currency.				
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		
		<i>Brought forward</i>						10103	10	11	12013	19	6
March	14, 1848	Rev. G. M. Ross.....	25	0	0	30	8	4					
do	21, do	Rev. Dr. Falloon.....	25	0	0	30	8	4					
		Rev. J. Irving	20	16	8	25	7	0					
April	5, do	Rev. J. L. F. Simpson	18	15	0	22	16	3					
		Rev. R. G. Pless.....	18	15	0	22	16	3					
May	1, do	Rev. Joseph Abbott ...	6	14	7	8	3	9					
do	16, do	Rev. J. L. F. Simpson	6	5	0	7	12	1					
June	8, do	Rev. do	6	5	0	7	12	1					
July	1, do	Rev. William Abbot ...	25	0	0	30	8	4					
		Rev. R. Whitwell	25	0	0	30	8	4					
do	3, do	Rev. J. L. F. Simpson	6	5	0	7	12	1					
		Rev. C. B. Fleming ...	6	5	0	7	12	1					
do	4, do	Rev. W. Arnold	25	0	0	30	8	4					
		Rev. G. M. Ross.....	25	0	0	30	8	4					
do	5, do	Rev. J. M. Taylor	25	0	0	30	8	4					
		Rev. W. Anderson	25	0	0	30	8	4					
do	7, do	Rev. W. King.....	25	0	0	30	8	4					
		Rev. C. Jackson	25	0	0	30	8	4					
		Rev. J. Doolittle.....	25	0	0	30	8	4					
		Rev. T. Johnson.....	25	0	0	30	8	4					
		Rev. Dr. Falloon.....	25	0	0	30	8	4					
do	10, do	Rev. J. Irwin	12	10	0	15	4	2					
August	23, do	Rev. R. G. Pless.....	18	15	0	22	16	3					
		Rev. J. L. F. Simpson	6	5	0	7	12	1					
do	31, do	Rev. Dr. Falloon.....	16	13	4	20	5	7					
September	9, do	Rev. J. L. F. Simpson	6	5	0	7	12	1					
October	2, do	Rev. J. Irwin	12	10	0	15	4	2					
do	4, do	Rev. J. L. F. Simpson	6	5	0	7	12	1					
do	10, do	Rev. R. G. Pless	18	15	0	22	16	3					
November	4, do	Rev. J. L. F. Simpson	6	5	0	7	12	1					
do	23, do	Rev. Joseph Abbott ...	11	11	0	14	1	0					
December	4, do	Rev. J. L. F. Simpson	6	5	0	7	12	1					
do	6, do	Rev. W. King.....	25	0	0	30	8	4					
January	2, 1849	Rev. W. Whitwell	25	0	0	30	8	4					
		Rev. J. Ellegood.....	21	15	8	26	10	1					
do	3, do	Rev. J. Irwin	12	10	0	15	4	2					
do	4, do	Rev. J. Doolittle....	25	0	0	30	8	4					
do	5, do	Rev. W. Arnold	25	0	0	30	8	4					
do	do	Rev. R. G. Pless.....	18	15	0	22	16	3					
		Rev. G. M. Ross.....	25	0	0	30	8	4					
		Rev. W. Anderson ...	25	0	0	30	8	4					
do	8, do	Rev. J. E. F. Simpson	6	5	0	7	12	1					
do	9, do	Rev. W. Abbott	25	0	0	30	8	4					
do	10, do	Rev. T. Johnson	25	0	0	30	8	4					
do	17, do	Rev. J. M. Taylor	25	0	0	30	8	4					
February	3, do	Rev. J. E. F. Simpson	6	5	0	7	12	1					
March	2, do	do	6	5	0	7	12	1					
April	2, do	do	6	5	0	7	12	1					
do	3, do	Rev. J. Ellegood.....	25	0	0	30	8	4					
		Rev. J. Irwin	12	10	0	15	4	2					
do	10, do	Rev. R. G. Pless.....	18	15	0	22	16	3					
May	12, do	Grant to Bishops College				300	0	0					
June	5, do	Rev. J. E. F. Simpson	6	5	0	7	12	1					
do	8, do	do	6	5	0	7	12	1					
do	14, do	Rev. W. Anderson	25	0	0	30	8	4					
do	28, do	Rev. W. Abbott	25	0	0	30	8	4					
do	30, do	Rev. W. Arnold	25	0	0	30	8	4					
July	2, do	Rev. J. Irwin	12	10	0	15	4	2					
		Rev. W. Whitwell	25	0	0	30	8	4					
		Rev. J. Ellegood.....	25	0	0	30	8	4					
do	3, do	Rev. J. E. F. Simpson	6	5	0	7	12	1					
do	4, do	Rev. G. M. Ross.....	25	0	0	30	8	4					
		Rev. R. G. Pless.....	18	15	0	22	16	3					
do	5, do	Rev. T. Johnson	25	0	0	30	8	4					
do	6, do	Rev. J. M. Taylor	25	0	0	30	8	4					
do	9, do	Rev. J. Doolittle	25	0	0	30	8	4					
January	4, do	Rev. C. Jackson	25	0	0	30	8	4					
		Paid for Books of Ac- count, &c.....				£	1755	10	4				
							0	6	1				
		Balance at credit of Soci- ety for Propagating the Gospel in the Bank of Montreal								£	11859	7	4
											154	12	2

(Signed.) THOMAS B. ANDERSON,
Treasurer, S. P. G.

Montreal, 25th July, 1849.

Certified.

JOS. CARY,
Deputy Inspector General.

Appendix
(H.H.)
3rd July.

Appendix
(H.H.)
3rd July.

No. 12.
THE SOCIETY FOR PROPAGATING THE GOSPEL, in Account with T. B. ANDERSON, TREASURER.

Dr.

Cr.

Date.	Names.	Residence.	Sterling.			Currency.			Date.	Currency.		
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
August 3, 1849	Rev. T. E. Simpson	Quebec	6	5	0	7	12	1	154	12	2	
September do	do	do	6	5	0	7	12	1				
do 26, do	Rev. W. King	St. Giles	25	0	0	30	8	4				
October 3, do	Rev. J. Irwin	Montreal	12	10	0	15	4	2				
do 6, do	Rev. R. G. Pless	Quebec	18	15	0	22	16	3				
November 3, do	Rev. T. Ellegood	Montreal	25	0	0	30	8	4	95	18	4	
do	To paid Rev. A. A. Mountain, drafts for a months' allowance due the Estate of the late Rev. T. E. F. Simpson, 1st September, to 1st October		6	5	0	7	12	1	500	0	8	
do 22, do	To paid the Bishop of Montreal's order, to Rev. G. Percy, at sight								22	3		
December 15, do	To paid Rev. J. Doolittle's draft for six months' allowance to 1st November last, by the Society to the Divinity and Hebrew Professorship of Bishop's College, Lennoxville											
do 31, do	Rev. T. Ellegood	Montreal	25	0	0	30	8	4				
January 4, 1850	Rev. R. Whiterell	St. Armand	25	0	0	30	8	4				
do 5, do	Rev. G. M. Ross	Drummondville	25	0	0	30	8	4				
do 15, do	Rev. W. Arnold	Gaspé	25	0	0	30	8	4				
do	Rev. W. Anderson	Sorel	12	10	0	15	4	2				
do	Rev. J. Irwin	Montreal	25	0	0	30	8	4				
do	Rev. T. Johnson	Abbotsford	25	0	0	30	8	4				
do	Rev. R. G. Pless	Quebec	18	15	0	22	16	3				
do	Rev. J. Doolittle	Lennoxville	25	0	0	30	8	4				
February 4, do	Rev. W. King	St. Giles	25	0	0	30	8	4				
do 16, do	Rev. W. Abbott	St. Andrews	25	0	0	30	8	4				
do 21, do	Rev. W. G. Percy	Quebec	18	15	0	22	16	3				
April 2, do	Rev. F. Ellegood	Montreal	25	0	0	30	8	4				
do	Rev. F. Irwin	do	12	10	0	15	4	2				
do 3, do	Rev. W. E. Merrak	L'Acadie	12	10	0	15	4	2				
do 7, do	Rev. G. Percy	Quebec	18	15	0	22	16	3				
do 11, do	Rev. R. G. Pless	do	18	15	0	22	16	3				
April 16, 1849	To Balance due the Treasurer		£	772	14	2			£	772	14	2

April 16, 1849.—To Balance due the Treasurer £ 772 14 2

JOS. CARY,
Deputy Inspector General.

T. B. ANDERSON,
Treasurer, S. P. G.

E. E. (Signed)

Montreal, 16th April, 1850.

Certified.

Appendix
(H.H.)
3rd July.

Appendix
(H.H.)
3rd July.

STATEMENT of Moneys Received from the Clergy Reserve Fund in Lower Canada, by the Society for Propagating the Gospel, and of the Expenditure thereof.

No. 13.

RECEIPTS.

EXPENDITURE.

Date.	Amount. Currency.	Amount.		Term of Payment.	Residence.	Incumbents.	Date of Payment.	Incumbents.	Residence.	Amount.		
		£	s. d.							£	s. d.	
May 14, 1850	Instalment due 1st January last, paid in Toronto £20 16 17 9 Less—Bank Agency for transfer to Montreal, 10 1 10	2008	15 11				May 25, 1850	Professor of Hebrew and Divinity	Bishop's College, Lennoxville	6 months, to 1st May	150	0 0
July 18, do	Interest for six months, on Debenture, for £1598 12s. 8d., received in part payment of Instalments payable 1st January, 1849—proceeds in Montreal, Interest for six months, to 1st instant, on do—proceeds in Montreal,	47	15 6				June 4, do	Rev. J. Doolittle	Lennoxville	do to 1st July	30	8 4
January 14, 1851		47	19 2				do do	Rev. W. A. Merrick	L'Acadie	do to 1st instant	5	1 4
							July 1, do	Rev. A. M. Abbott	St. Andrews	do to 1st July	25	0 0
							do do	Rev. J. Ellegood	Griffintown, Montreal	do to do	25	0 0
							do do	Rev. J. Irwin	Montreal	do to do	12	10 0
							do do	Rev. W. Anderson	Sorel	do to do	25	0 0
							do do	Rev. G. M. Ross	Drummondville	do to do	25	0 0
							do do	Rev. R. Whitwell	St. Armand	do to do	25	0 0
							do do	Rev. Thomas Johnson	Abbottsford	do to do	25	0 0
							do do	Rev. R. G. Pleees	Quebec	do to do	18	15 0
							do do	Rev. G. Pery	do	do to do	18	15 0
							do do	Rev. William King	St. Silvester	do to do	22	16 3
							do do	Rev. F. E. Judd	Gaspé Basin	do to do	25	0 0
							do do	Rev. J. E. Judd	L'Acadie	do to do	25	0 0
							do do	Rev. J. Irwin	Montreal	do to do	6	5 0
							do do	Rev. J. Ellegood	do	do to do	12	10 0
							do do	Rev. G. Pery	Quebec	do to do	25	0 0
							do do	Rev. G. Pleees	do	do to do	18	15 0
							do do	Professor of Hebrew and Divinity, Bishop's College, Lennoxville	L'Acadie	do to do	18	15 0
							do do	Rev. F. E. Judd	L'Acadie	do to do	6	5 0
							do do	Bill of Exchange, remitted to the Society to reimburse it for payments in England	Montreal	do to do	174	19 4
							do do	Rev. J. Irwin	do	do to do	12	10 0
							do do	Rev. J. Ellegood	do	do to do	25	0 0
							do do	Rev. R. Whitwell	St. Armand	do to do	25	0 0
							do do	Rev. J. Hellmuth	Sherbrooke	do to do	37	10 0
							do do	Rev. W. Arnold	Gaspé Basin	do to do	45	12 6
							do do	Rev. G. M. Ross	Drummondville	do to do	25	0 0
							do do	Rev. W. Anderson	Sorel	do to do	25	0 0
							do do	Rev. R. G. Pleees	Quebec	do to do	25	0 0
							do do	Rev. Thomas Johnson	Abbottsford	do to do	18	15 0
							do do	Rev. J. Doolittle	Lennoxville	do to do	25	0 0
							do do			do to do	80	8 4
							do do			do to do	80	8 4
							do do			do to do	1259	8 9

Carried over..... £ 2104 10 7

Carried over..... £

Appendix
(H.H.)
3rd July.

Appendix
(H.H.)
3rd July.

STATEMENT of Moneys received from the Clergy Reserve Fund in Lower Canada, by the Society for Propagating the Gospel, &c.—(Continued.)

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURE.										
Date.	Amount Currency.	Date of Payments.	Incumbents.	Residence.	Term of Payment.	Amount Sterling.		Amount Currency.		Total	Total	
						£	s. d.	£	s. d.			£	s. d.
	Brought over.....											
	2104 10 7	February 4, 1851...	Rev. G. Percy	Quebec	Brought over.....			1250	8 9			
		do 27, do ...	Rev. W. King	St. Sylvester	3 months, to 4th February	18 15	0 0	92	16 3			
		March 12, do ...	Frederick Wilson, Student, Lennoxville, on account of his allowance of £65 stig. per an.		do to do do	25	0 0	30	8 4			
		do 14, do ...	Rev. William Abbott	Lennoxville	do to 1st April...	37 10	0 0	33	15 0			
		do 15, do ...	Rev. J. McKeon	Hemmingford.....	do to do do	25	0 0	45	12 6			
			Rev. W. Anderson	Sorel	do to do do	12 10	0 0	15	4 2			
			Rev. D. Lindsay	Shefford	do to do do	18 15	0 0	22	16 3			
			Rev. Thomas Johnson	Abbottsford.....	do to do do	12 10	0 0	15	4 2			
			Rev. R. Whitwell	St. Armand	do to do do	12 10	0 0	15	4 2			
		do 19, do ...	Rev. F. A. Judd	L'Acadie.....	do to do do	9 6	8 10	10	2 9			
			Rev. J. Ellegood	Montreal.....	do to do do	25	0 0	30	8 4			
			Rev. J. Irwin	do	do to do do	12 10	0 0	15	4 2			
		do 20, do ...	Rev. J. Fulton.....	Russelltown.....	do to do do	25	0 0	30	8 4			
		do 24, do ...	Rev. J. Plees	Quebec	do to do do	18 15	0 0	22	16 3			
			Rev. G. Percy	do	do to do do	18 15	0 0	22	16 3			
			Rev. J. Doolittle	Lennoxville	do to do do	12 10	0 0	15	4 2			
			Rev. G. M. Ross	Drummondville	do to do do	12 10	0 0	15	4 2			
			Rev. M. King	St. Sylvester	do to do do	12 10	0 0	15	4 2			
			Rev. W. Arnold	Gaspé Basin	do to do do	12 10	0 0	15	4 2			
			Rev. J. Hellmuth	Sherbrooke.....	do to do do	18 15	0 0	22	16 3			
			Rev. T. S. Chapman	Dudswell.....	do to do do	12 10	0 0	15	4 2			
			Rev. T. Pennefather	Bourglouis	do to do do	20	0 0	24	6 8			
			Rev. F. A. Smith	Pointe, St. Peter, Gaspé	do to do do	20	0 0	24	6 8			
			Rev. W. Merrick	Frampton	do to do do	16	5 0	19	15 5			
			Balance due the Treasurer, per Account rendered 16th April, 1850					22	3 8			
		do 27, do ...	Balance at the credit of the Society for Propagating the Gospel, in the Bank of Montreal.....					292	7 1			
			Halifax Currency.....					2104	10 7			

(Signed,) THOMAS B. ANDERSON, Secretary, S.P.G.
E.E.
Certified.
JOS. CARY, Deputy Inspector General.

Montreal, 27th March, 1851.

No. 14.

MONTREAL, 4th January, 1850.

(Copy.) SIR,

Agreeably to the Provisions of the Imperial Act 3 and 4 Vic. Cap. 78, the Commissioners elected by the Synod of the Presbyterian Church of Canada, in connection with the Church of Scotland, have now the honour to transmit for the information of His Excellency the Governor General, in Council, a Statement of the Receipts and Expenditure during the past year, of that portion of the Clergy Reserve Fund entrusted to them, the payments thus made continue the allowance to the Clergymen at Eighty Pounds per annum.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
(Signed),
HUGH ALLAN,
Hon. Secretary to the Commission.

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

Dr. THE CLERGY RESERVE FUND, IN ACCOUNT WITH THE TREASURER. Cr.

Dr.		THE CLERGY RESERVE FUND, IN ACCOUNT WITH THE TREASURER.										Cr.		
July	1, 1849 ...	To paid Rev. A. Mathieson.....	Montreal	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	January 2, 1849 ...	By balance of last year's Account	£	s.	d.
		do D. Moody	Dundee	20	3	2	1979			July 16, do ...	By Cash from Government	600	0	0
		do W. Mair	Chatham.....	20	3	2	1622			December 26, do ...	do do	352	5	3
		do W. Roach ..	Beauharnois	20	3	2					Interest		8	11
		do J. Anderson ..	Ormslow	20	3	2								
		do J. Cook, D.D.....	Quebec	20	3	2								
		do J. C. Muir	Georgetown	20	3	2								
		do W. Simpson	Lachine	40	0	0								
		do D. Shanks	Valcartier	40	0	0								
		do J. Merlin	Hemmingford.....	40	0	0								
		do J. Davidson.....	Laprairie	40	0	0								
		do J. Thom	Three Rivers	40	0	0								
		do A. Wallace	Huntingdon	40	0	0								
		do R. McGill	Montreal	8	6	8								
		do J. Stuart	Frampton	30	0	0								
		do P. McFarlane ..	Buckridge	30	0	0	449	8	10					
do	do do ...	do J. McKenzie	Williamstown.....	8	6	8								
		do A. Urquhart	Cornwall.....	8	6	8								
		do J. McLaurin	Martintown	8	6	8								
		do T. Macpherson ..	Lancaster	20	3	2								
		do Isaac Purkis	Osnabruk	40	0	0								
		do John Dickey	Williamsburg.....	40	0	0								
		do Eneas McLean	Dalhousie Mills	40	0	0								
do	do do ..	do J. Machar, D.D.....	Kingston.....	8	6	8	165	3	2					
		do Robert Neill	Seymour	40	0	0								
		do T. Scott	Camden East	40	0	0								
		do A. Colquhoun.....	Dummer	30	0	0	118	6	8					
			Carried over.....				782	18	8					
			Carried over.....				3953	19	5					

Appendix
(H.H.)
3rd July.

Appendix
(H.H.)
3rd July.

THE CLERGY RESERVE FUND, IN ACCOUNT WITH THE TREASURER.—(Continued.)

Dr.

Dr.		Cr.									
Year	Description	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	Total
January 1, 1850	To paid Rev. A. Mathieson	20	3	2	1919	9	1	3953	19	5	
do	do D. Moodie	20	3	2							
do	do William Mair	20	3	2							
do	do Walter Roach	20	3	2							
do	do James Anderson	20	3	2							
do	do John Cook, D.D.	20	3	2							
do	do J. C. Muir	20	3	2							
do	do W. Simpson	20	3	2							
do	do D. Shanks	40	0	0							
do	do J. Merin	40	0	0							
do	do J. Davidson	40	0	0							
do	do James Thom	40	0	0							
do	do A. Wallace	40	0	0							
do	do R. McGill	40	0	0							
do	do R. McFarlane	8	6	8							
do	do	31	13	4							
do	do John McKenzie				421	2	2				
do	do H. Urquhart	8	6	8							
do	do Isaac Purkis	8	6	8							
do	do John Diekey	40	0	0							
do	do J. McLaurin	40	0	0							
do	do T. Macpherson	8	6	8							
do	do Aneas McLean	20	3	2							
do	do Donald Munro	40	0	0							
do	do	37	10	0							
do	do John Smith				202	13	2				
do	do Joseph Anderson	8	6	8							
do	do Alexander Mann	40	0	0							
do	do David Evans	40	0	0							
do	do T. Fraser	40	0	0							
do	do William Bain	40	0	0							
do	do J. McMerine	40	0	0							
do	do John Robb	40	0	0							
do	do Alexander Spence	40	0	0							
do	do Thomas Haig	40	0	0							
do	do J. Machar, D.D.				368	6	8				
do	do Robert Mill	8	6	8							
do	do Thomas Scott	40	0	0							
do	do A. Colquhoun	40	0	0							
do	do	30	0	0							
	Brought forward										
	Carried over				118	6	8				
					3029	17	9				
					3953	19	5				

Carried over

Appendix
(H.H.)
3rd July.

Appendix
(H.H.)
3rd July.

No. 15.

MONTREAL, 3rd January, 1851.

I have the honour, by instructions from the Commissioners of the Clergy Reserves Fund, (Church of Scotland,) to transmit to you for the information of His Excellency the Governor General, in Council, the annexed Statement of the Receipts and Expenditure of the Fund during the past year, as provided by the Act 3 and 4 Vic. cap. 78.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
(Signed,) HUGH ALLAN, Com.
Hon. Secretary to the Commission.

(Copy.) SIR,

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

THE CLERGY RESERVE FUND.

		THE CLERGY RESERVE FUND.											
		Dr.										Cr.	
July	1, 1850	To paid Rev. Alexander Mathieson, D.D.	Montreal	£	£	£	January	4, 1850	By Balance from last account	£	s.	d.	
		do Duncan Moodie	Dundee	20	3	2	May	1,	By Warrant	251	13	4	
		do William Mair	Chatham	20	3	2	do	do	By do	4514	10	6	
		do James Anderson	Ormslow	20	3	2	do	do	By do	1134	7	7	
		do John Cook, D.D.	Quebec	20	3	2	do	do	By do	705	13	9	
		do J. C. Muir	Georgetown	20	3	2	December	31,	By Interest	409	2	10	
		do William Simpson	Lachine	20	3	2							
		do E. Lapelletrie	Montreal	40	0	0							
		do D. Shanks	Valcartier	40	0	0							
		do John Merin	Hemmingford	40	0	0							
		do John Davidson	New Carlisle	40	0	0							
		do James Thom	Three Rivers	40	0	0							
		do Alexander Wallace	Huntingdon	40	0	0							
		do Robert McGill	Montreal	40	0	0							
		do Robert McFarlane	Melbourne	8	6	8							
		do James T. Paul	St. Louis	40	0	0							
		do John McKenzie	Williamstown	33	6	8							
		do Hugh Urquhart	Cornwall	8	6	8							
		do Isaac Purkis	Osnabrock	8	6	8							
		do John Diekey	Williamsburg	40	0	0							
		do John McLaurin	Martintown	40	0	0							
		do Thomas McPherson	Lancaster	8	6	8							
		do Angus McLean	Dalhousie Mills	20	3	2							
		do Donald Munro	Lochiel	40	0	0							
		do John Smith	Beekwith	12	10	0							
		do Joseph Anderson	South Gower	8	6	8							
		do Alexander Mann	Pakenham	40	0	0							
			Carried over	708	12	2				7015	8	0	

Appendix
(H.H.)
3rd July.

Cr.

THE CLERGY RESERVE FUND.—(Continued.)

Dr.

July	1, 1850	Dr.	Cr.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
		To paid Rev. David Evans	Richmond	708	12	2			
		do Thomas Fraser	Lanark	40	0	0			
		do William Bain	Perth	40	0	0			
		do John Robb	do	40	0	0			
		do Alexander Spence	Dalhousie	40	0	0			
		do Thomas Haig	Bytown	40	0	0			
		do John Machar, D.D.	Brockville	8	6	8			
		do Robert Neill	Kingston	40	0	0			
		do Thomas Scott	Seymour	40	0	0			
		do A. Colquhoun	Camden	40	0	0			
		do P. McNaughton	Asphodel	30	0	0			
		do P. Ferguson	Pickering	40	0	0			
		do James George	Esquesing	8	6	8			
		do John Tawse	Scarborough	24	3	4			
		do Thomas Johnston	King	4	13	0			
		do Alexander Lewis	Chinguacousy	40	0	0			
		do John McMurchy	Mono	40	0	0			
		do John Barclay	Eldon	40	0	0			
		do Alexander Ross	Toronto	40	0	0			
		do Samuel Porter	West Gwillimsbury	40	0	0			
		do William Barr	Clarke	40	0	0			
		do William Brown	Hornby	40	0	0			
		do James Stuart	Uxbridge	40	0	0			
		do William King	Markham	4	13	0			
		do John Bryning	Nelson	4	13	0			
		do George McClatchey	Mount Pleasant	4	13	0			
		do Alexander McKid	Clinton	4	13	0			
		do Hugh Mair, D.D.	Goderich	40	0	0			
		do Colin Gregor	Dundas	4	13	0			
		do William Bell	Fergus	40	0	0			
		do George Bell	Guelph	40	0	0			
		do J. M. Smith	Stratford	40	0	0			
		do J. B. Mowatt	Simcoe	40	0	0			
		Secretary's allowance, one year, to 30th June	Galt	13	6	8			
		Books, Printing, Postages, &c.	Niagara	100	0	0			
		To paid Rev. Alexander Mathieson, D.D.	Montreal	40	11	1			
		do Duncan Moody	Dundee	20	3	2			
		do William Mair	Dunbar	20	3	2			
		do James Anderson	Chatham	20	3	2			
		do John Cook, D.D.	Ormslow	20	3	2			
			Quebec	20	3	2			
			Carried forward	2057	7	5			
			Brought over				7015	8	0
			Carried forward						

Appendix
(H.H.)
3rd July.

Appendix
(H.H.)
3rd July.

No. 16.

STATEMENT of RECEIPTS and DISBURSEMENTS on account of CLERGY RESERVES for UPPER CANADA, for the years 1849 and 1850.

Year.	LAND SOLD.		Principal received on Old Sales. Geo. IV., &c.	Interest received on Old Sales. Geo. IV., &c.	Principal on New Sales. 3 & 4 Vic., Cap. 78.	Interest on New Sales. Vic., &c.	Rents on Leased Lots.	Rents on Lots not Leased.	Timber Dues.	Inspections.	Principal on Old Sales, paid over to Receiver General.	Interest on Old Sales, paid over to Receiver General.	Paid over on Account, New Sales to Receiver General.		Disbursement on Account of	
	Acres.	Amount.											Principal.	Interest.	Old Sales.	New Sales.
1849	70726	£ 41887 1 11	£ 5452 4 5	£ 4048 10 11	£ 18791 1 6	£ 2056 13 4	£ 1836 8 7	£ 1820 12 7	£ 56 14 8	£ 543 19 0	£ 5125 1 9	£ 3805 12 8	£ 17004 4 3	£ 5406 10 2	£ 2128 0 7	£ 2128 0 7
1850	93245½	£ 55220 1 6	£ 8314 7 8	£ 7070 0 11	£ 28304 5 6	£ 3938 5 2	£ 3311 12 1	£ 2024 12 9	£ 56 14 8	£ 717 15 0	£ 7734 5 4	£ 6630 17 4	£ 26316 10 3	£ 9865 14 6	£ 2471 0 5	£ 2471 0 5
			£ 13766 12 1	£ 11118 11 10	£ 47085 7 0	£ 5994 18 6	£ 4648 0 8	£ 3845 5 4	£ 56 14 8	£ 1261 14 0	£ 12859 7 1	£ 10436 10 0	£ 43520 14 6	£ 14772 4 8	£ 610 4599 1 0	£ 610 4599 1 0

RECAPITULATION OF RECEIPTS.

RECAPITULATION OF PAYMENTS.

Amount, Principal received, Geo. IV., Old Sales	£	s.	d.
Interest	13766	12	1
do	11118	11	10
Amount, Principal, Victoria, New Sales	24885	3	11
do Interest	47085	7	0
do Rents on Leased Lots	5994	18	6
do Rents on Lots not Leased	4648	0	8
do Timber Dues	3845	5	4
do Inspections	56	14	8
do	1261	14	0
Total	£87777	4	1

Amount Principal, Old Sales, paid Receiver General	£	s.	d.
Interest	19859	7	1
Principal, New Sales, do	10436	10	0
Interest, do	43520	14	6
Disbursements, &c., on Old Sales	14772	4	8
do on New Sales	1589	6	10
Total	£87777	4	1

CROWN LANDS OFFICE, Toronto.

Appendix
(H.H.)
3rd July.

PRINTED BY ROLLO CAMPBELL, SIMCOE STREET, TORONTO.

R E T U R N

TO AN ADDRESS from the LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, to HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR GENERAL, dated the 2nd ultimo, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before the House "a Return shewing the names of the Division Court Judges, their Salaries, and the amount of Fees and Fines raised in the several Divisions; also the amount of the General Fee Fund and of all moneys received and disbursed under authority of Sections 16 & 17 of the Division Court Act of last Session; and stating in detail, the manner in which all such moneys have been appropriated, whether under authority of the said Act, or of previous enactments, and if so, what enactments, for and during the two years ending with the last fiscal quarter," — "and a statement in detail of the Expenditure of £5000 less £800 refunded, paid without the special authority of law to W. B. Robinson, Esq., a Member of the Legislative Assembly, to be by him disbursed among the Indians on Lake Superior"; — and a Return shewing to whom the payments were severally made of £6655 stated in page 20 of last year's Public Accounts, to have been paid for Indian Annuities for or during the year ending on the 30th September last."

By Command,

J. LESLIE.

Secretary,

Provincial Secretary's Office,
Toronto, 4th July 1851.

Appendix
(I. I.)
4th July.

Appendix
(I. I.)
4th July.

RETURN shewing the names of the County Court Judges, Amount of Salary of each Judge—and Amount of Fees and Fines collected in the several Divisions whence the Fee Fund is derived, and received and disbursed, under the authority of various Acts, and latterly under 13 & 14 Victoria, Cap. 53, for the Years 1849 and 1850.

NAME OF COUNTY JUDGE.	1849.				1850.			
	Annual Salary.	Net Amount of Fines and Fees.	Amount paid out of Public Funds to make up deficiency of Salary.	Surplus Fees paid to Receiver Genl.	Annual Salary.	Net Amount of Fines and Fees.	Amount paid out of Public Funds to make up deficiency of Salary.	Surplus Fees paid to Receiver Genl.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
J. G. Malloch.....	375 0 0	158 18 4	216 1 8	.....	375 0 0	139 11 10	235 8 2
D. S. McQueen.....	375 0 0	359 15 0	15 5 0	.....	375 0 0	289 5 3	85 14 9
Geo. B. Hall.....	300 0 0	229 7 2	70 12 10	.....	450 0 0	181 10 9	268 9 3
Christopher Armstrong.....	375 0 0	140 8 4	234 11 8	.....	375 0 0	156 9 7	218 10 5
Geo. S. Jarvis.....	450 0 0	224 3 3	225 16 9	.....	450 0 0	220 7 9	229 12 3
Miles O'Reilly.....	500 0 0	622 0 7	.....	122 0 7	500 0 0	543 4 0	43 4 0
S. B. Harrison.....	500 0 0	1,039 11 5	.....	539 11 5	500 0 0	795 11 7	295 11 7
A. Ackland.....	300 0 0	182 4 6	117 15 6	.....	300 0 0	151 9 5	148 10 7
George Malloch.....	450 0 0	268 1 6	181 18 6	.....	450 0 0	238 16 5	211 3 7
James E. Small.....	405 19 6	337 12 6	68 7 0	.....	450 0 0	392 12 9	57 7 3
S. F. Kirkpatrick.....	450 0 0	561 0 0	.....	111 0 0	500 0 0	282 5 1	.....
G. M. Boswell.....	450 0 0	713 3 6	.....	263 3 6	450 0 0	450 11 1	0 11 1
E. C. Campbell.....	450 0 0	312 10 7	137 9 5	.....	450 0 0	265 5 6	184 13 6
Peter Freel.....	300 0 0	35 3 1	24 16 11	.....	300 0 0	275 6 10	24 18 2
D. L. Fairfield.....	375 0 0	188 5 6	186 14 6	.....	375 0 0	179 10 9	195 9 3
Jas. R. Gowen.....	375 0 0	227 11 3	147 8 9	.....	375 0 0	184 5 3	190 14 9
William Salmon.....	300 0 0	126 14 10	173 5 2	.....	300 0 0	107 1 10	192 18 2
William Smart.....	375 0 0	223 13 10	151 6 2	.....	375 0 0	258 18 5	116 1 7
William D. Powell.....	375 0 0	376 8 8	.....	1 8 8	375 0 0	382 2 5	7 2 5
Alexander Chewitt.....	375 0 0	187 10 2	187 9 10	.....	375 0 0	166 12 9	208 7 3
	£ 7,855 19 6	6,514 4 0	2,378 19 8	1,037 4 2	8,100 0 0	5,410 6 7	3,036 2 6	
							346 9 2	

(*) The Annual Salary is £450, but there was an interval between the decease of one Judge and the Appointment of another.

The expenses incurred in collecting above Fees consist of an allowance to the Treasurers of the several Municipalities of 4 per cent on Amount received from County Courts, and of 3 per cent on that received from Division Courts; and allowance of £1 to Clerks of County Courts for each return of Fees collected in these Courts, and of 10s. per each Bankrupt Court Return.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
Toronto, 4th July, 1851. }

JOSEPH CARY,
Deputy Inspector General.

Appendix
(I. I.)

4th July.

A STATEMENT in Detail of the Expenditure of £5,000 less £800—refunded—disbursed by WILLIAM B. ROBINSON, Esq., to the Indians on Lake Superior.

The Government—in Account with W. B. Robinson, for negotiating a Treaty with the Indians of Lakes Huron and Superior.

Dr.

1850.	Vouchers.	1850.	£. s. d.	1850.	£. s. d.
Sept. 7	To paid Chief Peau de Chat and others for the Lake Superior Bands, per Receipt.	11	2,000 0 0	Janv.	100 0 0
" 11	To paid Chief Shinguaouse and Band, ditto.	12	418 0 0	April.	75 0 0
" 13	To do do Nebenaigoching and Band, ditto.	3	297 10 0	August.	100 0 0
	To do do Keokouss and Band, ditto.	4	114 0 0		4,000 0 0
	To do do Pamoquonaishung and Band, ditto.	5	72 15 0		933 6 8
	To do do Mischequonga and Band, ditto.	6	147 5 0		30 0 0
	To do do Wagemaki and Band, ditto.	7	117 0 0		
	To do do Shawenekeshick and Band, ditto.	8	72 0 0		
	To do do Naowuabo and Band, ditto.	9	157 0 0		
	To do do Wendagagowenini and Band, ditto.	10	121 10 0		
	To do do Nebenaigonai and Band, ditto.	11	112 5 0		
	To do do Shabokeshick and Band, ditto.	12	57 0 0		
" 16	To do do Mucketamushaquet and Band, ditto.	13	184 0 0		
	To do Steamer Gore, ditto.	14	76 12 6		
	To do Hudson Bay Cos. account, ditto.	15	54 15 11		
	To do W. Keating, ditto.	16	16 5 0		
	To do Geo. Ironside, ditto.	17	5 17 6		
	To do Assikinack, ditto.	18	12 10 0		
	To do Geo. Johnston, ditto.	19	20 0 0		
	To do Poquochenini, ditto.	20	12 10 0		
	To do Charles Cadotte, ditto.	21	25 0 0		
	To do Sundry small accounts, See Vouchers 22 to 29	29	37 19 0		
	To do Shinguaouse and Nebenaigoching, January 1850.	30	90 0 0		
	To do Hudson's Bay Account.	31	5 3 9		
	To do Expenses of two trips to Sault and other Charges.	32	121 4 1		
	To do Discount on Cheque for £933 6s. 8d.	33	14 0 0		
	To do into Bank of Upper Canada, to credit of Receiver General.	34	800 0 0		
" 24	To do self on account.	35	49 3 0		
	To do Captain Herbert, ditto.	36	30 0 0		
			5,241 5 9		5,241 5 9

W. B. ROBINSON.

Toronto, September 26, 1850

Appendix
(I. I.)

4th July.

VOUCHER No. 1. — £2,000

Sault Ste. Marie, 7th September, 1850.

RECEIVED from the Honorable W. B. ROBINSON, the sum of Two Thousand Pounds, Provincial Currency, the same being in full of the Amount to be paid at this time pursuant to a Treaty signed and concluded this day by us on behalf of our respective Tribes or Bands, and by the said W. B. ROBINSON, on behalf of Her Majesty.

*Joseph Peau de Chat, John Ininway, Mishi Muckqua,
Totomenai, Jacob Wassaba, Ah Mutchiwagabow,
Michel Shebageshick, Manitou Shainse, Chigenaus,*

in presence of Geo. Johnston, Interpreter. Mr. Swanston and Capt. Cooper were also present. W. B. R.

VOUCHER No. 2.

“ For Shinguacouse’s Band and Self. — We, the undersigned, acknowledge to have received from the Honorable William B. Robinson, the Sums set opposite our respective names.

NAMES.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Amount.	NAMES.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Amount.
Shinguacouse, for special purposes for the Band generally... see Note.....					\$ 350	Brought forward.....					\$ 1009
Chinguacouse, (\$4 each).....	1	2	6	9	36	Petowanoquetoqua.....	1	1	.....	2	8
Kaloasa.....	1	3	4	8	32	Wassanga.....	3	1	3	7	28
Piabetasung.....	5	1	.....	6	24	Shawunegonabe.....	1	1	.....	2	8
Augustin.....	2	3	3	8	32	Wabemama.....	.....	2	.....	2	8
Paquatchenini.....	1	1	4	6	24	Ondaguaiase.....	1	1	.....	2	8
Wabanosa.....	3	2	.....	5	20	John Bell.....	2	3	5	10	40
Chinguanoquet.....	.....	2	.....	2	8	Charles Cadotte.....	1	2	3	6	24
Tegooshe.....	2	2	6	10	40	Maabenasse.....	1	1	.....	2	8
Shebakeshick.....	2	1	1	4	16	Oshawuskoqua.....	1	1	.....	2	8
Kitchepenasse.....	1	5	1	7	28	Muttash.....	1	3	1	5	20
Maisquanbinoka.....	1	2	1	4	16	Nanabosho.....	1	1	3	5	20
Idoissa.....	1	1	.....	2	8	Sagato.....	1	1	.....	2	8
Patowaash.....	1	3	.....	4	16	Nebinagishickoqua.....	.....	4	.....	4	16
Wabakakek.....	1	1	.....	2	8	Matawaash.....	1	1	3	5	20
Kisketawug.....	2	.....	.....	2	8	Louis Cadotte.....	3	2	3	8	32
Segaquon.....	1	1	.....	2	8	Mishquagenos.....	1	1	.....	2	8
Pamassung.....	1	1	2	4	16	Chinguock.....	2	1	.....	3	12
L. Corbine.....	1	1	1	3	12	Saguichewaosa.....	1	1	.....	2	8
Anewaba.....	1	1	.....	2	8	Apitakeshuk.....	.....	.....	.....	3	12
Nawaudego.....	1	3	1	5	20	Ogema.....	1	1	.....	2	8
Pepekewesais.....	1	1	2	4	16	Oshawesquagena.....	1	.....	.....	1	4
Kagegabe.....	2	3	.....	5	20	Kitchedainda.....	1	1	1	3	12
Alexis Cadotte.....	2	4	2	8	32	Animikipenasse.....	1	1	.....	2	8
Joshua Biron.....	1	1	3	5	20	Charles Cadotte.....	1	1	1	3	12
Joseph Biron.....	2	2	5	9	36	Charles Biron.....	1	2	.....	3	12
Aguasa (by Paquochenini).....	3	4	3	10	40	Alexis Biron.....	1	2	3	6	24
Wakigaboequa (by do.).....	2	2	3	7	28	Peter Bell (by John Bell).....	1	1	1	3	12
Toussaint.....	1	1	3	5	20	Susan (by do).....	.....	1	.....	1	4
Naoquagaboa, chief of.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	Shinguacouse, paid } Steamer Gore }	.....	.....	.....	.....	208
Paquabeong and Band.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	Ocunwindego at \$5 ea.(by wife)	3	3	.....	6	30
Chippeway’s Widow at \$5 each.	1	3	.....	4	20	Naogeshick.....	1	2	.....	3	15
Animiawaisheung.....	1	.....	2	3	15	Sagiegouse.....	1	1	.....	2	10
Naoquagaboa (for others).....	.....	.....	.....	2	10						
Carried up.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$ 1009	Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$ 1672
											£418

Witness to Payments }
Geo. Johnston, Interpreter.
J. W. Keating.

Garden River, Sept. 11th, 1850.

W. B. ROBINSON.

NOTE.—\$200 to pay demands on the Band.
100 to pay an American Indian Chief for money borrowed by the Band.
50 to pay their Interpreter.

Appendix
(I. I.)

VOUCHER No. 3.

Appendix
(I. I.)

4th July.

4th July.

"Nabaynagoching's Band: We the undersigned acknowledge to have received from the Honorable WILLIAM B. ROBINSON, the sums set opposite our respective Names."

NAMES.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Amount.	NAMES.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Amount.
Nebinaigochins for special purposes for the Band.....					\$250	Brought forward.....					\$490
Nebinaigoching.....\$5 each	2	2	7	11	55	Shawenebenais (by Chief)....	2	4	6	12	60
Casaquatung.....	2	1	3	6	30	Eshquagonabe (by ")....	1	2	2	5	25
Aguadosh (by Chief N.).....	1	1	1	3	15	Kikamindemonia (by ")....	3			3	15
Ochagoss.....	1	1	2	4	20	Ogabaonequa.....	2	1	1	4	20
Muckataquoma (by Chief N.)....	1	3	5	9	45	Joseph Waboos.....	1	3	5	9	45
Kitchekewaise.....	1	1		2	10	Pisheustoquon.....	1	1	5	7	35
Otawa.....	1			1	5	Kishickogaqua.....		2		2	10
Shawonegabo.....	1	1	4	6	30	Baptiste Waboos.....	1	1	2	4	20
Mishekaake.....	1	1		2	10	Francois.....	1	1	2	4	20
Kewetakishick.....	2	1		3	15	Mishkiash.....	1	1	1	3	15
Ogabakeshigo.....	2		2	4	20	—do's-Brother in law (by Mis-					
Najoop.....	3	4	1	8	40	leish).....			1	1	5
Wahbeshuqua.....	1	2	2	5	25	Aguagik.....	2	3	1	6	30
Odashegishickoqua.....		2	2	4	20	Poqtchemini (by Chief).....	1	1	3	5	25
Matosinoqua (by Chief).....		1		1	5	Josai.....	1	1	3	5	25
Shawankeshick (by ").....	1	2	1	4	20	John Corbiere (by Chief).....	1	1	2	4	20
Oshkineway (by ").....	3	2	2	7	35	George Apeguash.....	1	3	1	5	25
John Baptiste (by ").....	1	1	1	3	15	Onageshinse (by Chief).....		1		1	5
Matwaikeshick (by ").....	1	2	3	6	30	Obeda.....		1	1	2	10
Shegawaw (by ").....	1	1	5	7	35	Louison.....	1	1	2	4	20
Kiwitakishick (by ").....	1			1	5	Madelaine.....		1		1	5
Opitchise (by ").....	1			1	5	Paul Dasy.....	1			1	5
Odishquaaubit.....	1			1	5						
Cabaabondung.....	1			1	5	Total.....					\$1190
Carried up.....					\$490						£297 10 0

Sault Ste. Marie, September 10, 1850.

The above amount paid in presence of George Johnston, Interpreter, George Ironside, S. I. Affairs. }

W. B. ROBINSON.

VOUCHER No. 4.

"We the undersigned acknowledge to have received from the Honorable WILLIAM B. ROBINSON, the sums set opposite our respective names."

CHIEF KEOKOUSE AND BAND.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Amount.
Keokouse and Wignacomick, received whole amount for selves and Bands, at \$6 each	14	12	32	58	348
Keokouse (being the Chief of the Bruce Mine Vicinity,) given as gratuity for provisions, &c.					50
Witness to payments, Geo. Johnston, Interpreter, J. W. Keating. }					\$398
One of Nawandigo's Band Nawa, (Witness J. W. Keating).....				1	6
Shawanassinas Band.....at \$5 each	1	1	2	4	20
(Witness J. W. Keating)					
Matchewona Lisette.....	1	1		2	10
Paquotchenini for his attendance during the Treaty at Sault.....					12
Augustin for do do.....					10
Total.....					\$456
					£114 0 0

Appendix
(I. I.)

Appendix
(I. I.)

4th July,

4th July.

VOUCHER No. 5.

"WE, the undersigned, acknowledge to have received from W. B. ROBINSON, the sum set opposite our respective names."

NAMES.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Amount.	NAMES.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Amount.
Pamequonaishcung (Chief & family)					40	<i>Brought forward</i>					182
The Chief for special purposes					30	Cagagewun	2	2	2	6	24
Tabassega, at \$4 each	2	2	2	6	24	Sainoua				2	8
Naoquum	1	1	1	3	12	Nanawaishcung	2	1	1	4	16
Cagushewa	1	1	1	3	12	Piabewash (by Chief)	1	1	1	3	12
Manokishigut	1	1	2	4	16	Paboneung	2	2	1	5	20
Kenewaba	1	1	1	3	12	Cagishewawatung	1	1	1	3	12
Migunqua	1	1	1	3	12	Otanabunouqua	1	1	1	3	12
Mekisequa (by Chief)	1	1	1	3	12	Cocoshainse (by Chief)				1	5
Pamekishigunoka (by Chief)	1	1	1	3	12	<i>Total</i>					\$291
<i>Carried up</i>					\$182						£72 15 0

VOUCHER No. 6.

					\$	<i>Brought forward</i>					\$
Mashiquango, as Chief					40	<i>Brought forward</i>					\$281
do for family, at \$5 ea.	1	2	2	5	25	Waindebeese, at \$5 each	1	1	2	4	20
James Mishequango	1	1		2	10	Misquonon	1	1	3	5	25
Idoikesis	1	2	3	6	30	Mainwash	2	2		4	20
Ogema	1	1	3	5	25	Nobenais	1	1	2	4	20
Gasheanega	1	1	1	3	15	Cabamasson	1	2		3	15
Moquoteneagun	1	1	3	5	25	Waaqualeihigoini	1	1	1	3	15
Paese	1	1		2	10	Paabewash				4	20
Omikouse	1			1	5	For other families not present (by Chf)					70
Nawegabow	1	1		2	10	Wabakekek	1	2	4	7	35
Shawinassawa, as Chief					25	Animikaime, at \$4 each	1	1	2	4	16
Pabamoosa, at \$4 each	2	2	1	5	20	Keshigobenaise	1	1	2	4	16
Wapumoqua (by Wabakekek)	1	1	2	4	16	Penniscaqua	1			1	4
Forwomente not present (by do)				5	25	For 8 people omitted (by Wabakekek)				8	32
<i>Carried up</i>					281	<i>Total</i>					589
											£147 5 0

VOUCHER No. 7.

					\$	<i>Brought forward</i>					\$
Wagemake, as chief					30	<i>Brought forward</i>					\$ 247
do for family at \$5 each	1	2	1	4	20	Kabaassiga	1	1	2	4	16
Maiawegeshickoeinini	1	1	2	4	20	Pamoon	1	1	4	6	24
Oshawushcogeshickoeinini	1	1	2	4	20	Ashewassega	1	1	3	5	20
Oudenoka	1	1		2	10	Achetomo	1	3	3	7	28
Cawaash at \$4 each	1	1	1	3	12	Eshquagiskink	1			1	4
Mishibishuqua (by chief)		1		1	4	Misnibeshai			1	1	4
Waship		1		1	4	For families not pres. (by chief)					40
Kitchepossegun as chief					25	Kitchepossegun for family \$5 ea.	1	1		2	10
Papasainse at \$5 each	2	2	3	7	35	Anawagonse	1	1	2	4	20
Louison	1	1	2	4	20	Cagagaise	1	1	1	3	15
Kakagonse	1	2		3	15	Ahmutchewakishick	1	1	2	4	20
For families not present (by chief)					6	<i>Total</i>					\$ 468
Shuniabenaissse at \$4 each	2	1	3	6	24						£117 0 0
<i>Carried up</i>					\$ 217						

VOUCHER No. 8.

					\$	<i>Brought up</i>					\$
Shawenakishick (chief)					40	<i>Brought up</i>					\$ 188
Wabenassema at \$4 each	1	1	2	4	16	Indowekeshuk	1	1	3	5	20
Mishebeshainse	1	2	3	6	24	Nisinaquosheung (by chief)	1	1	1	3	12
Gagobagisiguck	1	1	2	4	16	Kewatanebenoso	1	1	1	3	12
Opequanatchee	1	1	2	4	16	Tonatis	1	1	1	3	12
Mangonse	2	2		4	16	Sacutheawaihcum	1	1	1	3	12
Assawainse	1	1	1	3	12	Kabawis	1	1	1	3	12
Omishikegeshuckogua (by chief)		1	1	2	8	Tebundo	1	1		2	8
Kagage	1	1		2	8	Matwacumekishcung (by chief)	1	1	1	3	12
Shanawaquum at \$4 each	1	1	3	5	20	<i>Total</i>					\$ 288
Mawaianaise	1	1	1	3	12						£72 0 0
<i>Carried up</i>					\$ 188						

Witness to payments
George Ironside, S. I. Affairs. }

Manitowaning, September 13, 1850.

W. B. ROBINSON.

Appendix
(I. I.)

VOUCHER No. 9.

Appendix
(I. I.)

4th July.

We, the undersigned, acknowledge to have received from the Honorable W. B. Robinson, the Sums set opposite to our respective Names.

4th July.

NAMES.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Amount.	NAMES.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Amount.
Naoquagabow, Chief at Spanish River,					\$25	Brought up.....					\$ 297
Shemagow..... at \$4 each	2	2	2	6	24	Namassin.....					25
Waibisikung (by Shemagow).....	1	2		3	12	Oningegun..... at \$4 each	2	2	2	6	24
Ishquageshiek.....	2	2	2	6	24	Katabasheo.....	1	1	3	5	20
Maiawogabow.....	1			1	4	Aisquaasung.....	1			4	16
Maindoshkemoose.....	1	1		2	8	Shawan.....	2	2	2	6	24
Maindooshcung.....				4	16	Pashabonoqua.....	1	1	4	6	24
Penaissè.....				8	32	Shabooshea.....	1	1	2	4	16
Pamekishigunqua (by Penaissè).....	1	1	2	4	16	Naganosh..... (by Penaissè)	1	1	2	4	16
Paishenini..... (by do.).....	1	1	2	4	16	Muckatapenasse..... (by do.)	1	1	1	3	12
Mainwawacumecishkung.....	2	1	2	5	20	Omuitowawagiskickoqua (by do.)	1	1	2	4	16
Oshaweshgoqun.....	2	1	1	4	16	Memise.....	2	2	1	5	20
Sugoqua..... (by Shemagaw)	1	1	2	4	16	Kewatinoqua.....		2	2	4	16
Kitcheanowabomin (by do.).....	1	1	2	4	16	Neganiwina..... (by Shemagaw)	1	1	2	4	16
Pabamasung.....				4	16	Miskobenaïse..... (by Oningegun)	1	1		2	8
Chewang..... (by Pabamasung)				4	16	Omaiawashai..... (by Shemagaw)				3	12
Sagemaëqua..... (by Shemagow)				4	16	Wassageshickoque (by do.)				3	12
Ashcacogung.....	1	1		2	8	Josette..... (by do.)		1	1	2	8
Carried up.....					\$297	Gabow.....	1	1	2	4	16
						For other Indians (by Shemagow)					30
						Total,.....					\$ 628
											£157 0 0

VOUCHER No. 10.

NAMES.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Amount.	NAMES.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Amount.
Windawtegoïnini, Chief.....					\$ 50	Brought up.....					\$ 290
do for family at \$4 each.....	1	2	2	5	20	Watachewano.....	1	1	2	4	16
Petawanoquet.....	1	1	1	3	12	Esheaboosh (by wife).....	1	1	1	3	12
Mainwawapenasse.....	1	1	2	4	16	Naoquaasëga (by chief).....	1	1	2	4	16
Petawassung (by chief).....	2	1		3	12	Pabamwawetunk (by chief).....	1	1	2	4	16
Ogabaacumegouse, (by chief).....	1	1	1	3	12	Abetapunewaishcung (by chief)	1	3	1	4	16
Quaqnawesainse, (by do).....	2	1		3	12	Wassewunna.....	1	1	1	3	12
Omishkegaboa.....	1	1	1	3	12	Megwunegeshik.....	1	1	1	3	12
Waishebegai.....	1	1	2	4	16	Saguswa.....	1	1	1	3	12
Werindip (by chief).....	1	1	1	3	12	Ashicunaïkeshick (by chief).....	1	1	1	3	12
Awsawïda.....	1	1	1	3	12	Waquainse.....	1	1	2	4	16
Mishewasse.....	1	2	1	4	16	Sagaise (by chief).....				3	12
Apekum.....	2			2	8	Shemagun (by do).....				2	8
Pagumagaboa.....				3	12	Naoomegegabow.....				2	8
Mianquoetto (by chief).....				2	8	Penapewacumekishcum.....				4	16
Mishawapega (by do).....				4	16	Nebawegishik (by chief).....				3	12
Ponekeosh.....				3	12	Kewabenaïsse (paid elsewhere).....					
Obemacomego.....				4	16	Total.....					\$ 486
Omishasenowenini (by chief).....	1	1	2	4	16						£121 10 0
Carried up.....					\$ 290						

VOUCHER No. 11.

NAMES.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Amount.	NAMES.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Amount.
Nebinagonai (head man).....					\$25	Brought up.....					\$ 168
Cagageshick (by head man) at \$4 each.....	2	1	1	4	16	Jondaïse,..... at \$4 each	1		1	2	8
Omiawonego (from Onebing).....	1	1	1	3	12	Windawtegonse (from Onebing).....	1	1	1	3	12
Windusswakeshick (do).....	1	1	2	4	16	Dakis (near Lake Nipissing) head man.....					25
Mehigomin.....	5			5	20	For families not present by Dokis.....				10	40
Metiquab.....	1	1	1	3	12	Quakobetung from Onebing.....	1	1	2	4	16
Missobainse from Onebing.....	1	1	2	4	16	Onaabun, do.....	1	1	2	4	16
Qewesaisè do.....	1	1	2	4	16	Kishigobinaïse do Byson.....	1	1	1	3	12
Tagawenini, Chief.....					25	Shabogishikoqua..... at \$5 each.	1	1	1	3	15
Equawish by brother.....					10	Joseph Tagawenini.....					32
Carried up.....					\$168						
Misquaso, Chief (MitchekeWatinoong) had claim at Sault and signed treaty.....											25
Misquaso for 40 people who had a claim at time of treaty.....											80
Total.....											\$449
											£112 5 0

Witness to payments }
George Ironside, S. I. Affairs. }

Manitowaning, September 13, 1851.

W. B. ROBINSON.

Appendix
(I. I.)

Appendix
(I. I.)

4th July.

4th July.

VOUCHER No. 12.

"We the undersigned acknowledge to have received from W. B. ROBINSON, the sums set opposite our respective Names.

NAMES:	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Amount.	NAMES:	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Amount.
Shabokeshick (head man).....					\$20	Brought up.....					\$124
do for family.....at \$4.	1	1	1	3	12	John Baptiste (by Chief).....	1	1	1	3	12
Ocheek (by Chief).....	1	1	2	4	16	Shabwaway (by do).....	1	1	1	3	12
Kitchequewasais (by Chief).....	1	1	1	3	12	Joseph.....	1	1	2	4	16
Maiawacumekisheung (by Chief)	1	1	2	4	16	Kenisse (by Chief).....	1	1	1	3	12
Penaissee (by Chief).....	1	1		2	8	Neeshquewesainse.....	2	3	3	8	32
Maisinasseway (by Chief).....	1	1	1	3	12	Gratuity for his poor people.....					20
Peshekishick (by Chief).....	1	1	2	4	16	Total.....					\$228
Sawo (by do).....	1	1	1	3	12						£57 0 0
Carried up.....					\$124						

VOUCHER No. 13.

Sheabonoqua (Misquaso's Band Equata (a woman of Shemagai's Band).....	\$16	Awsbawakishit (by Muckatamisbaquet).....	\$4	Mishequette.....	8	40
Shawusht ishickoqua.....	2	Ogewaun (by Muckatamisbaquet).....	4	Oshashashegun.....	4	20
Witness to payments, JOHN HAMILTON, Penetanguishene, Sep. 14, 1850.		Mekis (Chief).....	20	Pawdtegoimini.....	4	20
Muckata, Mishaquette, (Chief) do for family, at \$5 each.	4	do family.....	4	Pawiss.....	4	20
Pacumegabow.....	6	Nebinaianoquet.....	6	Sugatup.....	2	10
Manitowaba.....	4	Kakakouse.....	4	Kitchepenai.....	3	15
Menominee.....	4	Casensgenauiche.....	4	Katakainse.....	2	10
Wassagewun.....	4	Tababendung.....	3	Asa Waswanay.....	6	30
Muckatakeshick.....	4	Naoquakeshick.....	3	Kakeshiasung.....	2	10
Sautchewakeshick, (by brother)	2	Quakonse for old woman by Wainegekissenan.....	32	Manomaig.....	4	20
Shawinapenais.....	4	Abetung.....	3	Metigomin.....	2	10
Noutin's, Son.....	1	Kenogaise (by Menaigre).....	3	Pemassemague.....	2	10
Obabama.....	2	Kogona.....	2	Baptiste Precour.....	1	5
Louison.....	1	Wassegevinoqua.....	1	Kenaibick (by Muckatamisbaquet).....		4
Chevalier.....	1	Benjamin Yellowhead.....	2	Shaboishcung by Muckatamisbaquet.....		4
Josette Chevallier.....	1	Waboos (by Mekes).....	1	Total.....		\$736
		Mutcheasoosh (by Muckatamisbaquet).....	4			£ 184 0 0
		Muckatamishoquet for self.....	20			

VOUCHER No. 14.

"Honorable W. B. ROBINSON, for the Public Service, to Steam Packet Gore, 14th Sept. 1850.

To Amount of Draft per Chief Chingwakouse.....	£77	0	0
To " of " per " Nebenaechin.....	20	0	0
To " of Account rendered separately.....	5	12	6
To passage of 47 Indians to and from Mioutin, at 10s.....	23	10	0
To Amount of freight per account.....	2	0	0
Received payment of Owners per Steamer Gore.....	£128	12	6
TMOMAS HAMILTON.			
Of this sum £52 is included Shinguacouse's Pay List and Receipt..	52	0	0
	£76	12	6

Witness to payments, }
Geo. Ironside, S. I. Affairs. }

Manitowaning, September 13, 1850.

W. B. ROBINSON,

Appendix
(I. I.)

4th July.

VOUCHER No. 18.

"Received from W. B. ROBINSON, Twelve Pounds ten Shillings, Currency, for services rendered during the time of the Treaty.

J. B. ASSIKINACK."

Manitowaning, Sept. 13, 1850.

VOUCHER No. 19.

"Received from W. B. ROBINSON, the sum of Twenty Pounds, Currency, for my services as Interpreter for twenty-five days, and also, the services of my Son and Boat.

GEO. JOHNSTON, Int."

Garden River, Sept. 11, 1850.

VOUCHER No. 20.

"Received from W. B. ROBINSON, Twelve Pounds Ten Shillings, Currency, as compensation for services rendered the Band and desire of all the Chiefs."

(Witness : } his
T. W. Keating,) PAQUOTCHININI, + mark.

Sault Ste. Marie, Sept. 13, 1850.

VOUCHER No. 21.

"Received from W. B. ROBINSON, the sum of Twenty-five Pounds, Currency, being Amount due him for Carpenter's Work for Shinguacouse and his Band, (paid at their special request.)

(Witness : } his
T. W. Keating,) CHAS. CADOTTE." + mark.

Garden River, Sept. 11, 1850.

VOUCHER No. 22.

"Received from W. B. ROBINSON, Five Pounds Fifteen Shillings, Currency, on account of Shinguacouse's Band, for money lent them, paid at their particular request, it being for the general benefit of the Band.

Witness: T. W. Keating, JOHN + BELL.

VOUCHER No. 23.

"Received from W. B. ROBINSON, Seven Pounds Ten Shillings, Currency, in full of the payment on Lands ceded on account of my family of five persons, resident at Fort William, Lake Superior.

JOSEPH + JOBINOILLE, Jr."

A. W. Buchanan, Witness,
Sault Ste. Marie, Sept. 10, 1850.

VOUCHER No. 24.

"Honorable W. B. ROBINSON, to Registe Loranger : 1850, Sept. 13, To 5 bbls Flour, at 30s. per bbl.

£7 10 0
For boarding men, &c, 1 10 0

£9 0 0

Received payment, R. LORANGER."
Manitowaning, Sept. 13, 1850.

Appendix
(I. I.)

4th July.

VOUCHER No. 25.

"W. B. ROBINSON, Esq., bought of Alfred H. Thompson.

2 bbls Flour, at 22s. 6d. per bbl ... £2 5 0
1 Ox, for..... 4 0 0
20 lbs. Tobacco, at 1s. 3. per lb ... 1 5 0

£7 10 0

Received payment,
ALFRED H. THOMPSON."
Penetanguishene, Sept. 16, 1850.

VOUCHER No. 26.

"Received from W. B. ROBINSON, Three Pounds, Currency, for services as Interpreter, during the Treaty at Penetanguishene.

WILLIAM SOLOMON."

Sept. 16, 1850.

VOUCHER No. 27.

"Honorable W. B. ROBINSON, to S. Jeffery, Dr.
To 8 Meals, £0 10 0
4 Lodgings 0 2 6
Passage to Barry 2 0 0

£2 12 6

Sept. 17, 1850. Paid.

VOUCHER No. 28.

"Received from W. B. ROBINSON, Twelve Shillings and Six-pence, Currency, for five day's use of Boat for Indians to Sault and back.

(Geo. Johnston, Interpreter,) FRANÇOIS + LAROSE."

Sept. 11, 1850.

VOUCHER No. 29.

"£1 19s. 0d. Cy, Bruce Mines, Sept. 12, 1850 ; Received from W. B. ROBINSON, Esquire, One Pound Nineteen Shillings, Currency, being in full of all demands. Thomas Arthurs : for Montreal Mining Comp. 1 barrel Flour, 35s., Tobacco, 4s., £1 19 0. The above were given by my order to Chief Keokouse, in May last.

W. B. R."

VOUCHER No. 30.

"Received from Her Majesty's Government by the hands of W. B. ROBINSON, ninety Pounds, Currency, to enable us and the two men with us, (Lesage and Boyer) to pay expenses while in Toronto, and to return to Sault Ste. Marie.

his mark + SHINGUACOUSE.
his mark + NEBINAIGOCHING."

Toronto, Jany. 11, 1850. }
Allan Macdonell, }

VOUCHER No. 31.

"The Honorable W. B. ROBINSON, bought of Hon. Hudson's Bay Company :

3 barrels superfine Flour, at 32s. 6d... £4 17 6
10 lbs. Plug Tobacco, at 7½d..... 0 6 3

£5 3 9

Received payment, W. MACTAVISH."
Sault Ste. Marie, 3rd May, 1850.

Appendix
(I. I.)

4th July.

VOUCHER No. 32.

Appendix
(I. I.)

4th July.

The Government, (for expenses incurred during the Indian Treaty,) to W. B. ROBINSON.

1850.		Dr.	AMOUNT.
			£ s. d.
April.	26	To paid a guide from St. Joseph to Sault Ste. Marie	1 6 3
		paid boat hire, 5s., paid an Interpreter 5s.....	0 10 0
		paid board of guide at the Sault.....	1 0 0
May.	1	paid boat hire to Garden River	0 15 0
"	8	paid ferry at the Sault, sundry times.....	0 11 3
		paid guide, while detained at the Sault.....	0 15 0
		paid guide's passage to Bruce Mines	0 5 0
		allowance for my own travelling expenses, from Toronto to Sault and returning—31 days	31 0 0
Aug.	15	paid for paper, &c., and postages.....	0 3 10
Sept.	1	paid for ferrying during the time I was at the Sault Ste. Marie.....	2 7 0
"	3	paid an Indian for carrying letters, &c.....	0 5 0
		paid for boat and men, for bringing Indians and provisions from Garden River to the Sault	1 10 0
		provisions for boat-man.....	0 10 0
"	9	paid Dr. Manning for visiting an Indian	0 10 0
		gave the Indians from Lake Huron to buy fish	0 12 6
		paid a carter for cartage of provisions, &c	0 5 0
		paid Van Audin for boarding Captain Ironside and Mr. Keating, while aiding me at the Treaty.....	3 1 3
		cash given to buy provisions for the whole party while at Garden River, at different times.....	3 2 6
		cash given to Indians to buy provisions	1 7 6
		paid a man for taking care of stores at Garden River - 6 days	0 10 0
"	10	paid for use of a store-house at Garden River	0 10 0
		paid Papasainse, an Indian, for two Canoes destroyed by the ice, while in Captain Ermatinger's use	2 0 0
		paid 5 men for taking Indians and provisions back to Garden River, and returning the boat.....	1 5 0
		paid an Indian for services at the Sault.....	0 5 0
		paid for shoes and warm clothing for Chief Peau de Chat, by Dr's. request, he being ill.....	1 15 0
"	12	paid Church for one barrel Pork for Indians at Garden River.....	3 5 0
		paid for Canoes and 8 men, 3 days to Garden River and Echo Lake, with specie and stores for self and all the party.....	6 10 0
		paid Church for provisions for said men.....	0 11 6
		paid postages, stationary, &c.....	1 5 6
"	16	paid Manaigre, for aiding me at Penetanguishene	1 0 0
		paid 7 Indians, (Chiefs and others) who came from Lake Simcoe to see me about their lands, to buy provisions, &c., 20s. each.....	7 0 0
		paid Chief Aipamne and Band for same.....	2 5 0
		paid for Team and Canoe hire at Penetanguishene.....	0 15 0
		gave Indians at Penetanguishene to buy provisions.....	0 7 6
"	19	paid Cab hire in Toronto to take specie to Bank.....	C 2 6
"	25	paid for my travelling expenses on the last trip to the Sault and back— 42 days, 20s. per day.....	42 0 0
		Currency.....	£ 121 4 1

Toronto, Sept. 24, 1850.

W. B. ROBINSON.

VOUCHER No. 33.

Cash paid as per receipt	£100 0 0
Account at St. Mary's, £42 7s. 2d., Ditto at Lake Superior, £9 1s. 3d.	51 8 5
Discount on £933 6s. 8d., at 1½ per cent £14 0 0, Balance due on draft £767 18s. 3d.....	781 18 3
	<u>£933 6 8</u>

Appendix
(I. I.)

4th July

VOUCHER No. 35.

“£49 3s. Od., Received from funds in my hands on account (for negotiating the Treaty with the Indians) Forty-nine pounds Three shillings Currency.

W. B. ROBINSON.”

Toronto, September 24, 1850.

Appendix
(I. I.)

4th July.

VOUCHER No. 36.

(Said to be contained in packages, Nos 29, 33 and 34, three kegs, and No. 3, one box, received on board.)

“Received this 13th August, 1850, from the Honorable E. P. TACHÉ, Receiver General, by the hands of the Honorable W. B. ROBINSON, the sum of Thirty Pounds Currency, being my allowance for freight, charges and per centage on Sixteen Thousand Dollars, to be conveyed by me in Her Majesty's Steamer Mohawk, from Toronto to the Sault de Ste. Marie.

Having Signed duplicate receipts,

FREDERICK C. HERBERT.

STATEMENT Shewing to whom the sum of £6,655 Currency, stated in page 20 of last years Public Accounts for *Indian Annuities* was paid by the Province.

The sum above stated is provided for by the Civil List to be paid annually to the INDIAN DEPARTMENT, for the benefit of the following Tribes of Indians and in the proportions as under stated, being for Lands ceded by them to the Province.

No. of Souls in 1848.	TRIBES.	Proportion due Each.		
		£	s.	d.
1543	Chippawas of St. Clair.....	1100	0	0
517	Do. of the Thames.....	600	0	0
437	Do. of Lakes Huron and Simcoe..	1200	0	0
386	Moravians of the Thames.....	150	0	0
204	Mississaguas of the Credit.....	522	10	0
248	Do. of Rice and Mud Lakes.....	740	0	0
387	Mohawks of Bay of Quinte.....	450	0	0
382	Saugeons.....	1250	0	0
208	Mississaguas of Alnwick.....	642	10	0
4312		£ 6655	0	0

Currency.

And on the 29th day of last October, the above sums of £6,655 Currency, was paid by the Province into the Bank of Upper Canada, to the Credit of the Indian Department for distribution as above.

Of the above sum of £6,655—£1,413 15s. Od. Currency, has been annually contributed since 1846, for the building and support of industrial Schools at Alnwick and Muncy Town; the Balance is used for the payment of the Superintendents Salaries, Medical attendance, supplying Provisions, Oxen, farming utensils, &c.

The Indian Monies are not under the control of the Executive, but under that of the Governor General as head of the Indian Department; and payments are made upon His Excellency's Warrants in duplicate founded upon the Requisitions of the Chiefs or their Superintendents approved by the Chiefs.

Receiver General's Office, Toronto, 21st June, 1851.

E. P. TACHÉ, R. G.

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(J.J.)
4th July.

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4th July.

R E T U R N

TO AN ADDRESS FROM THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL, dated the 26th ultimo; praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before the House, "Copies of the Petition of John Coppins to the Board of Directors of the Provincial Lunatic Asylum, containing various charges against the management of that Institution, and of all evidence taken relative to said Petition, together with the result of such investigation, and the Report of the Directors thereon; with a Return of the number of Patients received within the present Asylum since its occupation—the number of deaths—the causes of such deaths—and the dates at which they occurred; and also, the number of Servants, with the offices held by them, who have resigned their situations within the same period, or been dismissed from service by the Directors of the Institution, with the date of such resignation or dismissal."

By Command,

J. LESLIE,

Secretary.

Provincial Secretary's Office,
Toronto, 4th July, 1851.

TORONTO, June 30th, 1851.

Sir,

In reply to your letter of the 27th instant, I have the honor to enclose a copy of John Coppin's letter of complaint to the Board of Directors of the Asylum, together with a copy from the minutes of the Board, of the Report of the Committee which was approved and adopted at the last monthly meeting of the Directors.

I do not find the evidence on the minutes of the Board. The Committee, probably, did not consider it to be of sufficient importance to require its insertion.

The accompanying statements also of deaths, &c. and the number of servants, &c. are taken from the records of the Institution.

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

C. WIDMER,
Chairman of Directors.

To the Honorable
JAMES LESLIE,
&c. &c. &c.

(Copy.)

LETTER of John Coppins to the Board of Directors of the Provincial Lunatic Asylum, Toronto.

TORONTO, 5th May, 1851.

GENTLEMEN,

I beg respectfully to inform you, that I have been an attendant on the insane in the Asylum for nearly two years, and was compelled to resign my office and leave

the institution, in consequence of the contempt, harsh, and imperious conduct of the principal officer, the Superintendent. I would respectfully state, and am prepared to prove, that I as well as many others have laboured long under his harsh expressions and ungentlemanly deportment. Having been sent for by my wife to see my sick child, which was not expected to live for some days previous, I respectfully went to the Superintendent, stated my case, and requested two hours leave to visit my family; he unfeelingly refused me the indulgence, consequently I found it impossible for me, with my feelings so outraged, to do other than resign my appointment, although, under no other circumstances, I should have had no wish to leave the services of the institution. My object now is to bring my case before your Honorable Board with a view of putting you in possession of facts connected with the management of the institution, which if not rectified will impair the usefulness of it, and I am convinced your Honorable Board would not countenance or sanction, if permitted a hearing. The following facts can be substantiated by indisputable evidence, and it will be then for the Honorable the Board of Directors to form an opinion of the Superintendent's temper and conduct in general towards the patients and other attendants: harsh and pettish orders from Superintendent to read to patients, and when sitting down doing so, ordered up by him in presence of the patients, and ordered never to sit in doing so again; calling the patient Mr. Rossin a lazy dirty fellow, a brute, blast him! calling patient McPhaddan to his face a big brute, and he ought to be put on bread and water for laziness; calling the late Matron a peacock in presence of attendants and patients; calling Keeper Jackson a great lazy brute; putting Mrs. Carsile for a week on bread and water for making a little freedom with him when he was going his morning rounds, and sent her to worst class corridor; see prescription book, 13th August last; patients Caldwell and Moirfield ordered bread and water for bad conduct, the latter patient only one and a half months in the Institution; using a large supply of the carrots of the production of the Institution to make his horse throw his last year's coat of hair. Refusing nurse Waters' resignation when she was prepared to leave the Institution, and a few days after procuring her dismissal: ordering Geo. Abraham, an old man subject to epilepsy, to clean his horse, and because it was not done to his Superintendent's liking, calling him

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(J.J.)

4th July

a sloven, and ordering him to No. 3 corridor, and telling him he should have nothing but bread and water, consequently exciting the patient as that he went into fits, and was for some weeks before he partially recovered.

The whole of which is respectfully submitted, and in duty bound shall ever pray.

(Signed) JOHN COPPINS.

The Honorable the Board
of Directors, P. L. Asylum,
Toronto.

(Copy.)

Report of Committee on John Coppin's letter, presented to and adopted by the Board of Directors, 2nd June, 1851.

The Committee appointed to investigate the charges brought against the Medical Superintendent in a letter addressed by John Coppins, formerly an attendant in the Asylum, to the Board of Directors, beg to report :

That the accusations contained in the letter above referred to may be summed up as follows :—

1st. Refusing permission to Coppins to visit his sick child, who was supposed to be dying.

2nd. Ordering Caldwell and Moirfield (patients) to be dieted on bread and water for a certain period, as a punishment for bad conduct, and inflicting the same punishment on Mrs. Carlisle, also a patient, for a slight offence offered to himself.

3rd. Refusing to accept the resignation of nurse Waters who desired to leave the Institution, and dismissing her a few days afterwards.

4th. Punishing George Abraham (a patient) for not cleaning his (the Superintendent's) horse to his satisfaction.

5th. Feeding his horse with carrots, the property of the Institution.

6th. Harsh, imperious, and ungentlemanly conduct generally towards the servants and patients.

The Committee in conducting their inquiry into the truth of the above charges, summoned before them the Clerk, the Steward, and several of the attendants and nurses. They also received the evidence of Mr. Ramsay, the late Steward, specially appealed to by Coppins, and some few others who had formerly been employed in the

Institution, in order that the fullest opportunity might be given to the accuser to substantiate his allegations if true.

After carefully noting and weighing the evidence given by these different individuals, the Committee find, that in regard to the four first allegations which charge the Superintendent with a capricious and arbitrary exercise of discipline, no specific charge has been established; yet your Committee cannot refrain from expressing a hope, that the prescription book of the Superintendent will not in future be marked with the award of punishment of bread and water to patients of the Institution.

Statement No. 5—is evidently intended to cast an imputation upon the integrity of the Superintendent. Although the carrots appear to have been used for the purpose stated, your Committee regard the circumstance as being too frivolous to call for serious consideration.

Statement No. 6—has reference to the general demeanor of your Superintendent as wanting in kindness and consideration towards the officers and servants under his control. Your Committee have to report that this complaint is borne out by the prevailing testimony before them. They find, that the Medical Superintendent, giving way perhaps to a natural infirmity of temper, has on some occasions permitted himself to indulge in remarks which they conceive to be injudicious, and to use expressions unbecoming the dignity of his position, and calculated to weaken the respect which it is important that he should command. While constrained to admit the fact, and record their opinion on the subject, the Committee are sensible that occasions may arise to test the patience and forbearance of your Superintendent. They would therefore regard it but fair to make due allowances under the circumstances, particularly for an officer who has attained as yet but a limited experience in the duties of his situation.

In conclusion, your Committee deem it a subject of congratulation, that many of the charges intended to cast great reproach upon the character of your Superintendent, have not been sustained, and considering the heavy responsibilities devolving upon that officer, in the situation to which the voluntary suffrages of your Board have appointed him, they would recognise the obligation on the part of themselves, and their co-Directors, of according to him freely and generously, that confidence and support which is essential to the proper discharge of his onerous and arduous duties.

All which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed) H. J. GRASETT,
J. G. CHEWITT,
WM. McMASTER.

Appendix

(J.J.)

4th July.

Appendix
(J.J.)
4th July.

NUMBER of PATIENTS Received into the PROVINCIAL LUNATIC ASYLUM, from its opening in January, 1850, to 28th June, 1851,—

387.

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(J.J.)
4th July.

NUMBER of DEATHS in the ASYLUM during the same period,—

33.

NUMBER and CAUSES of DEATHS, from January, 1850, to 28th June, 1851.

No. of Register.	CAUSE.	Date.
892.....	Apoplexy.....	February 13, 1850
869.....	Disease of Heart.....	March 1, do
896.....	Disease of Brain.....	do do do
906.....	Delirium Tremens.....	do 26, do
859.....	Epilepsy.....	April 6, do
544.....	Consumption.....	do 15, do
900.....	Consumption.....	do 16, do
382.....	Disease of Heart and Dropsy.....	May 8, do
905.....	Disease of Stomach and Bowels.....	June 11, do
947.....	General Exhaustion.....	do 21, do
927.....	Suicide.....	July 11, do
940.....	Consumption.....	do 15, do
950.....	Epilepsy.....	August 25, do
529.....	Disease of Stomach and Bowels.....	do 28, do
703.....	Purpura.....	do 29, do
964.....	Disease of Colon.....	do 30, do
586.....	Ulceration of Bowels.....	September 18, do
724.....	Consumption.....	October 2, do
810.....	Consumption.....	do 10, do
621.....	Consumption.....	November 2, do
872.....	Debility and old Age.....	do 28, do
978.....	Paralysis.....	February 10, 1851
1012.....	Suicide.....	March 4, do
655.....	Bilious Diarrhæa.....	do 5, do
836.....	Disease of Heart and Dropsy.....	April 16, do
221.....	Epilepsy.....	do do do
895.....	Epilepsy.....	do 22, do
230.....	Disease of Heart.....	do 28, do
939.....	Epilepsy.....	do 30, do
347.....	Consumption.....	May 5, do
992.....	Paralysis.....	do 8, do
808.....	Consumption.....	do 10, do
1061.....	Disease of Brain.....	June 23, do

N.B.—All those Numbers on Register lower than 880, were Patients transferred from Temporary Lunatic Asylum.

Appendix
(J.J.)

4th July.

Appendix
(J.J.)

4th July.

RETURN of SERVANTS RESIGNED and DISCHARGED, from April, 1850, to 28th
June, 1851.

No.	OFFICE.	Resigned.	Discharged.	DATE.	CAUSE.
1	Housemaid		1	July 2, 1850	Inefficient.
2	Attendant	1		do 5, do	To enter City Police.
3	Attendant		1	do 18, do	On trial, one month—not suitable.
4	Attendant	1		October 21, do	To pursue previous occupation—Book Agent.
5	Steward	1		February 4, 1851	} Resigned to avoid threatened inquiry into his conduct by the Board of Directors.
6	Matron	1		do do do	
7	Laundress	1		March 31, do	To join her family in the United States.
8	Attendant	1		April 21, do	Complained of Superintendent.
9	Attendant		1	do 28, do	Inefficient.
10	Attendant		1	May 1, do	Cruelty to Patients.
11	Cook		1	do do do	Inefficient.
12	Attendant	1		do do do	Felt unequal to duties of situation.
13	Attendant	1		do 19, do	Left to go on a farm.
14	Laundress	1		do 31, do	Family arrangements.
15	Laundress	1		do do do	Sister to the above—same cause.

JOHN SCOTT, M.D.,
Superintendent.

REPORT

ON

EDUCATION

IN

LOWER CANADA,

FOLLOWED BY

STATISTICAL TABLES FOR THE SCHOOL YEAR 1849-50.

OFFICE OF EDUCATION,
MONTREAL, 12th June, 1851.

HONOURABLE JAMES LESLIE,
Provincial Secretary.

Sir,—In conformity with the 6th Article of the 35th Clause of the Common School Act, 9 Vict. cap. 27, I have the honour to transmit to you, for the information of His Excellency, the Governor General, and of the two Houses of the Legislature of the Province, the following Statistical Tables, namely :

1. Tables shewing the number of Schools which have been in operation during the last six months of the year 1849, and the first six months of the year 1850; the number of children attending them; and the amount contributed by the rate-payers, and that paid by the Government, for the maintenance of the said Schools, during their said terms of Instruction.

2. A Table, shewing the number of School houses built or repaired under the superintendence of the School Commissioners, in virtue of the laws therein mentioned; the amount contributed by the rate-payers, and the amount paid by Government for the said Houses; describing at the same time the description of Schools for which they are intended, in order to carry out the intentions of the Education Act.

I would gladly have transmitted these tables to the Seat of Government at an earlier day, but have not been able, notwithstanding my most strenuous exertions. Of the last mentioned, I may truly assert that it has for many days past been a constant source of laborious occupation, inasmuch as being the recapitulation of the contents of many various documents, and of correspondence of considerable length, concerning them, it required immense labour to bring it to completion.

Moreover, in order to transmit the return of School-houses at an earlier date, I should have been compelled to neglect the public service out of doors; and in order to render it as complete as possible, I considered that it would be well to await the end of the School year, which closes with the month of June, in order to include in it the greatest number of School-houses for which a grant has been made; being convinced also, that I should be enabled, even so, to forward it in good time

to allow His Excellency and the Legislature, without inconvenience, to make such use of it, during the present Session of Parliament, as the interests of Education might seem to demand.

This Table, constructed on an extensive scale, comprehends interesting details, which bear favourable testimony of the advantages of popular education in Lower Canada. It affords proof likewise of an amount of exertion and of sacrifices which are honourable alike to the friends of the cause and to the country.

It does not, however, fully shew all that has been done in the building of Schools in this Province. There are still a number built within a few months, for which the School Commissioners ask an aid, and which are not included in the presentable.

According to the latest reports transmitted to this office, the number of School-houses built under the superintendence of the School Commissioners, in the School Municipalities, amount to 1070. Of these properties, some are worth several thousand pounds; and a considerable number are worth more than five hundred pounds.

Yet the grant has never exceeded the half of the estimated cost of the houses; and that made in favour of the principal School establishments, under the superintendence of the School Commissioners, has generally been far below the estimate. Of this any one may be convinced by casting his eye over the Table.

The Statistics of the Schools conducted under the superintendence of the School Commissioners is no less satisfactory.

The hope which I expressed in my last year's Report of a new increase in the number of children attending School has been realized.

The first term of 1849 shewed 1696 Commissioners' Schools, 17 dissentient Schools, and 68,422 children attending them; while the second School term of the same year shews 1789 Commissioners' Schools, 28 dissentient Schools, and 68,994 children attending them; shewing an increase in the second term of 93 Commissioners' Schools, 11 dissentient Schools, and 572 children attending them.

The first term of 1850 affords a result still more satisfactory; the number of Commissioners' Schools is 1845—of dissentient Schools, 84, and of children

Appendix
(K. K.)

8th July.

attending them, 73,643; being an increase of 56 Commissioners' Schools, 6 dissentient Schools, and 4,649 children frequenting them. It appears, then, that in the twelve months next after the first of July, 1849, ending the first of July, 1850, the number of Schools has increased by 166, and that of the children attending them by 5,221. This is a result to me highly satisfactory, and well calculated to prove that the cause of popular education is daily gaining ground among the people, and that, if we persevere, we cannot fail speedily to convince all classes of the excellence of our system.

In the same period, reckoning up to the present time, there have been established more than sixty new School Municipalities, formed either by the division of old Municipalities or in newly settled localities. This is one of the causes which have tended to increase the number of Schools, and of children attending them. In many of those places the law did not work at all. Those who applied for the establishment of these new Municipalities, set diligently to work, in every instance, to establish Schools forthwith, on being organized; and their good example not unfrequently induced the rest of the old Municipalities to comply with the law.

In respect of the instruction given in these Schools, I may venture to affirm that the advancement of the scholars in learning is as satisfactory as the desire of the people for its diffusion. From the information furnished by the Reports which the School Municipalities transmit to this office, from that furnished by the numerous answers to the questions contained in my Circular No. 14, (of which see a copy annexed, with a table of the answers thereto,) addressed last autumn as a point of duty to School Commissioners and School Visitors in each Municipality: from that, finally, which I acquire verbally in the routine inquiries of my office, from competent persons, I gather that in a third at least of the Schools, more is taught than the law appoints to be taught in elementary Schools, without, however, meddling with all that properly pertains to a Model School, while in the rest, or nearly so, all the branches of learning are taught which are appointed to be taught in Common Schools. The number of these where this is not done is very small.

Moreover, there are sixty-four Model Schools in operation in the School Municipalities, of which I have reports now before me; and forty-four Superior Girls' Schools. As I before said, I can venture to vouch for the correctness of the present returns; but I am unable to be more precise in matters of detail.

The salaries paid to Teachers vary from £15 to £100, or even to £120 per annum. The rate most usually allowed is between £30 and £60.

The number of Schools taught by females exceeds, in a small degree, the half of the whole number of Schools. The reason of this is, that their services can be had at rates which bear much more lightly on the rate-payers. Nevertheless,

Teachers are more sought after and appreciated than they have hitherto been, and as the time approaches, when they are bound by law to be furnished with a Certificate of their attainments and capacity, they are generally studying to prepare themselves to undergo the test before the Board of Examiners. More than fifty of them have already undergone the examination appointed by law to be passed by them on or before the first day of July, 1852. The majority of these have obtained Certificates as Model School Teachers, some as fitted to preside over Academies.

And now, it would be proper that I should give my opinion concerning the provisions of the existing School Law, if I had not already done so, at some length, in the Report which I had the honour to forward to you for His Excellency's consideration, on the 25th March last. My duty—a heartfelt conviction of what is right—render me an enemy to every kind of change which might involve the subversion of the fundamental principles of the present School Law; but I humbly solicit additional means, to ensure its more easy, certain and efficient operation. Now the means which, brought into practice at the present juncture, would satisfy the friend of Education, are principally these:

1. A literary qualification for School Commissioners;
2. The establishment of a Normal School;
3. Deputy Superintendents;
4. Public Libraries;
5. A Journal of Education.

It is plain that as long as the Superintendent of Public Education in Lower Canada stands alone in the work of discovering and removing the obstacles which obstruct its progress on the spot, he will have no time to devote to the compilation of a Journal of Education in English and French, or even to obtain the information necessary for a uniform and detailed statement of such progress, exact as he would desire to make it.

Local difficulties, and the numerous letters and interviews consequent on them, require the presence of the Superintendent at the same time in several places, but he cannot be at once in town and country, at his office, and visiting Schools. The state of things would be widely different, if, from the first, a literary qualification had been required in School Commissioners, and if the Law itself had encountered no opposition. Add to the above, that the Superintendent for Lower Canada is burthened with a heavy pecuniary responsibility, as may be seen by the Tables annexed. It is necessary, therefore, that he should have local assistance of a more enlightened, more energetic, and more efficient character.

The whole, nevertheless, respectfully submitted.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed,)

J. B. MEILLEUR, S. E.

Appendix
(K. K.)

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Appendix
(K. K.)

8th July.

A GENERAL TABLE of the Answers returned to Circular Letter, No. 14.

Appendix
(K. K.)

8th July.

DISTRICT OF QUEBEC AND GASPÉ.		DISTRICT OF THREE-RIVERS.		DISTRICT OF MONTREAL.	
Visitors.	School Commissioners.	Visitors.	School Commissioners.	Visitors.	School Commissioners.
33	54	6	13	36	102

Answers were received to 234 of those Circulars as follows, viz. from—

	In favour of the Law.	Against the Law.	Neither for nor against.	
School Visitors	47	11	17	75
School Commissioners	91	17	51	159
Total	138	28	68	
Grand total.....	...	...	...	234

[Circular No. 14.]

EDUCATION OFFICE, EAST,

MONTREAL, 20th September, 1850.

Being unable to visit the several School Municipalities, the Superintendent hopes that Messieurs the School Visitors would be pleased, for the interest of Education, to visit the several Schools in their respective Scholastic Municipalities, and inquire minutely into all that relates to the same, in order to enable themselves to answer the following Questions:—

QUESTIONS.

ANSWERS.

- 1.—Have there been any matters of dispute connected with the operation of the present School Act in your Municipality, and how have they been settled?
- 2.—Was the present School Act prevented from operating in your Municipality, and from what cause?
- 3.—Have you any remarks which you may think useful, to lead to the improvement of the present School Bill, so as to insure its efficient operation?
- 4.—Are the Accounts rendered to the satisfaction of the inhabitants; if not, give the reason?
- 5.—Is there any money of the School Fund remaining unappropriated in the hands of the School Commissioners; if so, state the amount, and reason of detention?
- 6.—Have any of the Teachers of your Municipality been removed by the Commissioners during the year; if so, give the number of their School District, name, and cause of removal?
- 7.—Is there a Model School in your Municipality; if so, by whom conducted?
- 8.—Is there a Special Girls' School in your Municipality; if so, by whom conducted?
- 9.—Indicate by letter A, each School in which the branches of instruction prescribed by law for the mere Elementary Schools are taught.
- 10.—Indicate by letter B, each School in which the branches of instruction prescribed by law for Model Schools are taught.
- 11.—Give the number and names of Teachers who are provided with Diplomas from one of the Boards of Examiners.
- 12.—If there are any independent Schools in your Municipality, please state the number, and the number of Children attending them.
- 13.—How many Mixed Schools are taught by Females? Please state the age of such Female Teachers.
- 14.—What is the number of School-Houses in your Municipality, and their condition respectively?
- 15.—Have you visited the Schools during the period of Instruction, and at what time?
- 16.—Have the Teachers regular engagements with the School Commissioners?
- 17.—Have the School Commissioners visited the Schools, and at what time?

In the terms of the 10th article of 5th section School Act 6 Vic. c. 27.

Appendix
(K. K.)
8th July.

HALF-YEARLY REPORT for the second term of 1849.

COUNTY OF BEAUHARNOIS.

Appendix
(K. K.)
8th July.

Municipalities.	Schools.		Number of Children attending the Schools from 5 to 16 years of age.	Six months' allowance of the sum allotted to Lower Canada.			Amounts granted.		
	Commissioners	Dissentient.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Anicet, St. ...	7	1	185	34	8	10	34	8	10
Clément, St. ...	9	2	566	66	6	5	66	6	5
Dundee ...	6	...	171	34	7	2	34	7	2
Elgin ...	3	...	84	28	6	4	28	6	4
Godmanchester ...	10	...	353	60	12	8	60	12	8
Hemmingford ...	16	...	448	71	3	7	71	3	7
Hinchinbrook ...	13	...	437	40	16	1	40	16	1
Martine, Ste. ...	9	...	362	78	2	0	78	2	0
" (Dissentient) ...	...	1	26	3	12	6	3	12	6
Russelltown ...	12	...	538	66	13	0	66	13	0
Timothée, St. ...	9	...	408	80	13	1	80	13	1
Urbain, St. (Premier) ...	3	...	162	31	6	2	31	6	2
Ormstown ...	13	...	705	49	8	8	49	8	8
" (Dissentient) ...	4	...	442	37	11	4	37	11	4
Total.....	114	4	4887	683	7	10	683	7	10

COUNTY OF BELLECHASSE.

Municipalities.	Schools.		Number of Children attending the Schools from 5 to 16 years of age.	Six months' allowance of the sum allotted to Lower Canada.			Amounts granted.		
	Commissioners	Dissentient.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Beaumont ...	4	...	128	22	18	1	22	18	1
Berthier ...	3	...	129	21	15	0	21	15	0
Charles, St. ...	9	...	288	49	10	3	49	10	3
François, St., Rivière du Sud ...	...	...	...	32	12	0	...	...	...
Gervais, St. ...	14	...	440	81	3	0	81	3	0
Lazare, St. ...	...	...	...	14	16	7	...	...	...
Michel, St. ...	...	...	...	27	10	4	...	...	...
" (Village) ...	3	...	147	16	9	6	16	9	6
Standon ...	1	...	31	4	15	7	4	15	7
Valier, St. ...	6	...	219	40	17	3	40	17	3
Total.....	40	...	1382	312	8	2	287	8	9

COUNTY OF BERTHIER.

Municipalities.	Schools.		Number of Children attending the Schools from 5 to 16 years of age.	Six months' allowance of the sum allotted to Lower Canada.			Amounts granted.		
	Commissioners	Dissentient.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Barthélemi, St. ...	5	...	222	38	17	8	38	17	8
Berthier ...	8	...	455	102	16	5	102	16	5
Brandon ...	...	...	...	22	18	1	...	...	...
Cuthbert, St. ...	7	...	269	60	9	5	60	9	5
Elizabeth, Ste. ...	7	...	359	61	12	6	61	12	6
Félix, St., de Valois ...	4	...	162	36	19	10	36	19	10
Ile du Pads... ..	2	...	90	21	18	4	21	18	4
Industrie ...	5	...	186	36	13	3	36	13	3
Kildare ...	5	1	201	43	1	9	43	1	9
Lanorcie ...	4	...	149	35	5	3	35	5	3
Lavaltrie ...	4	...	122	30	9	8	30	9	8
D'Aillebout ...	3	...	76	23	16	2	23	16	2
Paul, St. ...	4	...	114	49	5	4	49	5	4
Thomas, St. ...	2	...	101	28	11	9	28	11	9
Total.....	60	1	2506	692	15	5	669	17	4

COUNTY OF BONAVENTURE.

Municipalities.	Schools.		Number of Children attending the Schools from 5 to 16 years of age.	Six months' allowance of the sum allotted to Lower Canada.			Amounts granted.		
	Commissioners	Dissentient.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Carleton	1	...	47	22	13	1	22	13	1
Cox	3	...	98	21	16	8	21	16	8
Hope	2	...	60	21	1	10	21	1	10
Hamilton	1	...	30	21	0	2	21	0	2
Manu ... ..	...	...	...	8	4	9	...	...	...
Maria	2	...	56	21	0	2	21	0	2
Matapédia... ..	1	...	32	6	11	10	6	11	10
New Richmond	2	...	51	18	14	1	18	14	1
" (Dissentient) ... ..	...	1	30	3	10	10	3	10	10
Port Daniel... ..	2	...	83	16	9	6	16	9	6
Shoolbred	2	...	30	6	11	10	6	11	10
Total.....	16	1	517	167	14	9	159	10	0

COUNTY OF CHAMBLY.

Municipalities.	Schools.		Number of Children attending the Schools from 5 to 16 years of age.	Six months' allowance of the sum allotted to Lower Canada.			Amounts granted.		
	Commissioners	Dissentient.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Blairfindie	5	1	236	52	4	8	52	4	8
Boucherville	4	...	271	58	14	10	58	14	10
Bruno, St.	2	...	137	15	19	8	15	19	8
Chambly	10	...	504	94	16	6	94	16	6
Jean, St.	6	...	329	72	16	7	72	16	7
Longueuil	10	1	542	80	1	7	80	1	7
Luc, St.	2	...	91	25	17	5	25	17	5
Total.....	39	2	2110	400	11	3	400	11	3

COUNTY OF CHAMPLAIN.

Municipalities.	Schools.		Number of Children attending the Schools from 5 to 16 years of age.	Six months' allowance of the sum allotted to Lower Canada.			Amount granted.		
	Commissioners	Dissentient.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
La Pérade	10	...	324	52	6	3	52	6	3
Batiscan	2	...	136	18	4	2	18	4	2
Champlain	4	...	132	33	7	4	33	7	4
Cap La Magdeleine	3	...	121	21	16	8	21	16	8
Généviève, Ste.	4	...	167	41	2	2	41	2	2
Maurice, St. ... ..	...	...	.....	16	9	7	...	...	...
Stanislas, St. ... ..	...	...	.....	41	7	2	...	...	...
Total.....	23	...	880	224	13	4	166	16	7

COUNTY OF TWO MOUNTAINS.

Municipalities.	Schools.		Number of Children attending the Schools from 5 to 16 years of age.	Six months' allowance of the sum allotted to Lower Canada.			Amounts granted.		
	Commissioners	Dissentient.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Argenteuil	17	...	599	92	0	6	92	0	6
Augustin, St. ... ..	...	...	...	54	14	1	...	...	...
Benoit, St.	10	...	462	96	19	5	96	19	5
Chatham	10	...	249	50	11	9	50	11	9
Colomban, St.	4	...	139	24	7	8	24	7	8
Eustache, St.	7	...	320	63	7	2	63	7	2
Gore	6	...	231	29	19	9	29	19	9
Grenville ... ..	...	...	...	47	9	1	...	...	...
Hermas, St.... ..	4	...	175	37	17	11	37	17	11
Ile Bizarre ... ..	...	...	...	19	8	10	...	...	...
Scholastique, Ste.	12	...	390	111	12	8	111	12	8
Total.....	70	...	2565	628	8	10	606	16	10

COUNTY OF DORCHESTER.

Municipalities.	Schools.		Number of Children attending the Schools from 5 to 16 years of age.	Six months' allowance of the sum allotted to Lower Canada.			Amounts granted.		
	Commissioners	Dissentient.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Anselme, St. ... ..	...	...	...	52	12	10	...	...	...
Aubers Gallion	4	...	91	25	2	6	25	2	6
Bernard, St. ... ..	...	...	...	13	11	11	...	...	...
Claire, Ste., de Joliette ... ..	...	...	...	51	14	10	...	...	...
Cranbourne... ..	...	...	...	6	1	11	...	...	...
Elzéar, St. ... ..	...	...	...	41	12	1	...	...	...
Frampton ... ..	...	...	...	48	5	7	...	...	...
François, St., de Beauce	10	...	336	51	19	9	51	19	9
Henri, St., de Lauzon	14	...	412	63	12	0	63	12	0
Isidore, St., de Lauzon ... ..	...	...	...	45	1	4	...	...	...
Jean, St., Chrysostôme	8	...	289	47	5	10	47	5	10
Joseph, St., de Beauce ... ..	...	...	...	50	1	9	...	...	...
Marie, Ste., de Beauce ... ..	...	...	...	54	9	1	...	...	...
" (Village of)	2	...	91	12	2	3	12	2	3
Metschermet ... ..	...	...	...	12	7	2	...	...	...
Marguerite, Ste. ... ..	...	...	...	51	13	2	...	...	...
Nicolas, St.	10	...	359	58	9	10	58	9	10
Pointe Lévi... ..	14	...	546	88	10	11	88	10	11
" (Dissentient)... ..	...	1	23	3	14	7	3	14	7
Premier Rang, St. Joseph... ..	3	...	70	14	5	1	14	5	1
Total.....	65	1	2217	792	14	5	365	2	9

COUNTY OF DRUMMOND,

Municipalities.	Schools.		Number of Children attending the Schools from 5 to 16 years of age.	Six months' allowance of the sum allotted to Lower Canada.			Amounts granted.		
	Commissioners	Dissentient.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Aston ... ..	..	..	.....	5	17	0	..	..	..
Arthabaska... ..	3	..	103	25	15	9	25	15	9
Durham	12	..	246	42	0	4	42	0	4
Grantham ... ..	..	..	.....	23	9	7	..	..	..
Kingsey	9	..	235	47	10	9	47	10	9
Stanford	3	..	101	23	19	6	23	19	6
Tingwick ... ..	..	..	.....	16	14	6	..	..	..
Upton ... ..	..	..	.....	25	12	5	..	..	..
Wickham ... ..	..	..	.....	7	14	10	..	..	..
Total.....	27	..	685	218	14	8	189	6	4

COUNTY OF GASPÉ

Municipalities.	Schools.		Number of Children attending the Schools from 5 to 16 years of age.	Six months' allowance of the sum allotted to Lower Canada.			Amounts granted.		
	Commissioners	Dissentient.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Cap Chat ... ..	..	..	.....	14	14	11	..	..	..
Cap Rosier	1	..	20	12	7	2	12	7	2
Douglas	2	..	50	13	3	8	13	3	8
Bay North	2	..	44	16	9	7	16	9	7
Bay South	1	..	19	12	7	2	12	7	2
Grand River ... ..	..	..	.....	19	13	5	..	..	..
Magdalen Islands ... ..	..	..	.....	44	3	2	..	..	..
Malbaie	1	..	23	14	16	7	14	16	7
Newport ... ..	..	..	.....	8	4	9	..	..	..
Percé ... ..	..	..	.....	21	8	5	..	..	..
Total.....	7	..	156	177	10	10	69	4	2

COUNTY OF HUNTINGDON.

Municipalities.	Schools.		Number of Children attending the Schools from 5 to 16 years of age.	Six months' allowance of the sum allotted to Lower Canada.			Amounts granted.		
	Commissioners	Dissentient.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Chateauguay	5	..	236	45	11	3	45	11	3
Constant, St.	6	..	286	61	2	8	61	2	8
Cyprien, St.	10	..	535	93	3	10	93	3	10
Edouard, St.	10	..	318	62	11	11	62	11	11
Isidore, St.	4	..	239	49	2	0	49	2	0
Jacques, St.	5	..	225	41	17	0	41	17	0
Michel, St.	3	..	253	46	5	3	46	5	3
Lacolle	12	..	625	74	19	5	74	19	5
Laprairie	11	..	605	97	1	0	97	1	0
Philippe, St.	6	..	228	60	12	9	60	12	9
" (Dissentients) ... ..	..	..	.....	1	12	11	1	12	11
Philomène, Ste.	5	..	272	42	18	6	42	18	6
Rémi, St.	6	..	237	58	15	9	58	15	9
" (Dissentients) ... ..	..	1	30	2	4	10	2	4	10
Valentin, St.	7	1	382	58	1	8	58	1	8
Total.....	92	2	4496	796	3	10	796	3	10

HALF-YEARLY REPORT for the second term of 1849.

COUNTY OF KAMOURASKA.

Municipalities.	Schools.		Number of Children attending the Schools from 5 to 16 years of age.	Six months allowance of the sum allotted to Lower Canada.			Amounts granted.		
	Commissioners	Dissentient.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Hélène, Ste. }	8	...	234	78	3	8	78	3	8
André, St. } ... ..	...	...	...	64	8	7			
Anne, Ste. ... ..	...	...	...	35	3	7			
Denis, St. ... ..	...	...	...	60	12	8	60	12	8
Kamouraska	7	...	201	75	15	11	75	15	11
Paschal, St.	6	...	284	78	18	6	78	18	6
Rivière Ouelle	3	...	113						
Total.....	24	...	832	393	2	11	293	10	9

COUNTY OF LISLET.

Municipalities.	Schools.		Number of Children attending the Schools from 5 to 16 years of age.	Six months allowance of the sum allotted to Lower Canada.			Amounts granted.		
	Commissioners	Dissentient.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Cap St. Ignace ... ..	...	...	...	51	9	10			
Cyrille, St. ... ..	...	...	...	17	6	0			
Isle aux Grues	2	...	107	11	13	11	11	13	11
L'Islet	3	...	62	52	12	11	52	12	11
Pierre, St., Rivière du Sud ... ..	...	...	...	26	10	7			
Port Joli ... ..	...	...	...	70	17	1			
Roch, St., des Aulnets ... ..	...	...	...	64	13	6			
Thomas, St.	9	...	518	80	3	3	80	3	3
Total.....	14	...	687	375	7	1	144	10	1

COUNTY OF LEINSTER.

Municipalities.	Schools.		Number of Children attending the Schools from 5 to 16 years of age.	Six months allowance of the sum allotted to Lower Canada.			Amounts granted.		
	Commissioners	Dissentient.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Espit, St.	7	...	192	41	8	10	41	8	10
Jacques, St.	14	...	683	128	10	5	128	10	5
Chenaie, La	3	...	110	16	16	2	16	16	2
L'Assomption	9	...	296	79	16	8	79	16	8
Lin, St.	4	...	119	64	11	10	64	11	10
Mascouche	7	...	286	50	8	5	50	8	5
Rawdon	12	...	377	61	4	3	61	4	3
Repentigny	4	...	189	38	4	6	38	4	6
Roch, St.	6	...	267	51	10	0	51	14	9
Sulpice, St.	3	...	126	20	8	8	20	8	8
Total.....	68	...	2645	553	4	6	553	4	6

Appendix
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HALF-YEARLY REPORT for the second term of 1849.

Appendix
(K. K.)

8th July.

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COUNTY OF LOTBINIÈRE.

Municipalities.	Schools.		Number of Children attending the Schools from 5 to 16 years of age.	Six months' allowance of the sum allotted to Lower Canada.			Amount granted.		
	Commissioners	Dissentient.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Antoine, St.	8	...	222	66	13	0	66	13	0
Croix, Ste.	8	...	192	47	0	10	47	0	10
Deschailions	3	...	84	27	15	3	27	15	3
Flavien, St. ... ..	...	...	...	8	1	5	...	...	...
Giles, St. ... ..	...	...	...	27	8	9	...	...	...
Lotbinière	14	...	479	67	6	2	67	6	2
Sylvestre, St.	10	...	362	86	13	8	86	13	8
Total.....	43	...	1339	329	19	1	294	8	11

COUNTY OF MEGANTIC.

Municipalities.	Schools.		Number of Children attending the Schools from 5 to 16 years of age.	Six months' allowance of the sum allotted to Lower Canada.			Amount granted.		
	Commissioners	Dissentient.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Broughton	1	...	31	8	11	5	8	11	5
Halifax	6	...	170	23	9	7	23	9	7
Inverness ... ..	...	...	...	39	9	6	...	...	...
Ireland ... ..	...	...	...	19	12	2	...	...	...
Leeds ... ..	...	...	...	29	2	8	...	...	...
" (Dissentient) ... ..	...	1	40	5	11	0	5	11	0
Somerset	4	...	144	23	17	10	23	17	10
Tring	2	...	81	11	18	11	11	18	11
Forsyth	2	...	92	7	16	6	7	16	6
Lambton	3	...	161	15	11	5	15	11	5
Total.....	18	1	719	184	1	0	96	16	8

COUNTY OF MISSISQUOI.

Municipalities.	Schools.		Number of Children attending the Schools from 5 to 16 years of age.	Six months' allowance of the sum allotted to Lower Canada.			Amount granted.		
	Commissioners	Dissentient.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Dunham	22	...	508	63	10	5	63	10	5
Frelighsburg	9	...	430	31	11	1	31	11	1
Philipsburg	10	...	276	34	17	0	34	17	0
Stanbridge	17	...	509	66	8	1	66	8	1
Sutton	13	...	423	37	6	5	37	6	5
Total.....	71	...	2146	233	13	0	233	13	0

COUNTY OF MONTMORENCY.

Municipalities.	Schools.		Number of Children attending the Schools from 5 to 16 years of age.	Six months' allowance of the sum allotted to Lower Canada.			Amount granted.		
	Commissioners	Dissentient.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Côte Beaupré	2	...	65	13	6	11	13	6	11
Château Richer	3	...	114	24	6	1	24	6	1
Famille, Ste.	1	...	90	17	12	7	17	12	7
Féréol, St.	2	...	61	10	10	11	10	10	11
François, St.	3	...	180	26	10	7	26	10	7
Jean, St.	1	...	40	14	6	9	14	6	9
Joachim, St.	3	...	102	14	14	11	14	14	11
L'Ange Gardien,	3	...	236	12	7	2	12	7	2
Laurent, St.	3	...	128	16	4	7	16	4	7
Pierre, St.	3	...							
Total	21	...	1016	150	0	6	150	0	6

COUNTY OF MONTREAL.

Municipalities.	Schools.		Number of Children attending the Schools from 5 to 16 years of age.	Six months' allowance of the sum allotted to Lower Canada.			Amount granted.		
	Commissioners	Dissentient.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Bout de l'Isle	2	...	76	18	0	10	18	0	10
City (Catholics)	9	...	400	133	8	2	133	8	2
" (Protestants)	6	...	275	69	15	1	69	15	1
Côte des Neiges	2	...	83	27	10	8	27	10	8
Côte Visitation	1	...	27	2	12	9½	2	12	9½
" (Dissentients)	1	1	28	4	10	8½	4	10	8½
Côteau St. Louis	3	...	136	15	13	6	15	13	6
Généviève, Ste.	4	...	176	39	2	8	39	2	8
Henri, St.	2	1	91	14	17	1	14	17	1
Hochelaga	2	...	60	15	1	11	15	1	11
Lachine	3	1	153	48	7	2	48	7	2
Laurent, St.	7	1	355	60	11	1	60	11	1
Longue Pointe	3	...	66	18	19	0	18	19	0
Pierre, St.	2	...	104	20	6	11	20	6	11
Pointe aux Trembles	2	...	76	21	18	3	21	18	3
Pointe Claire	5	...	201	33	9	0	33	9	0
Rivière des Prairies	3	...	112	17	15	11	17	15	11
Sault au Récollet	4	...	175	42	6	11	42	6	11
Total	60	4	2593	604	7	8	604	7	8

COUNTY OF NICOLET.

Municipalities.	Schools.		Number of Children attending the Schools from 5 to 16 years of age.	Six months' allowance of the sum allotted to Lower Canada.			Amounts granted.		
	Commissioners	Dissentient.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Bécancour	13	...	556	75	19	2	75	19	2
Blandford	2	...	42	8	3	2	8	3	2
Gentilly	8	...	396	57	10	1	57	10	1
Grégoire, St.	12	...	672	77	10	6	77	10	6
Monique, Ste.	...	...	...	44	8	2			
Nicolet	7	...	325	54	9	2	54	9	2
Pierre, St.	9	...	342	51	8	2	51	8	2
Total	51	...	2333	369	8	5	325	0	3

Appendix
(K. K.)

HALF-YEARLY REPORT for the second term of 1849.

Appendix
(K. K.)

8th July.

COUNTY OF OTTAWA.

8th July.

Municipalities.	Schools.		Number of Children attending the Schools from 5 to 16 years of age.	Six months' allowance of the sum allotted to Lower Canada.			Amounts granted.		
	Commissioners	Dissentient.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Bristol	3	...	74	12	5	6	12	5	6
Buckingham ... ..	...	...	.....	25	10	1	...	...	...
Clarendon ... ..	...	...	.....	29	5	0	...	...	...
Eardley ... ..	...	...	.....	6	5	2	...	...	...
Hull,	8	...	269	68	17	6	68	17	6
Litchfield	3	...	84	8	15	4	8	15	4
Lochaber	5	...	161	16	1	3	16	1	3
Onslow ... ..	...	...	.....	7	10	0	7	10	0
Petite Nation ... ..	...	...	.....	42	18	6	42	18	6
Templeton	4	...	121	19	8	10	19	8	10
Wakefield	1	...	17	11	18	11	11	18	11
Allumettes	1	...	26	8	1	0	8	1	0
Calumet	1	...	17	13	8	4	13	8	4
Total.....	26	...	740	270	14	5	158	16	8

COUNTY OF PORTNEUF.

Municipalities.	Schools.		Number of Children attending the Schools from 5 to 16 years of age.	Six months' allowance of the sum allotted to Lower Canada.			Amounts granted.		
	Commissioners	Dissentient.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Ancienne Lorette	6	...	355	41	3	10	41	3	10
Augustin, St.	4	...	192	28	8	5	28	8	5
Basile, St. ... ..	...	...	.....	16	9	6	...	...	...
Cap Santé	9	...	306	66	3	2	66	3	2
Casimir, St.	4	...	100	16	9	6	16	9	6
Catherine, Ste. ... ..	...	...	.....	43	0	2	...	...	...
Deschambault	6	...	250	42	6	11	42	6	11
Ecureuils	1	...	74	10	12	6	10	12	6
Grondives	5	...	153	26	7	4	26	7	4
Pointe-aux-Trembles	4	...	181	37	8	1	37	8	1
Raymond, St.	3	...	109	23	16	3	23	16	3
Total.....	42	...	1720	352	6	8	292	16	0

COUNTY OF QUEBEC.

Municipalities.	Schools.		Number of Children attending the Schools from 5 to 16 years of age.	Six months' allowance of the sum allotted to Lower Canada.			Amount granted.		
	Commissioners	Dissentient.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Ambroise, St.	8	...	378	40	7	0	40	7	0
Beauport	6	...	283	47	0	10	47	0	10
City (Catholics)	15	...	1767	288	3	2	288	3	2
" (Protestants)	4	...	165	95	8	8	95	8	8
Charlesbourg	5	...	183	36	19	10	36	19	10
Dunstan, St. ... ..	...	...	.....	8	18	2	...	...	...
Foye, Ste.	2	...	83	29	13	3	29	13	3
Roch, St. ... ..	...	...	.....	23	17	11	...	...	...
Stadacona ... ..	...	...	.....	30	17	11	...	...	...
Stoneham ... ..	...	1	46	8	19	8	8	19	8
Valcartier ... ..	...	...	.....	30	19	8	...	...	...
Total.....	40	1	2925	650	6	1	550	8	6

COUNTY OF RICHELIEU.

Municipalities.	Schools.		Number of Children attending the Schools from 5 to 16 years of age.	Six months' allowance of the sum allotted to Lower Canada.			Amounts granted.		
	Commissioners	Dissentient.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Aimé, St. ...	7	...	250	73	16	5	73	16	5
Borough of Sorel ...	2	...	380	47	19	10	47	19	10
Harnabé, St. ...	2	...	119	31	16	0	31	16	0
Charles, St. ...	4	...	142	33	4	1	33	4	1
Denis, St. ...	9	...	407	63	7	1	63	7	1
Jude, St. ...	5	...	118	31	6	2	31	6	2
Ours, St. ...	6	...	294	67	7	10	67	7	10
Sorel ...	12	...	335	57	15	9	57	15	9
" (Dissentients) ...	...	2	97	11	17	4	11	17	4
Victoire, Ste. ...	3	...	119	52	14	6	52	14	6
Total.....	50	2	2261	471	5	0	471	5	0

COUNTY OF RIMOUSKI.

Municipalities.	Schools.		Number of Children attending the Schools from 5 to 16 years of age.	Six months' allowance of the sum allotted to Lower Canada.			Amounts granted.		
	Commissioners	Dissentient.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Bic ...	3	...	70	17	6	0	17	6	0
Isle Verte ...	5	...	190	57	18	4	57	18	4
Kakouna—St. Arsène ...	5	...	246	48	0	4½	48	0	4½
" St. George ...	2	...	120	33	11	5½	33	11	5½
Lessard ...	4	...	132	27	12	0	27	12	0
Lepage ...	...	...	...	21	3	6			
Matane ...	...	...	...	11	17	3			
Métis ...	3	...	66	8	6	5	8	6	5
Rimouski ...	10	...	340	65	11	7	65	11	7
Rivière du Loup ...	6	...	204	69	7	4	69	7	4
Simon, St. ...	6	...	172	34	15	4	34	15	4
Trois Pistoles ...	8	...	263	65	11	7	65	11	7
Total.....	62	...	1803	461	7	2	428	6	5

COUNTY OF ROUVILLE.

Municipalities.	Schools.		Number of Children attending the Schools from 5 to 16 years of age.	Six months' allowance of the sum allotted to Lower Canada.			Amounts granted.		
	Commissioners	Dissentient.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Athanase, St. ...	14	2	637	107	7	0	107	7	0
Brigite, Ste. ...	5	...	227	26	13	10	26	13	10
Clarenceville ...	9	...	321	27	18	7	27	18	7
Foucault ...	6	...	169	23	7	11	23	7	11
Grégoire, St. ...	5	...	245	51	14	9	51	14	9
Henryville ...	17	...	527	87	11	7	87	11	7
Jean Baptiste, St. ...	7	...	220	47	5	9	47	5	9
Marie, Ste. ...	8	...	417	107	2	1	107	2	1
Mathias, St. ...	5	...	191	49	0	5	49	0	5
Rouville, ...	4	...	146	28	3	6	28	3	6
Total.....	80	2	3109	556	5	5	556	5	5

COUNTY OF SAGUENAY.

Municipalities.	Schools.		Number of Children attending the Schools from 5 to 16 years of age.	Six months' allowance of the sum allotted to Lower Canada.			Amounts granted.		
	Commissioners	Dissentient.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Agnes, Ste.	3	...	103	24	19	3	24	19	3
Bagot	1	...	26	27	3	9	27	3	9
Be Ste. Paul	11	...	382	75	9	4	75	9	4
Chicoutimi	2	...	82	12	7	2	12	7	2
Eboulements	4	...	175	45	17	9	45	17	9
Irénee, St.	1	...	68	19	18	9	19	18	9
Isle aux Coudres	4	...	121	16	4	7	16	4	7
Malbaie	5	...	150	77	2	3	77	2	3
Petite Rivière	1	...	34	9	16	1	9	16	1
Tadoussac .....	...	...	.....	6	10	2	6	10	2
Urbain, St.	4	...	74	19	18	9	19	18	9
Total.....	36	...	1205	335	7	10	328	17	6

COUNTY OF ST. HYACINTHE.

Municipalities.	Schools.		Number of Children attending the Schools from 5 to 16 years of age.	Six months' allowance of the sum allotted to Lower Canada.			Amounts granted.		
	Commissioners	Dissentient.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Abbottsford	5	...	86	7	9	11	7	9	11
Césaire, St.	16	...	611	103	0	7	103	0	7
Damner, St.	10	...	298	66	1	6	66	1	6
Dominique, St.	8	...	197	22	13	1	22	13	1
Hugues, St.	5	...	225	35	13	6	35	13	6
Hyacinthe, St.	19	...	654	92	12	1	92	12	1
Pie, St.	13	...	448	48	17	1	48	17	1
La Présentation	4	...	191	35	3	7	35	3	7
Rosalie, Ste.	3	...	118	31	4	6	31	4	6
Simon, St.	4	...	203	33	5	8	33	5	8
Total.....	84	...	2931	476	10	6	476	10	6

COUNTY OF ST. MAURICE.

Municipalities.	Schools.		Number of Children attending the Schools from 5 to 16 years of age.	Six months' allowance of the sum allotted to Lower Canada.			Amounts granted.		
	Commissioners	Dissentient.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Dumontier	9	...	357	66	9	8	66	9	8
Gatineau	6	...	162	37	13	0	37	13	0
Maskinongé	10	...	461	80	16	6	80	16	6
Pointe du Lac	5	...	221	31	1	2	31	1	2
Rivière du Loup	9	...	380	62	13	11	62	13	11
Trois-Rivières, (Town)	3	...	121	63	5	6	63	5	6
Do (Banlieue)	3	...	81	27	3	9	27	3	9
Urslé, Ste.	6	...	95	30	4	3	30	4	3
Yamachiche	16	...	647	79	5	1	79	5	1
Total.....	67	...	2544	487	12	10	487	12	10

Appendix
(K. K.)

8th July.

HALF-YEARLY REPORT for the second term of 1849.

Appendix
(K. K.)

8th July.

COUNTY OF SHEFFORD.

Municipalities.	Schools.		Number of Children attending the Schools from 5 to 16 years of age.	Six months' allowance of the sum allotted to Lower Canada.			Amounts granted.		
	Commissioners	Dissentient.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brome	18	...	483	39	17	6	39	17	6
Ely ... ..	...	...	.....	9	16	1	46	11	0
Farnham	14	...	496	46	11	0	31	6	1½
Granby	13	...	298	31	6	14	3	10	10½
" (Dissentients) ... ..	...	1	59	3	10	10½	23	1	4
Milton	4	2	183	23	1	4	39	14	2
Shefford	15	...	487	4	9	0	4	9	0
" (Dis-sentients) ... ..	...	1	32	22	3	3	188	10	0
Stukeley ... ..	...	...	.....	220	9	4	254	3	3
Total.....	64	4	1898	220	9	4	254	3	3

COUNTY OF SHERBROOKE.

Municipalities.	Schools.		Number of Children attending the Schools from 5 to 16 years of age.	Six months' allowance of the sum allotted to Lower Canada.			Amounts granted.		
	Commissioners	Dissentient.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Ascot	12	...	321	54	9	1	54	9	1
Brompton ... ..	...	...	.....	8	9	9	28	3	6
Bury... ..	3	...	76	28	3	6	52	12	10
Compton	15	...	697	10	14	2	10	14	2
Dudswell	5	...	82	45	9	6	16	11	2
Eaton	10	...	368	35	0	4	51	13	2
Hereford	4	...	58	6	18	8	294	13	9
Melbourne	11	...	218	5	18	8	75	...	2118
Shipton	15	...	298	309	2	2	294	13	9
Windsor ... ..	...	...	.....	75	...	2118	309	2	2
Total.....	75	...	2118	309	2	2	294	13	9

COUNTY OF STANSTEAD.

Municipalities.	Schools.		Number of Children attending the Schools from 5 to 16 years of age.	Six months' allowance of the sum allotted to Lower Canada.			Amounts granted.		
	Commissioners	Dissentient.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Barnston	22	...	400	62	12	3	62	12	3
Bolton	14	...	320	34	2	2	34	2	2
Potton	12	...	242	29	14	11	29	14	11
Hatley	13	...	342	41	15	4	41	15	4
Stanstead	30	...	954	85	18	7	85	18	7
Total.....	91	...	2258	254	3	3	254	3	3

HALF-YEARLY REPORT for the second term of 1849.

COUNTY OF TERREBONNE.

Municipalities.	Schools.		Number of Children attending the Schools from 5 to 16 years of age.	Six months' allowance of the sum allotted to Lower Canada.			Amount granted.		
	Commissioners	Dissentient.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Anne, Ste. des Plaines ...	3	...	172	36	5	0	36	5	0
François, St. de Sales ...	3	...	95	19	8	10	19	8	10
Jérôme, St. ...	8	...	186	72	19	10	72	19	10
" No. 4 ...	...	...	.....	14	5	1			
Janvier, St. ...	1	...	47	5	8	9	5	8	9
" No. 2 ...	2	...	81	10	10	11	10	10	11
" Village ...	3	...	119	37	9	9	37	9	9
Terrebonne ...	4	...	155	26	15	6	26	15	6
Lacorne ...	5	...	296	52	7	4½	52	7	4½
Martin, St. ...	8	...	208	54	7	6	54	7	6
Rose, Ste. ...	6	...	185	59	12	10½	59	12	10½
Thérèse, Ste. ...	1	...	40	2	19	4½	2	19	4½
" Dissentients ...	6	...	223	45	9	6	45	9	6
Vincent de Paul, St. ...	1	...	38	8	6	6	8	6	6
Côte St. Elzéar ...	1	...	38	9	1	3	9	1	3
Bord de l'Eau ...	3	...	172	11	18	11½	11	18	11½
Mille-Iles ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total.....	52	1	2145	467	7	6	453	2	5

COUNTY OF VAUDREUIL.

Municipalities.	Schools.		Number of Children attending the Schools from 5 to 16 years of age.	Six months' allowance of the sum allotted to Lower Canada.			Amount granted.		
	Commissioners	Dissentient.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Côteau du Lac ...	8	...	311	68	15	10	68	15	10
I-le Perrot ...	12	...	63	23	1	4	23	1	4
Marthe, Ste. ...	4	...	162	26	15	6	26	15	6
Newton ...	2	...	42	9	6	3	9	6	3
New Longueuil ...	7	...	289	62	7	5	62	7	5
" (Dissentients) ...	1	...	45	4	18	10	4	18	10
Rignaud ...	9	...	385	69	12	4	69	12	4
" (Dissentients) ...	1	...	57	1	17	11	1	17	11
Soulanges ...	5	...	262	47	19	0	47	19	0
Vaudreuil ...	9	...	347	69	10	8	69	10	8
Zotique, St. ...	3	...	145	31	19	3	31	19	3
Total.....	49	2	2108	416	4	4	416	4	4

COUNTY OF VERCHÈRES.

Municipalities.	Schools.		Number of Children attending the Schools from 5 to 16 years of age.	Six months' allowance of the sum allotted to Lower Canada.			Amount granted.		
	Commissioners	Dissentient.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Antoine, St. ...	5	...	166	33	13	11	33	13	11
Belœil ...	5	...	281	43	18	3	43	18	3
Contrecoeur ...	4	...	219	44	6	6	44	6	6
Marc, St. ...	3	...	170	24	9	4	24	9	4
Varembes ...	8	...	287	86	0	3	86	0	3
Verchères ...	3	...	195	51	11	6	51	11	6
Total.....	28	...	1318	283	19	9	283	19	9

COUNTY OF YAMASKA.

Municipalities.	Schools.		Number of Children attending the Schools from 5 to 16 years of age.	Six months' allowance of the sum allotted to Lower Canada.			Amount granted.		
	Commissioners.	Dissentient.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Baie du Fevre	10	...	396	73	18	0	73	18	0
David, St.	6	...	283	52	1	5	52	1	5
François du Lac, St.	14	...	512	87	18	1	87	18	1
Yamaska ... ..	...	...	.....	53	16	0			
Séphyrin, St. ... ..	...	...	.....	16	14	6			
Total.....	50	...	1191	284	8	0	213	17	6

RECAPITULATION for the last six months of 1849.

Counties.	Amount allotted.			Amounts granted.			Schools.		Number of children.
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	Commissioners.	Dissentient.	
Beauharnois	683	7	10	683	7	10	114	4	4887
Beauchasse	312	8	2	237	8	9	40	...	1382
Berthier	592	15	5	569	17	4	60	1	2506
Bonaventure	167	14	9	159	10	0	16	1	517
Chambly	400	11	3	400	11	3	39	2	2110
Champlain	224	13	4	166	16	7	23	...	880
Two Mountains	628	8	10	506	16	10	70	...	2565
Dorchester	792	14	5	365	2	9	67	1	2217
Drummond	218	14	8	139	6	4	27	...	685
Gaspé	177	10	10	69	4	2	7	...	156
Huntingdon... ..	796	3	10	796	3	10	92	2	4496
Kamouraska	393	2	11	293	10	9	24	...	832
L'Islet	375	7	1	144	10	1	14	...	687
Leinster	553	4	6	553	4	6	68	...	2645
Lotbinière	329	19	1	294	8	11	43	...	1339
Mégantic	184	1	0	96	16	8	18	1	719
Missisquoi	233	13	0	233	13	0	71	...	2146
Montmorency	164	3	11	150	0	6	21	...	1016
Montreal	604	7	8	604	7	8	60	4	2593
Nicolet	369	8	5	325	0	3	51	...	2333
Ottawa	270	14	5	158	16	8	26	...	749
Portneuf	352	5	8	292	16	0	42	...	1720
Québec	650	6	1	550	8	6	40	1	2925
Richelieu	471	5	0	471	5	0	50	2	2261
Rimouski	461	7	2	428	6	5	52	...	1803
Rouville	556	5	5	556	5	5	80	2	3109
Saguenay	335	7	10	328	17	8	36	...	1205
St. Hyacinthe	476	10	6	476	10	6	84	...	2931
St. Maurice	487	12	10	487	12	10	67	...	2541
Shefford	220	9	4	188	10	0	64	4	1893
Sherbrooke	369	2	2	294	13	9	75	...	2118
Stanstead	254	3	3	254	3	3	91	...	2258
Terrebonne	467	7	6	453	2	5	52	1	2145
Vaudreuil	416	4	4	416	4	4	49	2	2108
Verchères	283	19	9	283	19	9	28	...	1318
Yamaska	284	8	0	213	17	6	30	...	1191
Total.....	£ 14500	0	0	12645	8	0	1789	28	68994

COUNTY OF BEAUMARQUIS.

Municipalities.	Schools.		Number of Children attending the Schools from 5 to 16 years of age.	Six months' allowance of the sum allotted to Lower Canada.			Amount granted.		
	Commissioners	Dissentient		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Anicet, St.	13	...	228	32	6	3½	32	6	3½
" Dissentients ... ..	...	1	15	2	2	6½	2	2	6½
Clément, St.	9	2	608	66	6	5	66	6	5
Dundee	6	...	171	34	7	2	34	7	2
Elgin	3	...	94	28	5	6½	26	5	6½
Godmanchester	11	...	465	59	11	11½	59	11	11½
" Dissentients ... ..	...	1	33	3	1	6	3	1	6
Hemmingford	19	...	520	71	3	7	71	3	7
Hinchinbrooke	15	...	442	40	16	1	40	16	1
Martine, St.	10	...	456	76	19	11	76	19	11
" Dissentients ... ..	...	1	28	4	14	7	4	14	7
Ornstown	14	...	731	74	4	2	74	4	2
" Dissentients ... ..	...	3	126	12	15	10	12	15	10
Russelltown	12	...	538	66	13	0	66	13	0
Timothee, St.	8	...	428	80	13	1	80	13	1
Urbain, St.	3	...	181	26	4	8½	26	4	8½
" Dissentients ... ..	...	1	35	5	1	5½	5	1	5½
Total	123	9	5099	683	7	10	683	7	10

COUNTY OF BELLECHASSE.

Municipalities.	Schools.		Number of Children attending the Schools from 5 to 16 years of age.	Six months' allowance of the sum allotted to Lower Canada.			Amount granted.		
	Commissioners	Dissentient		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Beaumont	4	...	128	22	18	1	22	18	1
Berthier	3	...	108	21	15	0	21	15	0
Charles, St.	9	...	346	49	10	3	49	10	3
François, St.	8	...	215	32	12	6	32	12	6
Gervais, St.	14	...	440	81	3	0	81	3	0
Lazarre, St. ... ..	...	...	...	14	16	7	...	...	...
Michel, St. ... ..	...	...	...	27	10	4	...	...	...
" Villago	3	...	147	16	9	6½	16	9	6½
Standon	1	...	31	4	15	7	4	15	7
Valier, St.	6	...	233	40	17	3	40	17	3
Total	48	...	1648	312	8	2½	270	1	2½

COUNTY OF BERTHIER.

Municipalities.	Schools.		Number of Children attending the Schools from 5 to 16 years of age.	Six months' allowance of the sum allotted to Lower Canada.			Amount granted.		
	Commissioners	Dissentient		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Barthélemi, St.	5	...	226	38	17	8	38	17	8
Berthier	8	...	502	102	16	5	102	16	5
Brandon ... ..	...	...	...	22	18	1	...	...	...
Cuthbert, St.	7	...	280	60	9	5	60	9	5
Élisabeth, St.	6	...	400	61	12	6	61	12	6
Félix, St., de Valois	4	...	157	36	19	10	36	19	10
Ile-du-Pads	2	...	85	21	18	4	21	18	4
Industrie	5	...	228	36	13	3	36	13	3
Kildare	5	1	258	43	1	9	43	1	9
Lanoraie	4	...	140	35	5	3	35	5	3
Lavaltrie	4	...	143	30	9	8	30	9	8
D'Aillebout	3	...	80	27	16	2	27	16	2
Paul, St.	4	...	138	49	5	4	49	5	4
Thomas, St.	2	...	110	28	11	9	28	11	9
Total	59	1	2747	592	15	5	569	17	4

COUNTY OF BONAVENTURE.

Municipalities.	Schools.		Number of Children attending the Schools from 5 to 16 years of age.	Six months' allowance of the sum allotted to Lower Canada.			Amount granted.		
	Commissioners.	Dissentient.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Carleton	3	...	109	22	13	1	22	13	1
Cox	3	...	80	21	16	8	21	16	8
Hamilton	3	...	109	21	0	2	21	0	2
Hope	2	...	62	21	1	10	21	1	10
Macia	2	...	56	21	0	2	21	0	2
Mann ... ..	...	...	...	8	4	9	...	...	...
Matapédia... ..	1	...	24	6	11	10	6	11	10
New Richmond	3	...	68	14	10	11	14	10	11
" (Dissentients) ... ..	...	1	36	7	11	0	7	14	0
Port Daniel... ..	2	...	101	16	9	6	16	9	6
Shoofbred	2	...	15	6	11	10	6	11	10
Total.....	21	1	660	167	14	9	159	10	0

COUNTY OF CHAMBLY.

Municipalities.	Schools.		Number of Children attending the Schools from 5 to 16 years of age.	Six months' allowance of the sum allotted to Lower Canada.			Amount granted.		
	Commissioners.	Dissentient.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Blairfindie	5	1	266	52	4	8	52	4	8
Boucherville	5	...	297	58	14	10	58	14	10
Bruno, St.	2	...	129	15	19	8	15	19	8
Chambly	10	...	519	94	16	6	94	16	6
Jean, St.	6	1	389	72	16	7	72	16	7
Longueuil	10	1	547	80	1	7	80	1	7
Luc, St.	2	...	92	23	17	5	23	17	5
Total.....	40	3	2289	411	3	0	411	3	0

COUNTY OF CHAMPLAIN.

Municipalities.	Schools.		Number of Children attending the Schools from 5 to 16 years of age.	Six months' allowance of the sum allotted to Lower Canada.			Amount granted.		
	Commissioners.	Dissentient.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
La Pêrade	10	...	324	52	6	3	52	6	3
Batiscau	2	...	191	18	4	2	18	4	2
Cap La Magdeleine	3	...	120	21	16	8	21	16	8
Geneviève, Ste.	4	...	158	41	2	2	41	2	2
Maurice, St. ... ..	...	...	...	16	9	7	...	...	...
Prosper, St.
Stanislas, St.	41	7	2
Champlain	4	...	166	33	7	4	33	7	4
Total.....	23	...	959	224	13	4	166	16	7

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COUNTY OF TWO MOUNTAINS.

Municipalities.	Schools.		Number of Children attending the Schools from 5 to 16 years of age.	Six months' allowance of the sum allotted to Lower Canada.			Amount granted.		
	Commissioners	Dissentient.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Argenteuil	17	...	599	92	0	6	92	0	6
Augustin, St. ... ..	...	...	.....	54	14	1	...	...	...
Benoit, St.	10	1	456	96	19	5	96	19	5
Chatham	12	...	328	50	11	9	50	11	9
Colomban, St.	4	...	136	24	7	8	24	7	8
Eustache, St.	6	...	308	63	7	2	63	7	2
Gore	6	...	231	29	19	9	29	19	9
Grenville ... ..	...	...	.....	47	9	1	...	...	...
Hermas, St.	4	...	200	37	17	11	37	17	11
Marie, Ste., Côte ... ..	...	...	.....	8	15	9½	...	...	...
Placide, Ste. ... ..	...	...	.....	10	13	0½	10	13	0½
Nord de l'Île Bizarre	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sud de "	1	...	48	10	13	0½	10	13	0½
Scholastique, Ste.	11	...	394	98	0	10	98	0	10
Total.....	71	1	2720	614	17	0	503	18	0½

COUNTY OF DORCHESTER.

Municipalities	Schools.		Number of Children attending the Schools from 5 to 16 years of age.	Six months' allowance of the sum allotted to Lower Canada.			Amount granted.		
	Commissioners	Dissentient.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Anselme, St.	8	...	221	52	12	10	52	12	10
Aubert Gallion	4	...	92	25	2	6	25	2	6
Bernard, St. ... ..	...	...	.....	13	11	11	...	...	...
Chaire, Ste., de Joliette	...	...	.....	61	14	10	...	...	...
Cranbouri ... ..	...	...	.....	6	1	11	...	...	...
Elzéar, St. ... ..	...	...	.....	41	12	1	...	...	...
Frampton	7	...	232	48	5	7	48	5	7
François, St.	9	...	327	51	19	9	51	19	9
Henri, St., de Lauzon	10	...	417	63	12	0	63	12	0
Isidore, St., de Lauzon	...	...	.....	45	1	4	...	...	...
Jean, St., Chrysostôme	8	...	264	47	5	10	47	5	10
Joseph, St., de Beauce	...	...	.....	28	1	10	...	...	...
" Premier Rang	3	...	78	14	5	1	14	5	1
Marie, Ste., de Beauce	...	...	.....	64	9	1½	...	...	...
Marie, Ste. (Village of)	1	...	40	12	2	3	12	2	3
Metschermet ... ..	...	...	.....	12	7	2	...	...	...
Nicolas, St.	10	...	341	58	9	10	58	9	10
Pointe Lévi... ..	14	...	546	88	10	11	88	10	11
Ville d'Aubigny ... ..	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
" (Dissentients)	...	1	23	3	14	7	3	14	7
Frédéric, St.	5	...	167	24	19	3	24	19	3
Marguerite, Ste. ... ..	...	...	.....	51	13	2	...	...	...
Total.....	79	1	2748	795	13	9	491	0	5

COUNTY OF DRUMMOND.

Municipalities.	Schools.		Number of Children attending the Schools from 5 to 16 years of age.	Six months' allowance of the sum allotted to Lower Canada.			Amount granted.		
	Commissioners'	Dissentient.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Aston	...	...	.....	5	17	0			
Arthabaska	...	...	.....	25	15	9			
Durham	10	...	229	42	0	4	42	0	4
Grantham	...	...	.....	23	9	7			
Kingsey	10	...	274	47	10	9	47	10	9
Stanford	3	...	124	23	19	6	23	19	6
Tingwick	...	...	.....	16	14	6			
Upton	...	...	.....	25	12	5			
Wickham	...	...	.....	7	14	10			
Total	23	...	627	28	14	8	113	10	7

COUNTY OF GASPÉ.

Municipalities.	Schools.		Number of Children attending the Schools from 5 to 16 years of age.	Six months' allowance of the sum allotted to Lower Canada.			Amount granted.		
	Commissioners'	Dissentient.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Cap Chat	...	...	.....	14	14	11			
Cap Rosier	2	...	40	12	7	2	12	7	2
Douglas	3	...	82	13	3	8	13	3	8
Fox et Griffin's Cove	...	...	.....			
Grand River	...	...	.....	19	15	5			
Bay North	2	...	47	16	9	7	16	9	7
Bay South	1	...	28	12	7	2	12	7	2
Magdalen Islands	...	...	.....	44	3	2			
Malbaie	1	...	36	14	16	7	14	16	7
Newport	...	...	.....	8	4	9			
Perce	...	...	.....	21	8	5			
Total	9	...	233	177	10	10	69	4	2

COUNTY OF HUNTINGDON.

Municipalities.	Schools.		Number of Children attending the Schools from 5 to 16 years of age.	Six months' allowance of the sum allotted to Lower Canada.			Amount granted.		
	Commissioners'	Dissentient.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Chateauguay	5	...	230	45	11	3	45	11	3
Constant, St.	6	...	341	61	2	8	61	2	8
Cyprien, St.	9	...	430	93	6	10½	93	6	10½
Edouard, St.	9	...	400	62	11	11½	62	11	11½
Isidore, St.	4	...	267	49	2	0	49	2	0
Jacques, St., le Mineur	4	...	214	41	17	1	41	17	1
Lacolle	17	...	621	74	19	5	74	19	5
Laprairie	9	...	528	97	1	0	97	1	0
Michel, St.	5	...	303	46	5	3	46	5	3
Philippe, St.	7	...	264	62	5	8	62	5	8
Philomène, Ste.	5	...	272	42	18	6	42	18	6
Rémi, St.	5	...	280	54	11	11½	54	11	11½
" (Dissentients)	...	1	34	6	8	5½	6	8	5½
Valentin, St.	7	...	398	58	1	8	58	1	8
Total	92	1	4591	796	3	8	796	3	8

COUNTY OF KAMOURASKA.

Municipalities.	Schools.		Number of Children attending the Schools from 5 to 16 years of age.	Six months' allowance of the sum allotted to Lower Canada.			Amount granted.		
	Commissioners	Dissentient.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
André, St.	9	...	273	69	18	11	69	18	11
Anne, Ste. ... ..	...	...	.....	64	8	7			
Denis, St.	5	...	140	35	3	7	35	3	7
Kamouraska	7	...	200	56	10	4	56	10	4
Paschal, St.	9	...	335	67	16	1	67	16	1
Rivière Ouaille	2	...	74	78	18	6	78	18	6
Hélène, Ste. ... ..	...	...	.....	20	7	0			
Total.....	32	...	1022	393	3	0	308	7	6

COUNTY OF LISLET.

Municipalities.	Schools.		Number of Children attending the Schools from 5 to 16 years of age.	Six months' allowance of the sum allotted to Lower Canada.			Amount granted.		
	Commissioners	Dissentient.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Cap St. Ignace ... ..	...	...	.....	51	9	10			
Cyrille, St. ... ..	...	...	.....	17	6	0			
Isle aux Grues	2	...	113	11	13	11	11	13	11
L'Islet ... ..	...	...	.....	52	12	11			
Pierre, St., Rivière du Sud ... ..	...	...	.....	26	10	7			
Port Joli ... ..	...	...	.....	70	17	1			
Roch, St., des Aulnets ... ..	...	...	.....	64	13	6			
Thomas, St.	9	...	524	80	3	3	80	3	3
Total.....	11	...	637	375	7	1	91	17	2

COUNTY OF LEINSTER.

Municipalities.	Schools.		Number of Children attending the Schools from 5 to 16 years of age.	Six months' allowance of the sum allotted to Lower Canada.			Amount granted.		
	Commissioners	Dissentient.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Esprit, St.	7	...	236	41	8	10	41	8	10
Jacques, St.	14	...	815	128	10	5	128	10	5
Chenaie, La	3	...	131	16	16	2	16	16	2
L'Assomption, Parish and Village	13	...	404	79	16	8	79	16	8
Lin, St.	4	...	148	62	17	2½	62	17	2½
Mascouche	7	...	286	50	8	5	50	8	5
Rawdon	8	...	320	39	14	2	39	14	2
Julienne, Ste.	4	...	101	23	4	8	23	4	8
Repentigny	4	...	218	38	4	6	38	4	6
Roch, St.	5	...	277	51	14	9	51	14	9
Sulpice, St.	3	...	126	20	8	8	20	8	8
Total.....	72	...	3062	553	4	5½	553	4	5½

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COUNTY OF LOTBINIÈRE.

Municipalities.	Schools.		Number of Children attending the Schools from 5 to 16 years of age.	Six months' allowance of the sum allotted to Lower Canada.			Amounts granted.		
	Commissioners'	Dissentient.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Antoine, St., de Tilly	8	...	222	66	13	0	66	13	0
Croix, Ste. ...	8	...	192	47	0	10	47	0	10
Deschailons	3	...	99	27	15	3	27	15	3
Flavien, St. ...	...	...	.....	8	1	5			
Giles, St. ...	...	...	.....	27	8	9			
Lotbinière	14	...	509	67	6	2	67	6	2
Sylvestre, St. ...	13	...	414	85	13	8	85	13	8
Total.....	46	...	1436	329	19	1	294	8	11

COUNTY OF MEGANTIC.

Municipalities.	Schools.		Number of Children attending the Schools from 5 to 16 years of age.	Six months' allowance of the sum allotted to Lower Canada.			Amounts granted.		
	Commissioners'	Dissentient.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Broughton	1	...	87	5	12	1	8	11	5
Forsyth	...	...	.....	7	16	6			
Halifax	8	...	170	23	9	7	23	9	7
Inverness	...	...	.....	38	9	6			
Ireland	...	...	.....	19	12	2			
Lambton	...	...	.....	15	11	5			
Leeds	...	...	.....	30	12	0			
" (Dissentients)	...	1	28	4	1	8	4	1	8
Somerset	5	...	170	23	17	10	23	17	10
Tring	2	...	81	11	18	11	11	18	11
Total.....	16	1	486	181	1	8	71	19	5

COUNTY OF MISSISQUOI.

Municipalities.	Schools.		Number of Children attending the Schools from 5 to 16 years of age.	Six months' allowance of the sum allotted to Lower Canada.			Amounts granted.		
	Commissioners'	Dissentient.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Dunham	21	...	471	63	10	5	63	10	5
Freighsburg	9	...	430	31	11	1	31	11	1
Philipsburg	11	...	329	34	17	0	34	17	0
Stanbridge	19	...	635	66	8	1	66	8	1
Sutton	12	...	443	37	6	5	37	6	5
Total.....	72	...	2308	233	13	0	233	13	0

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COUNTY OF MONTMORENCI.

Municipalities.	Schools.		Number of Children attending the Schools from 5 to 16 years of age.	Six months' allowance of the sum allotted to Lower Canada.			Amount granted.		
	Commissioners'	Dissentient.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Côte Beaurpré	2	...	60	13	6	11	13	6	11
Château Richer	4	...	124	24	6	1	24	6	1
Famille, Ste.	1	...	100	17	12	7	17	12	7
Féréol, St.	...	...	.....	14	3	5			
François, St.	2	...	64	10	10	11	10	10	11
Jean, St.	3	...	181	26	10	7	26	10	7
Joachim, St.	1	...	40	14	6	9	14	6	9
Laurent, St.	3	...	234	12	7	2	12	7	2
L'Ange Gardien,	3	...	106	14	14	11	14	14	11
Pierre, St.	3	...	134	16	4	7	16	4	7
Total.....	22	...	1043	164	3	11	150	0	6

COUNTY OF MONTRÉAL.

Municipalities.	Schools.		Number of Children attending the Schools from 5 to 16 years of age.	Six months' allowance of the sum allotted to Lower Canada.			Amount granted.		
	Commissioners'	Dissentient.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Anne, Ste., Bout de l'Isle	2	...	82	18	0	10	18	0	10
Cité (Catholics)	10	...	494	133	8	2	133	8	2
" (Protestants)	6	...	274	69	15	1	69	15	1
Côte des Neiges	2	...	92	27	10	8	27	10	8
Côte Visitation	1	...	34	4	16	6	4	16	6
" (Dissentients)	...	1	27	2	7	0	2	7	0
Côteau St. Louis	3	...	188	15	13	6	15	13	6
Geneviève, Ste.	4	...	179	39	2	8	39	2	8
Henri, St.	2	...	111	14	17	1	14	17	1
Hochelaga	2	...	77	15	1	11	15	1	11
Lachine	3	1	181	48	7	2	48	7	2
Laurent, St.	8	1	337	60	11	1	60	11	1
Longue Pointe	3	...	97	18	19	0	18	19	0
Pierre, St.	2	...	103	20	6	11	20	6	11
Pointe aux Trembles	2	...	83	21	18	3	21	18	3
Pointe Claire	5	...	175	33	9	0	33	9	0
Rivière des Prairies	3	...	129	17	15	11	17	15	11
Sault au Récollet	4	...	228	42	6	11	42	6	11
Total.....	62	3	2891	604	7	8	604	7	8

COUNTY OF NICOLET.

Municipalities.	Schools.		Number of Children attending the Schools from 5 to 16 years of age.	Six months' allowance of the sum allotted to Lower Canada.			Amount granted.		
	Commissioners'	Dissentient.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Récancour	13	..	640	75	19	2	75	19	2
Blandford	2	...	36	8	3	2	8	3	2
Gentilly	8	...	424	57	10	1	57	10	1
Grégoire, St.	12	...	693	78	8	7½	78	8	7½
Monique, Ste.	...	...	.....	44	8	2			
Nicolet	10	...	367	53	11	0½	53	11	0½
Pierre, St., les Becquets	9	...	292	61	8	2	61	8	2
Total.....	54	...	2452	369	8	5	325	0	3

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COUNTY OF OTTAWA.

Municipalities.	Ecoles		Number of Children attending the Schools from 5 to 16 years of age.	Six months' allowance of the sum allotted to Lower Canada.			Amount granted.		
	Sous commissaires.	Dissidentes.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Allumettes	1	...	24	8	1	0	8	1	0
Bristol	3	...	94	12	5	6	12	5	6
Buckingham ... ..	...	...	...	24	2	5	...	...	...
" (Dissentients) ... ..	...	1	12	1	16	8	1	16	8
Clarendon ... ..	...	...	...	29	5	0	...	...	...
Calumet	1	...	20	13	8	4	13	8	4
Eardley ... ..	...	...	...	6	5	2	...	...	...
Hull,	11	...	335	68	17	6	68	17	6
Litchfield	3	...	92	8	15	4	8	15	4
Lochaber	6	...	157	16	1	3	16	1	3
Onslow ... ..	...	...	...	7	10	0	...	...	...
Petite Nation ... ..	...	...	...	42	18	6	...	...	...
Templeton	3	...	91	19	8	10	19	8	10
Aylmer Village ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Waterloo Village ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wakefield	1	...	24	11	18	11	11	18	11
Total.....	29	1	849	270	14	5	160	13	4

COUNTY OF PORTNEUF.

Municipalities.	Nombre d'écoles		Number of Children attending the Schools from 5 to 16 years of age.	Six months' allowance of the sum allotted to Lower Canada.			Amount granted.		
	Sous commissaires.	Dissidentes.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Ancienne Lorette	6	...	313	41	3	10	41	3	10
Augustin, St.	4	...	172	28	8	5	28	8	5
Basile, St. ... ..	...	...	...	16	9	6	...	...	...
Cap Santé	8	...	287	66	3	2	66	3	2
Cap Rouge ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Casimir, St.	4	...	100	16	9	6	16	9	6
Catherine, Ste. ... ..	...	...	...	43	0	2	...	...	...
Deschambault	6	...	272	42	6	11	42	6	11
EcurcUILS	1	...	68	10	12	6	10	12	6
Grondines	5	...	153	26	7	4	26	7	4
Pointe-aux-Trembles	4	...	221	37	8	1	37	8	1
Raymond, St.	3	...	118	23	16	3	23	16	3
Total.....	41	...	1704	352	5	8	292	16	0

COUNTY OF QUEBEC.

Municipalities.	Schools.		Number of Children attending the Schools from 5 to 16 years of age.	Six months' allowance of the sum allotted to Lower Canada.			Amounts granted.		
	Commissioners'	Dissentient.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Ambroise, St.	8	...	308	49	7	0	49	7	0
Beauport	6	...	311	47	0	10	47	0	10
City (Catholics)	15	...	1767	288	3	2	288	3	2
" (Protestants)	4	...	185	95	8	8	95	8	8
Charlesbourg	5	...	258	36	19	10	36	19	10
Dunstan, St. ... ..	...	...	...	8	18	2	...	...	...
Foye, Ste.	2	...	91	29	13	3	29	13	3
Roch, St. ... ..	...	...	...	23	17	11	...	...	...
Stadacona ... ..	...	...	...	30	17	11	...	...	...
Stoneham	1	...	46	8	19	8	3	15	10
Valcartier ... ..	...	...	...	30	19	8	...	...	...
Total.....	41	...	2966	650	6	1	550	8	7

COUNTY OF RICHELIEU.

Municipalities.	Schools.		Number of Children attending the Schools from 5 to 16 years of age.	Six months' allowance of the sum allotted to Lower Canada.			Amount granted.		
	Commissioners	Dissentient.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Aimé, St.	7	...	330	73	16	5	73	16	5
Barnabé, St... ..	3	...	141	31	16	0	31	16	0
Sorel (Parish of)	10	...	274	57	15	9½	57	15	9½
Charles, St.... ..	4	...	148	33	4	1	33	4	1
Denis, St.	9	...	444	63	7	1	63	7	1
Jude, St.	5	...	120	31	6	2	31	6	2
Ours, St.	6	...	302	67	7	10	67	7	10
Sorel (Village of)	3	...	547	47	19	10	47	19	10
" (Dissentients) ... ..	...	1	90	11	17	4	11	17	4
Victoire, Ste.	3	...	123	52	14	6	52	14	6
Total.....	50	1	2519	471	5	0½	471	5	0½

COUNTY OF RIMOUSKI.

Municipalities.	Schools.		Number of Children attending the Schools from 5 to 16 years of age.	Six months' allowance of the sum allotted to Lower Canada.			Amount granted.		
	Commissioners	Dissentient.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Bic	3	...	85	17	6	0	17	6	0
Isle Verte	7	...	225	43	3	5	43	3	5
Kakouna—St. Arsène	5	...	293	48	6	4½	48	6	4½
" St. George	3	...	150	33	11	5½	33	11	5½
Lessard	4	...	104	27	12	0	27	12	0
Lepage ... ..	...	...	.....	21	3	6	...	...	...
Matane ... ..	...	...	.....	11	17	3	...	...	...
Métis	3	...	66	8	6	5	8	6	5
Rimouski	9	...	283	65	11	7	65	11	7
Rivière du Loup	6	...	204	69	7	4	69	7	4
Eloi, St. ... ..	...	...	.....	26	0	8	...	...	...
Simon, St.	5	...	162	34	15	4	34	15	4
Trois Pistoles	8	...	279	54	5	10	54	5	10
Village St. Edouard ... ..	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total.....	63	...	1851	461	7	2	402	5	9

COUNTY OF ROUVILLE.

Municipalities.	Schools.		Number of Children attending the Schools from 5 to 16 years of age.	Six months' allowance of the sum allotted to Lower Canada.			Amount granted.		
	Commissioners	Dissentient.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Athanasie, St.	15	...	475	99	0	2	99	0	2
" (Dissentients) ... ..	...	2	40	8	6	10	8	6	10
Brigitte, Ste.	5	...	284	26	13	10	26	13	10
Clarenceville	9	...	321	27	18	7	27	18	7
Foucault	6	...	163	23	7	11	23	7	11
Grégoire, St.	5	...	288	51	14	9	51	14	9
Henriville	17	...	573	87	11	7	87	11	7
Jean Baptiste, St.	6	...	289	47	5	9	47	5	9
Marie, Ste.	8	...	498	107	2	1	107	2	1
Mathias, St.	5	...	220	49	0	5	49	0	5
Rouville,	4	...	145	28	3	6	28	3	6
Total.....	80	2	3296	556	5	5	556	5	5

COUNTY OF SAGUENAY.

Municipalities.	Schools.		Number of Children attending the Schools from 5 to 16 years of age.	Six months' allowance of the sum allotted to Lower Canada.			Amount granted.		
	Commissioners'	Dissentient.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Agnès, Ste. ...	3	...	103	24	19	3	24	19	3
Bagot ...	6	...	211	27	3	9	27	3	9
Baie St. Paul ...	11	...	382	75	9	4	75	9	4
Chicoutimi ...	2	...	80	12	7	2	12	7	2
Eboulements ...	4	...	175	45	17	9	45	17	9
Irénée, St. ...	1	...	55	19	18	9	19	18	9
Isle aux Coudres ...	4	...	137	16	4	7	16	4	7
Malbaie ...	5	...	145	77	2	3	77	2	3
Petite Rivière ...	1	...	49	9	16	1	9	16	1
La Ferrière ...	...	...	.....	6	10	2			
Tadoussac ...	...	...	...	19	18	9	19	18	9
Urbain, St. ...	4	...	88						
Total.....	41	...	1425	335	7	10	328	17	8

COUNTY OF ST. HYACINTHE.

Municipalities.	Schools.		Number of Children attending the Schools from 5 to 16 years of age.	Six months' allowance of the sum allotted to Lower Canada.			Amount granted.		
	Commissioners'	Dissentient.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Abbotsford ...	5	...	83	7	9	11	7	9	11
Césaire, St....	17	...	629	103	9	7	103	9	7
Damase, St....	10	...	298	66	1	6	66	1	6
Dominique, St.	3	...	119	22	13	1	22	13	1
Hugues, St....	5	...	249	35	13	6	35	13	6
Hyacinthe, St.	19	...	583	92	12	1	92	12	1
Pie, St. ...	13	...	421	48	17	1	48	17	1
Présentation, La	4	...	221	35	3	7	35	3	7
Rosalie, Ste.	3	...	143	31	4	6	31	4	6
Simon, St. ...	4	...	200	33	5	8	33	5	8
Total.....	83	...	2046	476	10	6	476	10	6

COUNTY OF ST. MAURICE.

Municipalities.	Schools.		Number of Children attending the Schools from 5 to 16 years of age.	Six months' allowance of the sum allotted to Lower Canada.			Amount granted.		
	Commissioners'	Dissentient.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Dumontier ..	11	...	363	66	9	9	66	9	9
Gatineau ...	6	...	143	37	13	0	37	13	0
Maskinongé ...	9	...	453	80	16	5	80	16	5
Pointe du Lac ...	5	...	221	31	1	2	31	1	2
Rivière du Loup ...	9	...	393	62	13	11	62	13	11
Three Rivers (Town)	3	...	136	63	5	6	63	5	6
Do (Banlieue)	3	...	94	27	3	9	27	3	9
Ursule, Ste.	6	...	209	39	4	3	39	4	3
Yamachiche ...	16	...	591	79	5	1	79	5	1
Total.....	68	...	2603	487	12	10	487	12	10

Appendix
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HALF-YEARLY REPORT for the first six months of 1850.

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(K. K.)

8th July.

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COUNTY OF SHEFFORD.

Municipalities.	Schools.		Number of Children attending the Schools from 5 to 16 years of age.	Six months' allowance of the sum allotted to Lower Canada.			Amounts granted.		
	Commissioners	Dissentient.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brome	18	...	523	39	17	6	39	17	6
Ely ... ..	...	...	.....	9	16	1	...	...	...
Farnham	15	...	445	46	11	0	46	11	0
Granby	13	...	452	34	17	0	34	17	0
Milton	4	...	140	13	2	7	13	2	7
" (Dissentients) ... ..	...	4	106	9	18	9	9	18	9
Shefford	11	2	399	44	3	2	44	3	2
Stukeley ... ..	...	...	.....	22	3	3	...	...	...
Total.....	61	6	2065	220	9	4	188	10	0

COUNTY OF SHERBROOKE.

Municipalities.	Schools.		Number of Children attending the Schools from 5 to 16 years of age.	Six months' allowance of the sum allotted to Lower Canada.			Amounts granted.		
	Commissioners	Dissentient.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Ascot	13	...	348	54	9	1	54	9	1
Brompton ... ..	...	...	.....	8	9	9	...	...	...
Bury... ..	7	...	189	28	3	6	28	3	6
Compton	15	...	697	52	12	10	52	12	10
Dudswell	5	...	103	10	14	2	10	14	2
Eaton	14	...	379	45	9	6	45	9	6
Hereford ... ..	...	...	...	16	11	2	...	...	...
Melbourne	11	...	218	35	0	4	35	0	4
Shipton	13	...	281	51	13	2	51	13	2
Windsor	3	...	55	5	18	8	5	18	8
Total.....	81	...	2270	309	2	2	284	1	3

COUNTY OF STANSTEAD.

Municipalities.	Schools.		Number of Children attending the Schools from 5 to 16 years of age.	Six months' allowance of the sum allotted to Lower Canada.			Amount granted.		
	Commissioners	Dissentient.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Barnston	20	...	656	62	12	3	62	12	3
Bolton	8	...	231	28	11	9	28	11	9
Hatley	13	...	379	35	15	1½	35	15	1½
Potton	12	...	293	29	14	11	29	14	11
Magog	6	...	124	11	10	8	11	10	8
Stanstead	30	...	937	85	18	7	85	18	7
Total.....	89	...	2620	264	3	3½	254	3	3½

COUNTY OF TERREBONNE.

Municipalities.	Schools.		Number of Children attending the Schools from 5 to 16 years of age.	Six months' allowance of the sum allotted to Lower Canada.			Amount granted.		
	Commissioners	Dissentient.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Anne, Ste., des Plaines	4	...	194	36	5	0	36	5	0
Bord de l'Eau	1	...	48	9	1	3	9	1	3
Bord de l'Eau, Bas de	1	...	35	7	18	2	7	18	2
" Haut du	7	...	35	6	5	9½	6	5	9½
Côte St. Elzéar	1	...	48	8	6	5½	8	6	5½
" St. Antoine ... ..	...	...	.....	5	7	1½	...	...	...
Bas de St. Martin	1	...	28	7	16	6	7	16	6
Village "	2	...	100	13	14	7	13	14	7
Haut de "	1	...	37	11	5	9	11	5	9
Lacorne	4	...	156	26	15	6	26	15	6
François, St., de Sales	3	...	88	19	8	10	19	8	10
Jérôme, St.... ..	1	...	38	69	9	8½	69	9	8½
" No. 4	1	...	58	21	5	11½	21	5	11½
Janvier, St.... ..	...	...	.....	14	5	1	...	...	...
" Village	2	...	80	10	10	11	10	10	11
Janvier, St., No. 2	1	...	47	5	8	9	5	8	9
Vincent de Paul, St.... ..	5	...	240	45	9	6	45	9	6
Rose, Ste.	7	...	285	54	7	6	54	7	6
Terrebonne	4	...	240	37	9	9	37	9	9
Stc. Thérèse, Haut de	1	...	36	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Bas de	1	...	54	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Sud de	1	...	41	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Village de	1	...	80	62	12	3	62	12	3
" Rivière Cachée de... ..	1	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Côte Blainville de	1	...	65	...	...	...	...	...	...
" (Dissentients) ... ..	...	1	37	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mille Isles	3	...	98	7	14	11½	7	14	11½
Total.....	50	1	2339	480	19	4	461	7	1

COUNTY OF VAUDREUIL.

Municipalities.	Schools.		Number of Children attending the Schools from 5 to 16 years of age.	Six months' allowance of the sum allotted to Lower Canada.			Amount granted.		
	Commissioners	Dissentient.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Côteau du Lac	8	...	268	68	15	10	68	15	10
Isle Perrot	2	...	66	23	1	4	23	1	4
Marthe, Ste.... ..	5	...	147	26	15	6	26	15	6
Newton	2	...	46	9	6	3	9	6	3
New Longueuil	9	...	356	58	6	1½	58	6	1½
" (Dissentients) ... ..	...	2	55	9	0	1	9	0	1
Rigaud	9	...	342	61	18	2	61	18	2
" (Dissentients) ... ..	...	1	42	9	12	1	9	12	1
Soulanges	5	...	280	47	19	0	47	19	0
Vaudreuil	8	...	335	69	10	8	69	10	8
Zotique, St.... ..	3	1	157	31	19	3½	31	19	3½
Total.....	51	4	2094	416	4	4	416	4	4

COUNTY OF VERCHÈRES.

Municipalities.	Schools.		Number of Children attending the Schools from 5 to 16 years of age.	Six months' allowance of the sum allotted to Lower Canada.			Amounts granted.		
	Commissioners'	Dissentient.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Antoine, St... ..	6	...	191	33	13	11	33	13	11
Belœil	5	...	298	43	18	3	43	18	3
Contrecoeur... ..	4	...	226	44	6	6	44	6	6
Marc, St.	3	...	185	24	9	4	24	9	4
Varennés	9	...	456	86	0	3	86	0	3
Verchères	3	...	209	51	11	6	51	11	6
Total.....	30	...	1565	283	19	9	283	19	9

COUNTY OF YAMASKA.

Municipalities.	Schools.		Number of Children attending the Schools from 5 to 16 years of age.	Six months' allowance of the sum allotted to Lower Canada.			Amount granted.		
	Commissioners'	Dissentient.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Baie du Febvre	9	...	421	73	18	0	73	18	0
David, St.	6	...	283	52	1	5	52	1	5
François du Lac, St.	8	...	219	87	18	1	87	18	1
Yamaska ... ..	...	...	.....	53	16	0			
Séphyrin, St. ... ..	...	...	.....	16	4	6			
Total.....	23	...	923	284	8	0	213	17	6

Appendix
(K. K.)

RECAPITULATION for the first six months of 1850.

Appendix
(K. K.)

8th July.

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Counties.	Amount allotted.			Amount granted.			Schools.		Number of children
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	Commissioners	Dissentient.	
Beauharnois	683	7	10	683	7	10	123	9	5099
Bellechasse	312	8	2	270	1	2	48	...	1648
Berthier	592	15	5	569	17	4	59	...	2747
Bonaventure	167	14	9	159	10	9	21	1	660
Chambly	400	11	3	400	11	3	40	3	2239
Champlain	224	13	4	166	16	7	23	...	959
Deux-Montagnes	614	17	10	503	18	0 ¹ / ₂	71	1	2720
Dorchester	795	13	9	491	0	5	79	1	2748
Drummond	218	14	8	113	10	7	23	...	627
Gaspé	177	10	10	69	4	2	9	...	233
Huntingdon... ..	796	3	8	796	3	8	92	1	4591
Kamouraska	393	3	0	308	7	5	32	...	1022
L'Islet	375	7	1	91	17	2	11	...	637
Leinster	553	4	6	553	4	6	72	...	3062
Lotbinière	329	19	1	294	8	11	46	...	1436
Mégantic	181	8	4	71	19	5	15	...	486
Missisquoi	233	13	0	233	13	0	72	...	2308
Montmorency	164	3	11	150	0	6	22	...	1043
Montréal	604	7	8	604	7	8	62	...	2891
Nicolet	369	8	5	325	0	3	54	...	2452
Ottawa	270	14	5	162	10	0	29	1	849
Portneuf	352	5	8	292	16	0	41	...	1704
Quebec	650	6	1	555	12	5	41	...	2966
Richelieu	471	5	0	471	5	0	50	1	2519
Rimouski	461	7	2	402	5	9	53	...	1851
Rouville	556	5	5	556	5	5	80	2	3296
Saguenay	335	7	10	328	17	8	41	...	1425
St. Hyacinthe	476	10	6	476	10	6	83	...	2946
St. Maurice	487	12	10	487	12	10	68	...	2603
Shefford	220	9	4	188	10	0	61	6	2065
Sherbrooke	309	2	2	284	1	3	81	...	2270
Stanstead	254	3	3	254	3	3	89	...	2620
Terrebonne	480	19	4	461	7	1	50	1	2339
Vaudreuil	416	4	4	416	4	4	51	2	2094
Verchères	283	19	9	283	19	9	30	...	1565
Yamaska	284	8	0	213	17	6	23	...	923
Total.....	£ 14500	0	0	12693	1	4 ¹ / ₂	1845	34	73551

J. B. MEILLEUR, S. E.

TORONTO:—IMPRIMÉE PAR LOVELL ET GIBSON, FRONT STREET.

Appendix
(K. K.)

30th July.

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30th July.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

NORMAL, MODEL & COMMON SCHOOLS

In Upper Canada,

FOR THE YEAR 1850:

WITH AN APPENDIX.

BY THE CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS.

Printed by order of the Legislative Assembly.



TORONTO:

PRINTED BY LOVELL AND GIBSON, FRONT STREET.

1851.

Appendix
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30th July.

Department of Public Instruction for Upper Canada,
EDUCATION OFFICE,
Toronto, 29th July, 1851.

SIR,

I have the honor 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 1850. I have also included a statistical statement of other Educational Institutions, as far as information respecting them could be obtained.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

E. RYERSON.

The Honorable JAMES LESLIE,
Secretary of the Province,
Toronto.

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ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
NORMAL, MODEL AND COMMON SCHOOLS,
IN
UPPER CANADA,
FOR THE YEAR 1850.

PART I. REPORT, &c.

*To His Excellency the Right Honorable JAMES, EARL
OF ELGIN AND KINCARDINE, Governor General of
Canada, &c. &c.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

In the fulfilment of one of the duties which the law imposes upon me, I have the honor to submit a Report of the actual state of the Normal, Model and Common Schools throughout Upper Canada in 1850; showing the amount of moneys expended in connexion with each, and from what sources derived, with such statements and suggestions for improving the Common Schools and promoting Education generally, as appear to me useful and expedient.

The public mind was in a state of suspense as to the School Law during the first six months of the last year. The present School Act became law in July; but it was near the close of the year before the Act, with the requisite forms and instructions, could be generally distributed. The last school year was, therefore, one of uncertainty and transition. Though the general provisions and principles of the present Act are the same as those which have been in operation several years—only rendering their details more simple, comprehensive and complete; yet the introduction of a new Act, under the most favorable circumstances, during the latter part of a school year, must interfere with the efficient operations of such year, and render its returns somewhat imperfect. But with this deduction, I am happy to be able to say, that the results of the past year's School operations compare favorably with those of preceding years.

Before proceeding to notice some of those results as exhibited in the subjoined Statistical Tables, which form the Second Part of this Report, I desire to observe, that the copious extracts from local reports which will be found in No. I. of the Appendix to this Report, reflect so fully the sentiments and feelings of the country at large, and the actual workings of the School Law, that I need make little reference to them in my own remarks; and I am equally relieved from the necessity of remarking upon the general features of the School system, by the several documents given in the Appendix, which includes the new School Act itself, and a practical exposition of its principles and provisions, as well as the regulations and forms which have been prepared for carrying it into effect by all parties concerned in its administration. The few references and re-

marks I have to make, will be included under the following heads:—

- I. School Sections and Schools.
- II. School Moneys.
- III. Number of children of School age, and attending the Schools.
- IV. Classification of Pupils.
- V. Books used in the Schools.
- VI. Classification of Teachers.
- VII. Salaries of Teachers and classification of Schools.
- VIII. Kind and condition of School Houses.
- IX. School Visits, Examinations and Lectures.
- X. School Maps, Black-boards, Globes, &c.
- XI. Libraries, Colleges, Grammar and Private Schools.
- XII. Normal and Model School for Upper Canada.
- XIII. Schools in Cities, Towns and incorporated Villages.
- XIV. General Remarks.

I. SCHOOL SECTIONS AND SCHOOLS.

A School Section is an area of country of from three to five square miles, intended for one school, but in which, under certain restrictions, both a male and female school may be established. Each section is constituted into a School Municipality, the inhabitants of which elect three trustees, and support their school in the manner they think best.

From table A, in the second part of this Report, it appears that there were 3,407 school sections reported in 1850, being an increase of 371 over the preceding year. Each of these sections includes, on an average, 76 children between the ages of 5 and 16 years. Schools are reported to have been in operation in 3,059 of these school sections—being an increase of 188 over the number of schools reported the preceding year; but leaving 371 sections, in which no schools were in operation, or from which no reports have been received.

The average number of pupils in each school was 49, the average time of keeping open during the year was a fraction more than nine months. The average period during which the schools were kept open in the State of New York, during the last year was eight months, and the average number of children between 5 and 16 years of age, resident in each school section was 65, but the average attendance of pupils of all ages at each school was 71, though nearly one-third of that number are reported to have attended the schools less than two months.

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The smallness of school sections is a common and serious evil complained of in the neighbouring States. The desire of each head of a family to get the School as near as possible to his own door, has operated extensively to create small school sections, thereby causing a large increase of expenses, or, which is commonly the case, causing small and feeble and badly furnished schools, low salaries, and therefore poor teachers. With us there has been a tendency in the same direction, and much evil has arisen from frequent changes in the boundaries of school sections, and from reducing them to too narrow limits. The present Act opposes an obstacle to this evil, by preventing changes from being made without full notice to all the parties affected by such changes, and without their consent in case of the union of school sections, and by not permitting them to take effect in any instance except at the commencement of the year.

It is a result established by a large investigation of facts that pupils residing at the greatest distance from the school they attend, make on an average, the greatest improvement. It is quaintly but justly remarked in the last Massachusetts Report:—"We think the judicious course is to have large houses—large teachers, long schools, and in order to this, there must be large districts, [or what we in Upper Canada designate sections]. We insist that unskilful, inefficient teachers are a nuisance in any district. They do vastly more hurt than good; and where a school is set up to the lowest bidder, it will soon morally and intellectually resemble the field wisely described as 'all grown over with thorns.'"

II. SCHOOL MONEYS.

Table A shows that the total amount received and available for Teachers' salaries last year, was £88,478, and that the sums paid for the erection and repairs of School Houses (an item not heretofore reported), amounted to £14,189, making a total of £102,725. The same table shows the manner in which these sums have been provided. They are a little in advance of the receipts of the preceding year.

III. NUMBER OF CHILDREN OF SCHOOL AGE, AND ATTENDING THE SCHOOLS.

Table B shows that the number of children between the ages of 5 and 16 years, last year, was 259,258—being an increase on the returns of the preceding year of only 5,894. The number reported as attending the schools is 151,891—being an increase of 14,258 on the number reported as attending the schools the preceding year. The increase in the number attending the Schools is highly gratifying, but after making a liberal allowance for the numbers attending private and Grammar Schools and Colleges and therefore not included in the Common School Reports, these returns present us with the painful and startling fact, of nearly one hundred thousand children of school age in Upper Canada, not attending any school. This awful fact furnishes a hundred thousand arguments to urge each friend of Canada, each friend of virtue, of knowledge and of civilization, to exert himself to his utmost until the number of children attending our schools shall equal the number of children of school age.

The whole number of boys attending the schools was 85,718, the whole number of girls was 66,173. The total average attendance of pupils during the summer was 76,824; during the winter months, 81,469. The average attendance of boys during the summer was 41,178; during the winter, 48,308. The average attendance of girls during the summer was 35,040; during the winter, 33,161.

These returns show an increase of some thousands over the average attendance of the preceding year. There are doubtless many more girls attending private Schools than boys. This will probably account for the disparity between the number of boys and girls attending the public Schools. These returns show that there is very little difference in the average attendance of girls during winter and summer. They also show that the average attendance of pupils as compared with the whole number, is little more than one-half; it is less than one-half in the State of New York. I doubt not but the provision of the present Act to distribute the school fund to the several school sections according to the average attendance of pupils in each school, (and not according to school population as heretofore), the mean attendance of summer and winter being taken, will contribute very much to increase the regular attendance at the schools and to prolong their duration.

IV. CLASSIFICATION OF PUPILS AND SUBJECTS TAUGHT.

The statistics under these heads will be found in Table B. In *Reading*, the pupils are divided into five classes according to the five National Readers. Table B shows that in the first or lowest reading class there were 24,551,—an increase of 2,967 over the returns of the preceding year; in the second, 27,537,—an increase of 3,312; in the third, 31,805,—an increase of 3,349; in the fourth, 27,874,—an increase of 1,930; in the fifth or highest class, 13,268,—a decrease of 356. In *Arithmetic*, there were in the first four rules 25,963 pupils,—an increase of 3,811; in compound rules and reduction, 18,540,—an increase of 2,137; in proportion and above, 16,325,—an increase of 1,803; in *Grammar*, 19,741,—an increase of 2,001; in *Geography*, 21,584,—an increase of 4,789—a large and gratifying increase; in *History*, 5,078,—an increase of 879; in *Writing*, 63,267,—an increase of 6,058; in *Book-keeping*, 768—a decrease of 770, more than one-half, unless the returns be very defective; in *Mensuration*, 888—an increase of 88; in *Algebra*, 904—an increase of 316; in *Geometry*, 618—an increase of 449; in the *Elements of Natural Philosophy*, 2,551—an increase of 2,116; in *Vocal Music*, 5,745—an increase of 4,563; in *Linear Drawing* 1,176—an increase of 838. The increase under these several heads illustrates very clearly the progress of the Schools. Several of the branches last mentioned, are, to a great extent, the creation of the Normal School.

V. BOOKS USED IN THE SCHOOLS.

In my last Annual Report,* I discussed at some length the question of an uniform series of text books for Schools, and the advantages which were already resulting from the introduction of such a series in Upper Canada. Table C presents a new and most striking illustration of the success of this important branch of our school system. It will be seen that the books recommended by the Council of Public Instruction are gradually superseding all others. In respect to the Readers, to which most importance has been attached for the classification of pupils, it is worthy of remark, that of the 3,059 Schools reported, the National Readers are used in 2,593; an increase of 411 Schools into which the use of them has been introduced during the year. When the pupils can thus be formed into classes by the use of uniform books, the simultaneous method, or the method of teaching by classes can be adopted; and, it appears from Table C, that this method prevails in 2,783 Schools—being an increase of 298 Schools during the year.

* § VI, pp. 7-9.

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In regard to religious instruction, and the use of religious books in Schools, the law provides (Section XIV) that "no pupil shall be required to read or study from any religious book, or join in any exercise of devotion or religion which shall be objected to by his or her parents or guardians: Provided always, that within this limitation, pupils shall be allowed to receive such religious instruction as their parents or guardians shall desire, according to the general regulations which shall be provided according to law."

In the spirit of this provision have regulations been made for the constitution and government of Schools in respect to Religious Instruction,* the effect of which is, interference with the rights and scruples of none, but making the Schools a reflection of the religious sentiments and feelings of the people among whom they are established. It appears from Table C that the Bible is used in 2,067 Schools—being an increase of 231 Schools during the year; a fact which sufficiently refutes the shameful misstatement that has sometimes been made, that Christianity is not recognized in our school system.

VI. CLASSIFICATION OF TEACHERS.

From Table D, it appears that, during the year, there were employed in all, 3,476 Teachers; of whom 2,697 were males, and 779 females; that 291 of the Teachers employed had been trained at the Normal School—243 males and 48 females.†

As to the religious faith of the Teachers, there were employed 796 Episcopalians—being an increase over the preceding year of 59; Roman Catholics, 390—being an increase of 55; Presbyterians, 858—being an increase of 107; Methodists, 904—being an increase of 177; Baptists, 238—being an increase of 32; Congregationalists, 73—being an increase of 21; three minor religious persuasions named, 66—being an increase of 41; reported simply as "Protestants," 54—being an increase of 21; other persuasions and those not reported, 87—being a decrease of 246. The Table will show the Counties, Townships, Cities, Towns and Villages in which the Teachers, thus classified, are employed.

I make these special references as the best refutation of a calumnious statement which has been made, that, in our system of public instruction, no account is taken of the religious faith of teachers, or whether they profess any religious faith or not. Table D practically contradicts this statement, at the same time that it shows our school system to be free from sectarian supremacy or partiality.

The returns under the head of certificates of qualification given to Teachers, contain nothing worthy of special remark, as the old certificates were perpetuated until the end of the year, and the new Boards of Examiners were not constituted until near the close of the year.

VII. SALARIES OF TEACHERS AND CLASSIFICATION OF SCHOOLS.

Table D shows the average salaries of Teachers in each of the Counties, Townships, Cities, Towns and Villages in Upper Canada. According to the manner in which the returns have been made up, there appears a small decrease in the average salaries of Teachers, though there is an increase in the aggregate amount of money available for that purpose. There was, however, a considerable increase in the number of Schools kept open during the year. The average salaries of male teachers in the townships were from £30 to £60; of female teachers from £20 to £40. In the 33 schools of the three cities in Upper Canada, the average salaries of male

teachers were £100 9s. 10d.; Hamilton being the highest, £111 17s. 5d., and Kingston the lowest, £80. In the 55 schools of the fifteen towns, the average salaries of male teachers were £75 1s.; Brantford being the highest, £112 10s., and Cornwall the lowest, £50. In the nine schools of the six incorporated Villages, the average of the salaries of male teachers was £98 2s. 8d.; Galt being the highest, £168 1s. 3d., and Thorold the lowest, £63 9s. 4d. The average salaries of female teachers in cities, towns and incorporated Villages were from £30 to £75.

In the same table, D, the number of good or first class Schools is stated to be 397; middling or second class Schools, 1,063; inferior or third class Schools, 933; Free Schools, (a new return,) 252; separate Schools, 46. The standing of the schools is the judgment formed by the several local Superintendents of their respective merits. It is gratifying to see the large number of Free Schools which have been established, as in every case in the townships they are the result of discussion and voting at a public school meeting, called for that purpose in each of the school sections. The present year will test the comparative efficiency of Free or Rate-bill Schools.

The fact that while the successive School Acts for the last ten years have permitted the establishment of separate schools,—one in each of the 3,000 school sections,—there are only 46 of such schools in all Upper Canada,—shows the tendency of the people at large to united action in school matters, and the groundlessness of the cry attempted to be got up by certain presses that the School system is in danger of being destroyed by permitting the continuance of those provisions of the law.

VIII. KIND AND CONDITION OF SCHOOL HOUSES.

Table E shows that the whole number of Common School houses in Upper Canada is 2,975; of which 99 are brick, 117 are stone, 1,191 are frame, and 1,568 are log. The same table shows the dimensions of these school houses and therefore the extent of the accommodation which they will afford. It also appears from this table that 1,833 of the school houses are considered in "good repair," that 1,036 are in "bad repair"—a melancholy fact; that 2,363 have one room only; that 98 have more than one room; that 2,302 are furnished with suitable desks, &c.; that 187 are not so furnished; that 600 are reported to have proper facilities for ventilation; that 996 have not such facilities for ventilation; (the remainder are not reported at all;) that 664 are furnished with suitable play-grounds; and 978 with no suitable play-grounds; that only 371 are furnished with privies, and 1,215 reported as having no privies!

Lamentable as some of these facts are, it is encouraging to observe that no less than 271 school houses are reported as having been erected during the last year; and I think it may be assumed from all the information I have been able to obtain, that these new school houses, in construction and conveniences, are generally a great improvement on the old ones.

In order to contribute as much as possible to the improvement of School Architecture, I have discussed the subject from time to time, and procured and inserted in the *Journal of Education*, plans of school houses and grounds; and during the last year, 400 copies of a very comprehensive and excellent work on School Architecture, by the Honorable H. Barnard, (Superintendent of Public Schools in the State of Connecticut) were purchased, and a copy presented to each of the county, township, city, town and village Municipalities in Upper Canada. From the terms in which the reception of this work

* See Appendix to this Report, No. V, chapter VI, section 5.

† See Part II of this Report, Table II.

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has been generally acknowledged, and the information and illustrations it contains, I doubt not but its influence will be very beneficial. I am happy to be able to adopt on this important subject, the language and sentiments of the following extract from the last report of the Superintendent of Schools in the State of New York :

“ From the best means of information within reach of the Department, it is believed that very great improvements in these structures have taken place ; that an increased regard to the comfort, convenience and health, both of pupils and teachers, has been manifested ; and that more enlightened principles of Architecture, as well as a more refined taste and a better appreciation of the advantages resulting from their combination, are beginning to prevail. The enlargement of sites for school houses, the introduction of tasteful shrubbery, and the cultivation of useful and ornamental plants, should be encouraged and recommended. Ample grounds should be reserved by the inhabitants of districts for this purpose ; and while every reasonable facility should be afforded for that bracing and invigorating exercise of the physical faculties, which is essential to the healthful development of the human system, provision should, at the same time, be afforded for the cultivation of those higher faculties of our nature which have reference to the beautiful, the tasteful and the ornamental. Trees, flowers, vines and evergreens should find their appropriate places in the vicinity of every school house, demanding the care and repaying the attention of both teacher and pupils. The influence thus capable of being exerted on the expanding mind of childhood, cannot be otherwise than beneficial, while the associations connected with the work of primary education will be divested of much of their present repulsiveness.”

IX. SCHOOL VISITS, EXAMINATIONS, AND LECTURES.

Table F shows the number of school visits which have been made during the year by the different classes of visitors authorized by law. As many clergymen have been appointed local Superintendents, their visits are of course included under the latter head. There is therefore a small decrease under the head of visits by Clergymen, as also by Magistrates ; but an increase of 255 in the number of visits by Councillors, and of 2,855 in the visits by local Superintendents, the whole number of whose visits during the year was 5,852. These visits are the more important, and the large increase of them the more gratifying, as they are strictly official visits of school inspection—one of the most important departments in an efficient school system. The whole number of school visits during the year amounted to 18,318, being an increase of 2,529 over those of the preceding year.

The interest awakened, and the moral influence brought to bear, by means of these visits, in behalf of the schools, cannot be easily estimated. Two other agencies have been created, and are reported for the first time, for the improvement of the Schools, and the advancement of education—public quarterly school examinations, and public lectures on education at least once a year, in each school section by local Superintendents. The number of public school examinations reported is 4,527 ; the number of public School Lectures during the year reported was 2,116.

X. SCHOOL MAPS, BLACKBOARDS, GLOBES, &c.

Table F shows that large maps are hung up in 1,814 of the schools, being an increase during the year of 729 ; that black boards are used in 1,649 schools, being an increase of 319 ; that globes and

other apparatus have been introduced into 168 Schools, being an increase of 119 during the year. The introduction of such improvements in Schools affords most gratifying and satisfactory proof of their progress and of the diffusion of just notions as to their requisites and character. The present Act provides greatly increased facilities for furnishing school houses in such manner as the trustees shall deem expedient.

XI. LIBRARIES, COLLEGES, GRAMMAR AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS.

Table F contains what information could be obtained under these heads. The returns from which these statistics have been compiled are voluntary ; they may not be very accurate, but are perhaps sufficiently so to give a pretty correct view of the number and operations of these institutions. It is pleasing to remark that in the several kinds of libraries mentioned, there are 96,165 volumes reported, being an increase during the year of 2,859 volumes.

XII. NORMAL AND MODEL SCHOOLS FOR UPPER CANADA.

Tables G and H present a statistical view of the receipts, expenditures, and attendance of students and pupils at the Normal and Model Schools. It will be seen that the number of students attending the Normal School, the last session, is about 50 less than the preceding session. This has arisen from two causes: First, the Council of Public Instruction proposed last year to place the presentation of candidates for the Normal School into the hands of the several Counties, through local Boards of Examiners—three candidates to be presented for every member elected to the Legislative Assembly. In some instances, there were no meetings of Boards of Examiners, and in many instances, persons wishing to become candidates were uninformed as to the time and places of such meetings, and supposing that they could not be admitted to the Normal School except on the recommendation of a County Board of Examiners, did not make any direct application to this department ; Secondly, the system which had heretofore obtained of two sessions of the Normal School of five months each, during the year, was changed to that of having but one session of nine months' duration. Many who could afford the time and means of attending one session of five months, or of attending at intervals two such sessions, were found to be unable to attend one protracted session of nine months.

Neither of these methods of promoting the efficiency of the Normal School has proved satisfactory ; and the former system of admitting students to the Normal School and of having two sessions of five months each year—the one beginning the middle of May and the other the middle of November—will be resumed in future. A copy of the lately revised terms of admission into the Normal School will be found in the Appendix to this Report, No. XVII.

The impulse which the Normal School has given to improved methods of teaching and to improvements in the schools, in various parts of the country, is amply attested by the local reports, and by the demands for such teachers from the several counties and towns—demands far more numerous than can be supplied.

The Programme and Examination Papers, which will be found in the Appendix, Nos. XIII and XV, supersede the necessity of any remarks in this Report on the course of instruction pursued in the Normal School, and which is pursued with undiminished energy and zeal by the able Masters employed.

During the last Session of the Legislature, the sum of £15,000 was granted to purchase grounds

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and erect buildings for the Normal and Model Schools. No time has been lost in carrying into effect the objects of that noble proceeding on the part of the Legislature. Premises have been purchased, and the buildings are in the course of erection. In the Appendix, No. XVIII, will be found a description of the buildings and premises; and I can add nothing on the importance of the Normal School, to the eloquent and powerful Address of His Excellency the Governor General, delivered upon the occasion of laying the corner stone of the structure, and which will be found in connexion with the description of the buildings.

XIII. SCHOOLS IN CITIES, TOWNS, AND INCORPORATED VILLAGES.

By referring to the twenty-first and five following Sections of the School Act, (given in the Appendix, No. III, of this Report,) and to the Circulars relating to them, (Appendix No. VI,) it will be seen that a new system of Schools has been established in the several cities, towns and incorporated villages of Upper Canada. As this system cannot be considered as having fairly commenced until the beginning of the current year, the results of its introduction do not appear in this Report. But from what is indicated in the extracts of the reports from Cities and Towns, given in No. I of the Appendix, and from other sources of information, I have no doubt but that a great improvement will soon be manifest in the schools of cities and towns—both in the character of the schools, and in the attendance of pupils. During the last four years, there has been but one Board of Trustees for each city and town—which has been found to be a great improvement upon the old mode of having each city and town divided into a number of separate petty School Sections, with as many separate sets of Trustees; but the members of those city and town Boards of Trustees having been appointed by the Municipal Councils, and not elected by their fellow-citizens, were too powerless and irresponsible to constitute efficient Boards of Trustees. By the provisions of the present Act, the Trustees in each City and Town are periodically elected in the same manner that the Aldermen and Common Councilmen are elected—only by a somewhat larger suffrage—it being household suffrage; and as the Aldermen and Councilmen are the representatives of the cities and towns and the judges of all expenditures and matters connected with street and other local improvements, so the Trustees are the representatives of the cities and towns and the judges of all expenditures and improvements connected with schools. But to avoid the expense of a second class of financial officers in each city and town, the Municipal Corporation is required in each instance to impose and collect the sum or sums required by the School Corporation for educational purposes—a system which has been found to work most efficiently in New York and other cities and towns in the neighbouring States. By the provisions of the present Act, incorporated villages also have the same system as cities and towns.

Thus in each city, town and incorporated village in Upper Canada, there is an elective Board of School Trustees, as responsible for the management of the school interests placed in their hands as are Aldermen and Common Councilmen for other Municipal interests. In most instances, the Municipal Councils have regarded this system in its true light; but there are instances in which the feeling of habitual indifference and even contempt in which the office of School Trustee has been held, has prompted certain City and Town Councillors to question the authority of Trustees, and to oppose their noble efforts to render the Common Schools worthy of the name of Public Schools. The usual pleas of selfish-

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ness have been resorted to on such occasions; but I am happy to say that the authority of the Trustee Corporations has been fully sustained by the Judges of the land. In the judgment of every well-informed individual, no persons elected by the people are more worthy of respect than those who are chosen to provide for the education of youth; and no corporations deserve higher consideration, and should be rendered more efficient, than those established for the development of the intellect of the country, and the advancement of general knowledge. When School Corporations are invested with proper attributes, and those attributes duly recognized and appreciated, the electors of both towns and townships will be more careful in choosing 'select' men to fill up such corporations than to fill up any other corporations. This is one of the first essential steps towards the improvement of both town and country schools; as a most serious impediment to their advancement has hitherto been the indifference of the School Municipalities concerned in the election of Trustees—an indifference which has arisen in a considerable degree from the powerlessness of Trustees when elected. But now that School Trustee Corporations are clothed with attributes commensurate to the important objects for which they are constituted, I anticipate a rapid improvement in the Schools, and no small improvement in the character of the corporations themselves.

The Board of Trustees in each city, town and incorporated village, having the charge of all the Schools in such Municipality, is able to establish and classify them in such manner as to meet the wants of all ages and classes of youth. This is done by the establishment of primary, intermediate and high schools. In some instances, this system of the classification or gradation of schools has been commenced by establishing a large Central School under the direction of a head master, with assistants, having a primary and intermediate, as well as high school department—the pupils being promoted from one department to another according to their progress and attainments. In other instances the same object is pursued by having one high school and intermediate and primary schools in different buildings and parts of the city or town. These schools can also be male, or female, or mixed, as the Board of Trustees may judge expedient. In the last annual School Report of the State of Massachusetts, it is observed:—"In small cities it may often be found more economical to bring all the grades of schools into one building, than to be at the expense of purchasing several sites and erecting as many houses."

The importance of the classification of pupils in each School, and the classification of Schools in each city and town, cannot be over-estimated; and I cannot express my views better on this subject, than in the following language of the Secretary of the Board of Education in the State of Massachusetts, who, in his last Annual Report, has discussed at large the question of "The Gradation of the Public Schools," in populous townships, as well as in cities and towns:—

"The most obvious advantage resulting from such an organization of the schools, would be the increased productiveness of the teacher's labours without any increase of expense. Every good teacher attaches importance to a skilful arrangement of the pupils in classes according to age and proficiency. But in most of our district schools the diversity in these respects is so great, that classes can be but imperfectly formed. The object of gradation is to classify the schools themselves, placing the young children in one, those of maturer age in another, and, wherever it is practicable, those of an intermediate age in a third. If there be children enough in one neighbourhood to constitute three schools, it is not a matter of indifference whether the division be

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made perpendicularly, cutting through these three strata, and putting some of all ages into each school; or horizontally, separating the older and the younger from each other, and placing them in different schools. In the one case, the formation of large and regular classes will be out of the question; in the other, it will be practicable and easy. In the one, only a few individuals can be instructed simultaneously; in the other, many times the same number can be advantageously instructed together. With the same teachers by one arrangement there might be three first rate schools; by the other there cannot be any but very ordinary schools. The expense of instruction given to an individual in the two cases, is widely different. If we reckon the teacher's wages at the rate of twenty-five cents an hour, two recitations a day for a single pupil, which should occupy half an hour at each time, would cost the district twenty-five cents. If the same scholar were in a class of four, his two recitations a day would cost six cents and a quarter. In a class of sixteen, it would cost but about a cent and a half. Or, to take another view, if the time of the teacher were to be so distributed that each member of the school should receive just his proportion, the one who should belong to a class of sixteen, might, in conjunction with the other members, have thirty minutes each half day: the one who should belong to a class of four, seven minutes and a half; while the pupil who should belong to no class, would have less than two minutes of the teacher's time. It is easy to perceive the superior economy of those schools whose pupils are arranged in convenient classes, over that of schools in which only a few pupils can be associated in the same class. In schools properly graded, classes consisting of twenty persons, can be as well instructed as an individual could be in the same time. In the common district school, either one part must receive a disproportionate amount of attention, and the remainder suffer from neglect, or all must be taught in that hurried and superficial manner which is of but little value. Nor is it the mere want of time that in this case, interferes with true economy. The difficulty of governing, no less than of teaching, a district school, increases with the number of classes. The want of regular employment, with but short intervals between the class exercises, is a principal cause of disturbance in these schools. If a school of sixty were to be divided into but three classes, not only would the teacher be able to give thorough and systematic instruction, but the classes, being examined in their lessons in rotation, would need all the intervals of time for study to prepare for the next recitation. It is essential to the true discipline of a school, that there be no leisure time in school hours for any other purpose than that of preparation in the appointed studies. Where this is the case, it requires but little supervision to keep the whole school in good order. The mind that is not kept active in study, will, from the natural restlessness of youth, be active in something foreign to the business of the school-room. It is the misfortune of many of our schools to be made up of such heterogeneous materials as to baffle all attempts at regular classification, and the consequence is that, before the long circuit of the recitations of numerous small classes is completed, each class has an interregnum of several hours, in which it may pursue its studies or amusements as the fancy takes it. It is quite as much the tedium of the scene as the love of mischief, that leads to disorder. It is of no use to increase the task assigned. Children cannot entertain themselves over a dry text-book for so long a period. Such a general condition of the school gives a dangerous power to those uneasy spirits who exhaust their ingenuity in stirring up others to annoy the teacher. Not a single recitation can be conducted properly when the teacher must direct his

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eye frequently to every part of the room to prevent anarchy. The teacher and his class must be kept in sympathy both with the subject and with each other. The diversion of the attention to answer questions from others,—to subdue a refractory pupil,—to shake the finger at one,—and to awe another into silence by a significant look, arrests the course of thought, chills the glowing feelings, and often destroys utterly the effect of a recitation. It is not difficult to picture to ourselves a teacher hearing a reading lesson, for example, in the midst of such annoyances. Perhaps the piece to be read is expressive of tenderness or sublimity. While he is working upon the imagination of the class, and endeavouring to bring vividly before it the objects which impressed the mind of the author, another scene, strangely at variance with this, attracts the eyes of the class to another part of the room, and a few words of reproof from the teacher are much more effectual in banishing the spirit of the piece from the minds of the class, than the spirit of discord from the school-room. If the exercise is continued, the remaining part of it will be likely to be purely mechanical in its execution, and ludicrous in its effect. Though a skilful teacher may be able to do much to mitigate these evils, they are inherent in the system, and cannot be avoided except by some such change as has been recommended.

"If it should be discovered that, by a given improvement in machinery, a water power which now carries but a hundred spindles could be made to carry a thousand, every manufacturer in the country would adopt the improvement. And yet there are many schools operating in a manner that wastes much time and money, where there is no natural obstacle in the way of a better system."

XIV. GENERAL REMARKS.

1. The remarks made in the last preceding section on the classification of schools, suggest the necessity and importance of a change in the system of County Grammar Schools, or rather the necessity of forming and elevating those schools into something like a system. In some instances, the classical and mathematical departments of them are doubtless conducted with ability, and they possess a high reputation; and so would private schools taught by the same individuals and established in the same places; nor do I desire to impugn or undervalue the character of the Grammar Schools generally. But as at present established, they form no part of a general system of public instruction; and the manner in which public money is expended for their support, is unjust to the larger portion of the community; is, to a great extent, a waste in itself, and an injury to the Common Schools. It injures the Common Schools in the neighbourhood of the Grammar Schools, as the elementary branches which are taught in the former are also taught in the latter. Thus are pupils who ought to be learning the elements of reading, writing, arithmetic, and geography in the Common School, introduced into the Grammar School; and a teacher who receives £100 per annum as teacher of a Classical School, is largely occupied in teaching the A, B, C of Common School instruction, to the injury of the Common School, and to the still greater injury of the real and proper objects of the Grammar School. It would be absurd to suppose that the £100 per annum were granted towards the support of a Classical Master to teach the same things that are taught by the Common School teacher, and that by aid of public money also. Making the Grammar School a rival of the Common Schools in its vicinity, is as incompatible with the proper office of a Grammar School, as it is prejudicial to the interests of the Common Schools. Pupils who are learning the first elements of an English education, are sent and

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admitted to the Grammar School because it is thought to be more respectable than the Common School, and especially when Grammar School fees are made comparatively high to gratify this feeling, and to place the Grammar School beyond the reach of the multitude. Thus does the Grammar School Fund operate to a great extent as a contribution to the rich, and in support of injurious distinctions in teaching and acquiring the elements of English education, and not to the special encouragement of the study of the elementary classics and mathematics. Thus is the Common School injured in its position; and influences are withdrawn from it which ought to be exerted in its behalf, and which are most important to give it the elevation and efficiency which are requisite to enable it to secure the standing and fulfil the functions of *the English College of the People*. The Grammar School should be a connecting link between the Common Schools and the University; the Common Schools should be feeders of the Grammar Schools, as these should be feeders of the University. The Grammar School, instead of attempting to do the work of the humblest Common School, should be the first step of promotion from its highest classes. But this cannot be done until the Grammar Schools are placed as much under the control of local authorities as the Common Schools; until their appropriate field of labour is defined, and an effective responsibility and supervision instituted. Each Grammar School might be made the High School of the county and town within which it is situated, and have its classes filled up from the highest classes of the Common Schools of such county and town. The liberal provision made in aid of Grammar Schools would then be expended in *unison* with the provision made in aid of Common Schools,—would advance instead of impairing the interests of Common Schools,—would accomplish the real objects of the Grammar School Fund, and make the Grammar Schools, as well as the University and Common Schools, an integral part of the system of public instruction for the country.

2. My special attention has been devoted, a portion of the past year, to the important subject of providing public School Libraries, maps, and every description of apparatus for the use of schools; but as the arrangements for the accomplishment of these objects are not yet completed, I have not thought it advisable to refer to them at length in this Report. They will be completed in the course of the present year; and when completed, I am persuaded that Upper Canada will have an advantage over every other Province or State in America in the prices and facilities of procuring text-books, maps, and apparatus for the Schools, and comprehensive series of the most instructive and entertaining popular reading books that issue from both the English and American press, for public School Libraries.

3. The extracts from local Reports, given in the Appendix No. 1, evince how widely the question of *Free Schools* is engaging the attention of the public mind. There are, however, not wanting objections and objectors to the principle of *Free Schools*; but the former are as frivolous as the latter are misinformed or selfish. I may notice the most common and most plausible of those objections. It is said that people do not value what they do not pay for, and therefore *Free Schools* are not the proper method of promoting the education of youth. In reply, it may be remarked, that people do pay for *Free Schools*—each man pays for them according to his property or means, and therefore has the impulse of paying for the support of the School towards the education of his children. As the discussion at large of the question of *Free Schools* will be found in No.

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II of the Appendix, I will merely add in this place, that the principle of *Free Schools* is based upon the first and most obvious principles of political economy—human rights and civil obligations. In civil polity, no principle is more obvious and vital, than that the interests of the whole society are binding upon each individual member of it. It is a principle equally just and scarcely less important, as one both of political economy and civil obligation, that each individual should contribute to the interests of the whole society according to the property which he has acquired, and which is protected in that society. It is, furthermore, an economical principle palpable to every reflecting mind that an interest which combines the support of all according to ability, can be more easily sustained than if supported by a few, or a part, and without reference to ability. The principle of human rights involved in the question is as undeniable as it is sacred. It is, that each child has a right to such an education as will fit him to be a good member of society—a right as important to society at large as to each individual member of it. The application of this principle to the question of *Free Schools* is as simple as it is important. Is education an interest of society generally? If so, then each member of that society is bound to support it according to his ability.

In each city, town and incorporated village, the establishment of *Free Schools* is at the discretion of a Board of Trustees, as the elected representatives of such city, town or village in school matters. In the Townships, where it is convenient for all the inhabitants of a School Section to assemble in one place, and where they are required to do so for the election of their Trustees, the *manner* of supporting the school, either as a *Free School* or as a rate-bill school, is determined at an Annual or Special Meeting of Freeholders and Householdors in each School Section; though the *amount* required for that purpose is determined by the Trustees. But it should be remembered by those who wish to support their school by a rate on the property of all, that they should, as a corresponding obligation, make the school fit for the children of all by employing a teacher duly qualified, and having a school house with sufficient accommodations and properly furnished. The character of a *Free School* should be as elevated as its foundations are broad.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

I have only to observe, in conclusion, that if the history of the past is an index to the progress of the future, we have much to animate our hopes and encourage our exertions. The novitiate of doubt, distrust, speculation, crude experiment and legislative change has been past; a broad foundation has been laid; indifference has yielded to inquiry; party hostility has dissolved into co-operative unity; the Master is becoming a respectable and respected man; the School has become a leading interest; the resources for its support from local voluntary taxation have been doubled; the number of its pupils has more than doubled; the public voice has inscribed "*Free to All*," over more than two hundred and fifty of its entrances; the Representative of Sovereignty has invested it with the interest of Royal sympathy, and given it the impulse of a more than Royal eloquence; while the members of both branches of the Legislature have, in a manner unprecedented, pledged to the school educated teachers, and to Teachers their sympathy and support. In the slow and difficult work of developing a Country's Intellect and training a Country's Heart, an auspicious commencement has been made. But it is only a commencement. One hundred thousand children are yet to be brought into our schools; a fact that cannot be contemplated without agony, and ought to

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rouse the sleeper's activity. The hundred and fifty thousand children that have already entered our schools are but imperfectly instructed; and useful and attractive reading should be provided for them after they leave the school. What has been accomplished within a few years past, shows that Upper Canada need be behind no country in America within a few years to come. The spirit of a quaint but

forceful adage, with the Divine blessing, will accomplish the whole—"a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether."

I have the honor to be,
Your Excellency's most obedient,
humble servant,
E. RYERSON.

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PART II.—STATISTICAL REPORT.

STATISTICAL SCHOOL REPORTS from the Counties, Townships, Cities, Towns, and Incorporated Villages in Upper Canada, for the year 1850.

TABLE A.—School Sections and Schools; Receipts and Expenditures for Teachers' Salaries and School Houses.

COUNTY OF STORMONT.

TOWNSHIPS IN UPPER CANADA.	School Sections and Schools.		SCHOOL RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES FOR TEACHERS' SALARIES AND SCHOOL HOUSES.												Grand total available for Teachers' salaries and repairs of School Houses, &c.													
	Total Number of School Sections reported in operation.	School Sections reported.	Apportionment from the Legislative Grant.		Amount assessed by the Municipal Council.		Amount received from the College-tors' Roll.		Amount imposed by Trustees Rate-Bill.		Amount received from Rate-Bill.		Received from other sources, and Free School assessments, &c.		Total Amount received available for Teachers' salaries.		Total Amount paid to Teachers.		Balance still unappropriated.		Rates or subscriptions for the erection or repairs of School Houses, &c.							
			£	s.	£	s.	£	s.	£	s.	£	s.	£	s.	£	s.	£	s.	£	s.	£	s.	£	s.				
Corwall	23	22	108	12	133	0	9	212	16	9	242	16	9	0	0	484	5	484	5	0	5	0	24	8	1	508	18	6
Finch	7	6	29	9	37	7	104	76	6	6	76	6	0	0	145	3	116	4	26	19	7	148	10	0	291	13	8	
Osabruck	21	21	106	6	109	8	109	309	8	4	309	8	4	8	12	547	18	526	19	0	18	134	17	6	682	16	1	
Koxborough	11	8	45	0	45	0	23	33	7	2	32	6	0	5	0	128	0	127	11	0	9	6	15	0	134	15	6	
	62	57	289	9	339	0	83	661	18	3	660	17	1	14	5	1303	13	1255	0	48	12	314	10	7	1618	3	9	

COUNTY OF DUNDAS.

Matilda	19	17	100	17	105	17	63	205	12	8	200	7	8	0	6	407	10	396	2	11	9	11	0	0	528	10	5	
Mountain	15	12	58	19	59	3	6	87	16	8	87	16	8	0	0	205	19	203	16	2	3	0	0	0	330	19	9	
Williamsburgh	21	19	108	12	113	7	11	267	1	10	207	0	0	4	10	433	10	387	12	5	18	6	0	472	4	11		
Winchester	10	11	49	13	50	2	7	58	14	9	56	15	33	18	83	175	3	145	10	6	13	5	0	176	3	11		
	65	59	318	3	328	11	63	619	5	11	551	19	73	23	12	1222	5	1133	2	89	4	10	285	14	0	1507	19	0

COUNTY OF GLENGARRY.

Charlottenburgh	20	19	135	16	111	8	63	164	17	3	147	12	0	52	8	447	4	432	7	15	17	11	9	10	458	14	73
Kenyon	14	14	95	9	105	18	7	86	13	73	186	13	73	34	17	422	18	418	17	4	1	0	2	6	502	1	1
Lancaster	13	13	94	13	97	19	63	243	17	0	201	7	104	21	10	415	11	415	11	0	0	0	0	0	418	19	2
Lochiel	14	14	88	9	103	15	10	159	15	0	92	10	103	0	0	284	16	284	16	0	0	0	0	0	330	16	1
	61	60	414	8	419	2	63	654	2	103	628	4	43	108	15	1570	10	1551	12	19	18	11	4	0	1710	10	113

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PART II.—STATISTICAL SCHOOL REPORT FOR 1850.—Table A.—(Continued.) COUNTY OF PRESCOTT.

Table with columns: School Sections and Schools, Total Number of Schools reported, Amount assessed by the Municipal Council, Amount received from the Collector's Roll, Amount imposed by Trustees, Amount received from Rate-Bill, Received from other sources, Total Amount available for Teachers' salaries, Total Amount appropriated, Rates or subscription for the repair or re-erection of School Houses, &c., Grand total available for Teachers' salaries and the repair or re-erection of School Houses, &c.

COUNTY OF RUSSELL.

Table with columns: School Sections and Schools, Total Number of Schools reported, Amount assessed by the Municipal Council, Amount received from the Collector's Roll, Amount imposed by Trustees, Amount received from Rate-Bill, Received from other sources, Total Amount available for Teachers' salaries, Total Amount appropriated, Rates or subscription for the repair or re-erection of School Houses, &c., Grand total available for Teachers' salaries and the repair or re-erection of School Houses, &c.

COUNTY OF CARLETON.

Table with columns: School Sections and Schools, Total Number of Schools reported, Amount assessed by the Municipal Council, Amount received from the Collector's Roll, Amount imposed by Trustees, Amount received from Rate-Bill, Received from other sources, Total Amount available for Teachers' salaries, Total Amount appropriated, Rates or subscription for the repair or re-erection of School Houses, &c., Grand total available for Teachers' salaries and the repair or re-erection of School Houses, &c.

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COUNTY OF LEEDS.

Table with columns: School Sections and Schools, Total Number of Schools reported, Amount assessed by the Municipal Council, Amount received from the Collector's Roll, Amount imposed by Trustees, Amount received from Rate-Bill, Received from other sources, Total Amount available for Teachers' salaries, Total Amount appropriated, Rates or subscription for the repair or re-erection of School Houses, &c., Grand total available for Teachers' salaries and the repair or re-erection of School Houses, &c.

COUNTY OF GRENVILLE.

Table with columns: School Sections and Schools, Total Number of Schools reported, Amount assessed by the Municipal Council, Amount received from the Collector's Roll, Amount imposed by Trustees, Amount received from Rate-Bill, Received from other sources, Total Amount available for Teachers' salaries, Total Amount appropriated, Rates or subscription for the repair or re-erection of School Houses, &c., Grand total available for Teachers' salaries and the repair or re-erection of School Houses, &c.

COUNTY OF LANARK.

Table with columns: School Sections and Schools, Total Number of Schools reported, Amount assessed by the Municipal Council, Amount received from the Collector's Roll, Amount imposed by Trustees, Amount received from Rate-Bill, Received from other sources, Total Amount available for Teachers' salaries, Total Amount appropriated, Rates or subscription for the repair or re-erection of School Houses, &c., Grand total available for Teachers' salaries and the repair or re-erection of School Houses, &c.

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PART II.—STATISTICAL SCHOOL REPORT FOR 1850.—Table A.—(Continued.) COUNTY OF RENFREW.

SCHOOL RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES FOR TEACHERS' SALARIES AND SCHOOL HOUSES.

Table with columns for School Sections and Schools, Total number of Schools Reported, Amount assessed by the Council, Amount received from the Collector's Roll, Amount imposed by Trustees, Amount received from Rate-Bill, Received from other sources, Total amount received for Teachers' Salaries, Total Amount paid to Teachers, Balances still unappropriated, Amounts for subscriptions, and Grand total available for Teachers' Salaries.

COUNTY OF FRONTENAC.

Table with columns for School Sections and Schools, Total number of Schools Reported, Amount assessed by the Council, Amount received from the Collector's Roll, Amount imposed by Trustees, Amount received from Rate-Bill, Received from other sources, Total amount received for Teachers' Salaries, Total Amount paid to Teachers, Balances still unappropriated, Amounts for subscriptions, and Grand total available for Teachers' Salaries.

COUNTY OF LENNOX.

Table with columns for School Sections and Schools, Total number of Schools Reported, Amount assessed by the Council, Amount received from the Collector's Roll, Amount imposed by Trustees, Amount received from Rate-Bill, Received from other sources, Total amount received for Teachers' Salaries, Total Amount paid to Teachers, Balances still unappropriated, Amounts for subscriptions, and Grand total available for Teachers' Salaries.

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COUNTY OF ADDINGTON.

Table with columns for School Sections and Schools, Total number of Schools Reported, Amount assessed by the Council, Amount received from the Collector's Roll, Amount imposed by Trustees, Amount received from Rate-Bill, Received from other sources, Total amount received for Teachers' Salaries, Total Amount paid to Teachers, Balances still unappropriated, Amounts for subscriptions, and Grand total available for Teachers' Salaries.

COUNTY OF HASTINGS.

Table with columns for School Sections and Schools, Total number of Schools Reported, Amount assessed by the Council, Amount received from the Collector's Roll, Amount imposed by Trustees, Amount received from Rate-Bill, Received from other sources, Total amount received for Teachers' Salaries, Total Amount paid to Teachers, Balances still unappropriated, Amounts for subscriptions, and Grand total available for Teachers' Salaries.

COUNTY OF PRINCE EDWARD.

Table with columns for School Sections and Schools, Total number of Schools Reported, Amount assessed by the Council, Amount received from the Collector's Roll, Amount imposed by Trustees, Amount received from Rate-Bill, Received from other sources, Total amount received for Teachers' Salaries, Total Amount paid to Teachers, Balances still unappropriated, Amounts for subscriptions, and Grand total available for Teachers' Salaries.

COUNTY OF NORTHUMBERLAND.

Table with columns for School Sections and Schools, Total number of Schools Reported, Amount assessed by the Council, Amount received from the Collector's Roll, Amount imposed by Trustees, Amount received from Rate-Bill, Received from other sources, Total amount received for Teachers' Salaries, Total Amount paid to Teachers, Balances still unappropriated, Amounts for subscriptions, and Grand total available for Teachers' Salaries.

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PART II—STATISTICAL SCHOOL REPORT for 1850.—Table A—(Continued.)

COUNTY OF DURHAM.

Table with columns: School Sections and Schools reported, Total Number of Schools reported, Amount assessed by the Municipality, Amount received from the County, Amount imposed by Trustees, Amount received from Rate-Bill, Received from other sources, Total Amount received for Teachers' salaries, Total Amount paid to Teachers, Balances still unappropriated, Rates of subscription for the Teachers' Salaries, Grand total available for the Teachers' Salaries, Houses, &c., &c.

COUNTY OF PETERBOROUGH.

Table with columns: School Sections and Schools reported, Total Number of Schools reported, Amount assessed by the Municipality, Amount received from the County, Amount imposed by Trustees, Amount received from Rate-Bill, Received from other sources, Total Amount received for Teachers' salaries, Total Amount paid to Teachers, Balances still unappropriated, Rates of subscription for the Teachers' Salaries, Grand total available for the Teachers' Salaries, Houses, &c., &c.

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COUNTY OF SIMCOE.

Table with columns: School Sections and Schools reported, Total Number of Schools reported, Amount assessed by the Municipality, Amount received from the County, Amount imposed by Trustees, Amount received from Rate-Bill, Received from other sources, Total Amount received for Teachers' salaries, Total Amount paid to Teachers, Balances still unappropriated, Rates of subscription for the Teachers' Salaries, Grand total available for the Teachers' Salaries, Houses, &c., &c.

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COUNTY OF YORK.—NORTH RIDING.

Table with columns: School Sections and Schools reported, Total Number of Schools reported, Amount assessed by the Municipality, Amount received from the County, Amount imposed by Trustees, Amount received from Rate-Bill, Received from other sources, Total Amount received for Teachers' salaries, Total Amount paid to Teachers, Balances still unappropriated, Rates of subscription for the Teachers' Salaries, Grand total available for the Teachers' Salaries, Houses, &c., &c.

COUNTY OF YORK.—SOUTH RIDING.

Table with columns: School Sections and Schools reported, Total Number of Schools reported, Amount assessed by the Municipality, Amount received from the County, Amount imposed by Trustees, Amount received from Rate-Bill, Received from other sources, Total Amount received for Teachers' salaries, Total Amount paid to Teachers, Balances still unappropriated, Rates of subscription for the Teachers' Salaries, Grand total available for the Teachers' Salaries, Houses, &c., &c.

* Including balance of apportionment in 1849 and 1850.

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PART II.—STATISTICAL SCHOOL REPORT for 1850.—Table A.—(Continued.)

COUNTY OF YORK—EAST RIDING.

Table with columns: School Sections and Schools, Total number of Schools reported, Grant from Legislative School, Amount assessed by the Municipal Council, Amount received from the Collector's Roll, Amount imposed by Trustees, Amount received from Rate-Bill, Received from other sources, Total Amount received for Teachers' salaries, Total Amount paid to Teachers, Balance still unappropriated, Dates or subscriptions for the erection or repairs of School Houses, &c., Grand total available for Teachers' salaries and the erection or repairs of School Houses, &c.

COUNTY OF YORK—WEST RIDING.

Table with columns: School Sections and Schools, Total number of Schools reported, Grant from Legislative School, Amount assessed by the Municipal Council, Amount received from the Collector's Roll, Amount imposed by Trustees, Amount received from Rate-Bill, Received from other sources, Total Amount received for Teachers' salaries, Total Amount paid to Teachers, Balance still unappropriated, Dates or subscriptions for the erection or repairs of School Houses, &c., Grand total available for Teachers' salaries and the erection or repairs of School Houses, &c.

COUNTY OF WENTWORTH.

Table with columns: School Sections and Schools, Total number of Schools reported, Grant from Legislative School, Amount assessed by the Municipal Council, Amount received from the Collector's Roll, Amount imposed by Trustees, Amount received from Rate-Bill, Received from other sources, Total Amount received for Teachers' salaries, Total Amount paid to Teachers, Balance still unappropriated, Dates or subscriptions for the erection or repairs of School Houses, &c., Grand total available for Teachers' salaries and the erection or repairs of School Houses, &c.

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COUNTY OF HALTON.

Table with columns: School Sections and Schools, Total number of Schools reported, Grant from Legislative School, Amount assessed by the Municipal Council, Amount received from the Collector's Roll, Amount imposed by Trustees, Amount received from Rate-Bill, Received from other sources, Total Amount received for Teachers' salaries, Total Amount paid to Teachers, Balance still unappropriated, Dates or subscriptions for the erection or repairs of School Houses, &c., Grand total available for Teachers' salaries and the erection or repairs of School Houses, &c.

COUNTY OF LINCOLN.

Table with columns: School Sections and Schools, Total number of Schools reported, Grant from Legislative School, Amount assessed by the Municipal Council, Amount received from the Collector's Roll, Amount imposed by Trustees, Amount received from Rate-Bill, Received from other sources, Total Amount received for Teachers' salaries, Total Amount paid to Teachers, Balance still unappropriated, Dates or subscriptions for the erection or repairs of School Houses, &c., Grand total available for Teachers' salaries and the erection or repairs of School Houses, &c.

COUNTY OF WELLAND.

Table with columns: School Sections and Schools, Total number of Schools reported, Grant from Legislative School, Amount assessed by the Municipal Council, Amount received from the Collector's Roll, Amount imposed by Trustees, Amount received from Rate-Bill, Received from other sources, Total Amount received for Teachers' salaries, Total Amount paid to Teachers, Balance still unappropriated, Dates or subscriptions for the erection or repairs of School Houses, &c., Grand total available for Teachers' salaries and the erection or repairs of School Houses, &c.

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PART II.—STATISTICAL SCHOOL REPORT for 1850.—Table A.—(Continued.)

COUNTY OF HALDIMAND.

Table with columns: School Sections and Schools, Total Number of Schools reported, Grant from the Legislature, Amount assessed by the Municipal Council, Amount received from the Collector's Office, Amount imposed by Trustees, Amount received from Rate-Bill, Received from other sources, Total Amount available for Teachers' Salaries, Total Amount paid to Teachers, Balance still unappropriated, Items for the erection or repairs of School Houses, etc., Grand total available for Teachers' Salaries and the erection or repairs of School Houses, etc.

COUNTY OF NORFOLK.

Table with columns: School Sections and Schools, Total Number of Schools reported, Grant from the Legislature, Amount assessed by the Municipal Council, Amount received from the Collector's Office, Amount imposed by Trustees, Amount received from Rate-Bill, Received from other sources, Total Amount available for Teachers' Salaries, Total Amount paid to Teachers, Balance still unappropriated, Items for the erection or repairs of School Houses, etc., Grand total available for Teachers' Salaries and the erection or repairs of School Houses, etc.

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COUNTY OF OXFORD.

Table with columns: School Sections and Schools, Total Number of Schools reported, Grant from the Legislature, Amount assessed by the Municipal Council, Amount received from the Collector's Office, Amount imposed by Trustees, Amount received from Rate-Bill, Received from other sources, Total Amount available for Teachers' Salaries, Total Amount paid to Teachers, Balance still unappropriated, Items for the erection or repairs of School Houses, etc., Grand total available for Teachers' Salaries and the erection or repairs of School Houses, etc.

COUNTY OF WATERLOO.

Table with columns: School Sections and Schools, Total Number of Schools reported, Grant from the Legislature, Amount assessed by the Municipal Council, Amount received from the Collector's Office, Amount imposed by Trustees, Amount received from Rate-Bill, Received from other sources, Total Amount available for Teachers' Salaries, Total Amount paid to Teachers, Balance still unappropriated, Items for the erection or repairs of School Houses, etc., Grand total available for Teachers' Salaries and the erection or repairs of School Houses, etc.

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PART II.—STATISTICAL SCHOOL REPORT FOR 1850.—Table A.—(Continued.) COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.

Table with columns: TOWNSHIPS IN UPPER CANADA, School Sections reported, Total number of Schools reported, Grant from the Legislative School, Amount assessed by the Municipal Council, Amount received from the Collector's Toll, Amount imposed by Rate-Bill, Amount received from State bill, Received from other sources and Free School assessments, etc.

COUNTY OF HURON.

Table for County of Huron with columns: School Sections reported, Total number of Schools reported, Grant from the Legislative School, Amount assessed by the Municipal Council, Amount received from the Collector's Toll, Amount imposed by Rate-Bill, Amount received from State bill, Received from other sources and Free School assessments, etc.

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COUNTY OF PERTH.

Table for County of Perth with columns: School Sections reported, Total number of Schools reported, Grant from the Legislative School, Amount assessed by the Municipal Council, Amount received from the Collector's Toll, Amount imposed by Rate-Bill, Amount received from State bill, Received from other sources and Free School assessments, etc.

COUNTY OF BRUCE.

Table for County of Bruce with columns: School Sections reported, Total number of Schools reported, Grant from the Legislative School, Amount assessed by the Municipal Council, Amount received from the Collector's Toll, Amount imposed by Rate-Bill, Amount received from State bill, Received from other sources and Free School assessments, etc.

COUNTY OF KENT.

Table for County of Kent with columns: School Sections reported, Total number of Schools reported, Grant from the Legislative School, Amount assessed by the Municipal Council, Amount received from the Collector's Toll, Amount imposed by Rate-Bill, Amount received from State bill, Received from other sources and Free School assessments, etc.

COUNTY OF ESSEX.

Table for County of Essex with columns: School Sections reported, Total number of Schools reported, Grant from the Legislative School, Amount assessed by the Municipal Council, Amount received from the Collector's Toll, Amount imposed by Rate-Bill, Amount received from State bill, Received from other sources and Free School assessments, etc.

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Table for County of Perth with columns: School Sections reported, Total number of Schools reported, Grant from the Legislative School, Amount assessed by the Municipal Council, Amount received from the Collector's Toll, Amount imposed by Rate-Bill, Amount received from State bill, Received from other sources and Free School assessments, etc.

COUNTY OF BRUCE.

Table for County of Bruce with columns: School Sections reported, Total number of Schools reported, Grant from the Legislative School, Amount assessed by the Municipal Council, Amount received from the Collector's Toll, Amount imposed by Rate-Bill, Amount received from State bill, Received from other sources and Free School assessments, etc.

COUNTY OF KENT.

Table for County of Kent with columns: School Sections reported, Total number of Schools reported, Grant from the Legislative School, Amount assessed by the Municipal Council, Amount received from the Collector's Toll, Amount imposed by Rate-Bill, Amount received from State bill, Received from other sources and Free School assessments, etc.

COUNTY OF ESSEX.

Table for County of Essex with columns: School Sections reported, Total number of Schools reported, Grant from the Legislative School, Amount assessed by the Municipal Council, Amount received from the Collector's Toll, Amount imposed by Rate-Bill, Amount received from State bill, Received from other sources and Free School assessments, etc.

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PART II.—STATISTICAL SCHOOL REPORT FOR 1850.—Table A.—(Continued.) COUNTY OF LAMBTON.

Table with columns: School Sections and Schools, Total number of Schools reported, Amount assessed by the Municipal Council, Amount received from the College, Amount imposed by Trustees, Amount received from Rate-Bill, Received from other sources, Total amount available for Teachers' Salaries, Total Amount paid to Teachers, Balances still unappropriated, Rates or subscriptions for the support of the School, Grand total available for Teachers' Salaries, etc.

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Table with columns: Townships, Amount assessed, Amount received, Amount imposed, Amount received from Rate-Bill, Received from other sources, Total amount available for Teachers' Salaries, Total Amount paid to Teachers, Balances still unappropriated, Rates or subscriptions for the support of the School, Grand total available for Teachers' Salaries, etc.

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No Report from the Townships of March and Toronto for 1850. The Reports having been made earlier than last year, the Rate-bills were not so fully collected at the time of making them.

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PART II.—STATISTICAL SCHOOL REPORT FOR 1850.

TABLE B.—Adult and School Population—Pupils—Time of their Attendance at School—Number of Pupils in the different Branches of Study.

Table with columns for TOWNSHIPS IN U. CANADA, Adult Population, and various school statistics including Total number of Pupils, Time Open, and other branches like Reading, Arithmetic, and Grammar.

COUNTY OF DUNDAS.

Table for County of Dundas showing school statistics for townships like Metilda, Mountain, Williamsburg, and Winchester.

COUNTY OF GLENGARRY.

Table for County of Glengarry showing school statistics for townships like Charlottenburgh, Kenyon, Lancaster, and Lochiel.

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COUNTY OF PRESCOTT.

Table for County of Prescott showing school statistics for townships like Alfred, Caldwell, and Kenyon.

COUNTY OF RUSSELL.

Table for County of Russell showing school statistics for townships like Cambridge, Clarence, and Russell.

COUNTY OF CARLETON.

Table for County of Carleton showing school statistics for townships like Fitzroy, Gloucester, and Gower.

COUNTY OF LEEDS.

Table for County of Leeds showing school statistics for townships like Eastard, Burgess, and Young.

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PART II.—STATISTICAL SCHOOL REPORT for 1850.—Table B.—(Continued.)

COUNTY OF GRENVILLE.

Table with columns: TOWNSHIPS IN U. CANADA, Adult Population, School Population and Pupils, Total Number of Pupils, In Summer, In Winter, Average attendance of Pupils, Boys, Girls, and Other Branches (Arithmetic, Reading Classes, etc.).

COUNTY OF LANARK.

Table with columns: TOWNSHIPS IN U. CANADA, Adult Population, School Population and Pupils, Total Number of Pupils, In Summer, In Winter, Average attendance of Pupils, Boys, Girls, and Other Branches (Arithmetic, Reading Classes, etc.).

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COUNTY OF RENFREW.

Table with columns: TOWNSHIPS IN U. CANADA, Adult Population, School Population and Pupils, Total Number of Pupils, In Summer, In Winter, Average attendance of Pupils, Boys, Girls, and Other Branches (Arithmetic, Reading Classes, etc.).

COUNTY OF FRONTENAC.

Table with columns: TOWNSHIPS IN U. CANADA, Adult Population, School Population and Pupils, Total Number of Pupils, In Summer, In Winter, Average attendance of Pupils, Boys, Girls, and Other Branches (Arithmetic, Reading Classes, etc.).

COUNTY OF LENNOX.

Table with columns: TOWNSHIPS IN U. CANADA, Adult Population, School Population and Pupils, Total Number of Pupils, In Summer, In Winter, Average attendance of Pupils, Boys, Girls, and Other Branches (Arithmetic, Reading Classes, etc.).

COUNTY OF ADDINGTON.

Table with columns: TOWNSHIPS IN U. CANADA, Adult Population, School Population and Pupils, Total Number of Pupils, In Summer, In Winter, Average attendance of Pupils, Boys, Girls, and Other Branches (Arithmetic, Reading Classes, etc.).

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PART II.—STATISTICAL SCHOOL REPORT FOR 1850.—Table B.—(Continued.) COUNTY OF HASTINGS.

Table with columns: TOWNSHIPS, U. CANADA, Adult Population, Number of Children, Number of all ages on the Roll, Number of pupils, Total Number of Pupils, Average attendance of Pupils, In Summer, In Winter, Time Open, School Population and Pupils, Total Number of Pupils in Other Branches, and various subjects like Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, etc.

COUNTY OF PRINCE EDWARD.

Table for County of Prince Edward with columns for Adult Population, Number of Children, Number of all ages on the Roll, Number of pupils, Total Number of Pupils, Average attendance of Pupils, In Summer, In Winter, Time Open, School Population and Pupils, and various subjects.

COUNTY OF NORTHUMBERLAND.

Table for County of Northumberland with columns for Adult Population, Number of Children, Number of all ages on the Roll, Number of pupils, Total Number of Pupils, Average attendance of Pupils, In Summer, In Winter, Time Open, School Population and Pupils, and various subjects.

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COUNTY OF DURHAM.

Table for County of Durham with columns for Adult Population, Number of Children, Number of all ages on the Roll, Number of pupils, Total Number of Pupils, Average attendance of Pupils, In Summer, In Winter, Time Open, School Population and Pupils, and various subjects.

COUNTY OF PETERBOROUGH.

Table for County of Peterborough with columns for Adult Population, Number of Children, Number of all ages on the Roll, Number of pupils, Total Number of Pupils, Average attendance of Pupils, In Summer, In Winter, Time Open, School Population and Pupils, and various subjects.

COUNTY OF YORK—NORTH RIDING.

Table for County of York—North Riding with columns for Adult Population, Number of Children, Number of all ages on the Roll, Number of pupils, Total Number of Pupils, Average attendance of Pupils, In Summer, In Winter, Time Open, School Population and Pupils, and various subjects.

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PART II.—STATISTICAL SCHOOL REPORT FOR 1850.—Table B.—(Continued.)

COUNTY OF LINCOLN.

Table with columns for TOWNSHIPS IN U. CANADA, School Population and Pupils, Time Open, and Total Number of Pupils in various branches like Arithmetic, Reading Classes, and Other Branches.

COUNTY OF WELLAND

Table for County of Welland showing school population and pupil statistics for various townships such as Bertie, Crowland, and Humberstone.

COUNTY OF HALDIMAND

Table for County of Haldimand showing school population and pupil statistics for various townships including Canborough, Cayuga, and Walpole.

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COUNTY OF NORFOLK.

Table for County of Norfolk with columns for names, numbers, and dates.

COUNTY OF OXFORD.

Table for County of Oxford with columns for names, numbers, and dates.

COUNTY OF WATERLOO.

Table for County of Waterloo with columns for names, numbers, and dates.

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PART II.—STATISTICAL SCHOOL REPORT for 1850.—Table B.—(Continued.)

COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.

Table with columns: TOWNSHIPS IN U. CANADA, SCHOOL POPULATION AND PUPILS, TIME OPEN, READING CLASSES, ARITHMETIC, OTHER BRANCHES, and TOTAL NUMBER OF PUPILS IN.

COUNTY OF HURON.

Table with columns: TOWNSHIPS IN U. CANADA, SCHOOL POPULATION AND PUPILS, TIME OPEN, READING CLASSES, ARITHMETIC, OTHER BRANCHES, and TOTAL NUMBER OF PUPILS IN.

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COUNTY OF PERTH.

Table with columns: TOWNSHIPS IN U. CANADA, SCHOOL POPULATION AND PUPILS, TIME OPEN, READING CLASSES, ARITHMETIC, OTHER BRANCHES, and TOTAL NUMBER OF PUPILS IN.

COUNTY OF BRUCE.

Table with columns: TOWNSHIPS IN U. CANADA, SCHOOL POPULATION AND PUPILS, TIME OPEN, READING CLASSES, ARITHMETIC, OTHER BRANCHES, and TOTAL NUMBER OF PUPILS IN.

COUNTY OF KENT.

Table with columns: TOWNSHIPS IN U. CANADA, SCHOOL POPULATION AND PUPILS, TIME OPEN, READING CLASSES, ARITHMETIC, OTHER BRANCHES, and TOTAL NUMBER OF PUPILS IN.

COUNTY OF ESEEX.

Table with columns: TOWNSHIPS IN U. CANADA, SCHOOL POPULATION AND PUPILS, TIME OPEN, READING CLASSES, ARITHMETIC, OTHER BRANCHES, and TOTAL NUMBER OF PUPILS IN.

COUNTY OF LAMBTON.

Table with columns: TOWNSHIPS IN U. CANADA, SCHOOL POPULATION AND PUPILS, TIME OPEN, READING CLASSES, ARITHMETIC, OTHER BRANCHES, and TOTAL NUMBER OF PUPILS IN.

PART II.—STATISTICAL SCHOOL REPORT FOR 1850.—GENERAL ABSTRACT.—Table B.

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Main data table with columns: Adult Population, Number of Children, Number of Pupils, Total number of Pupils, In Summer, In Winter, Average attendance of Pupils, Time Open, School Population and Pupils, Reading Classes, Arithmetic, Other Branches, and Dec. Columns include counts for various subjects like Grammar, Geography, History, Writing, Book-keeping, Algebra, Geometry, Elements of Natural Philosophy, Vocal Music, and Linear Drawing.

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PART II.—STATISTICAL SCHOOL REPORT for 1850.—Table C.—(Continued)

COUNTY OF PRINCE EDWARD.

Table with columns: TOWNSHIPS IN U. CANADA, KIND OF BOOKS USED IN THE SCHOOLS OF UPPER CANADA, and MODES OF INSTRUCTION. Rows include Ameliasburgh, Athol, Hallowell, etc.

COUNTY OF NORTHUMBERLAND.

Table with columns: TOWNSHIPS IN U. CANADA, KIND OF BOOKS USED IN THE SCHOOLS OF UPPER CANADA, and MODES OF INSTRUCTION. Rows include Alnwick, Cranahé, Haldimand, etc.

COUNTY OF DURHAM.

Table with columns: TOWNSHIPS IN U. CANADA, KIND OF BOOKS USED IN THE SCHOOLS OF UPPER CANADA, and MODES OF INSTRUCTION. Rows include Cartwright, Cavan, Clarks, etc.

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COUNTY OF PETERBOROUGH.

Table with columns: TOWNSHIPS IN U. CANADA, KIND OF BOOKS USED IN THE SCHOOLS OF UPPER CANADA, and MODES OF INSTRUCTION. Rows include Asphodel, Belmont, Douro, etc.

COUNTY OF YORK—NORTH RIDING.

Table with columns: TOWNSHIPS IN U. CANADA, KIND OF BOOKS USED IN THE SCHOOLS OF UPPER CANADA, and MODES OF INSTRUCTION. Rows include Brock, Georgia, Gwillimbury, etc.

COUNTY OF YORK—SOUTH RIDING.

Table with columns: TOWNSHIPS IN U. CANADA, KIND OF BOOKS USED IN THE SCHOOLS OF UPPER CANADA, and MODES OF INSTRUCTION. Rows include Eobrooke, King, Vaughan, etc.

COUNTY OF YORK—EAST RIDING.

Table with columns: TOWNSHIPS IN U. CANADA, KIND OF BOOKS USED IN THE SCHOOLS OF UPPER CANADA, and MODES OF INSTRUCTION. Rows include Markham, Pickering, Scarborough, etc.

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PART II.—STATISTICAL SCHOOL REPORT for 1850.—Table C.—(Continued.)

COUNTY OF YORK—WEST RIDING.

Table with columns: TOWNSHIPS IN U. CANADA, KIND OF BOOKS USED IN THE SCHOOLS OF UPPER CANADA, and MODES OF INSTRUCTION. Rows include subjects like Bible and Testament, Readers, and various branches of knowledge.

COUNTY OF SIMCOE.

Table showing book counts for various subjects in the County of Simcoe, including Bible and Testament, Readers, and other educational materials.

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COUNTY OF WENTWORTH.

Table showing book counts for various subjects in the County of Wentworth, including Bible and Testament, Readers, and other educational materials.

COUNTY OF HALTON.

Table showing book counts for various subjects in the County of Halton, including Bible and Testament, Readers, and other educational materials.

COUNTY OF LINCOLN.

Table showing book counts for various subjects in the County of Lincoln, including Bible and Testament, Readers, and other educational materials.

COUNTY OF WELLAND.

Table showing book counts for various subjects in the County of Welland, including Bible and Testament, Readers, and other educational materials.

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PART II.—STATISTICAL SCHOOL REPORT for 1850.—Table C.—(Continued.)

COUNTY OF HALDIMAND.

Table with columns: TOWNSHIPS IN U. CANADA, KIND OF BOOKS USED IN THE SCHOOLS OF UPPER CANADA, and MODES OF INSTRUCTION. Rows include Canborough, Cayuga, Dunn, Moulton, Sherbrooke, Oneida, Rainham, Seneca, Walpole, etc.

COUNTY OF NORFOLK.

Table with columns: TOWNSHIPS IN U. CANADA, KIND OF BOOKS USED IN THE SCHOOLS OF UPPER CANADA, and MODES OF INSTRUCTION. Rows include Charlotteville, Houghton, Middleton, Townsend, Walsingham, Windham, Woodhouse, etc.

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COUNTY OF OXFORD.

Table with columns: TOWNSHIPS IN U. CANADA, KIND OF BOOKS USED IN THE SCHOOLS OF UPPER CANADA, and MODES OF INSTRUCTION. Rows include Blandford, Blenheim, Burford, Dereham, Nissouri, Newark, Oakland, Oxford, East, West, Zorra, East, West, etc.

COUNTY OF WATERLOO.

Table with columns: TOWNSHIPS IN U. CANADA, KIND OF BOOKS USED IN THE SCHOOLS OF UPPER CANADA, and MODES OF INSTRUCTION. Rows include Ananrath, Arthur, Benick & Genick, Derby & Sydenham, Brantock, Brantock, Erin, Garrafrax, Guelph, Holland, Nichol, Peck & Maryborough, Pelly, Spaulding, Waterloo, Walsley, Wilnot, Woolwich, etc.

COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.

Table with columns: TOWNSHIPS IN U. CANADA, KIND OF BOOKS USED IN THE SCHOOLS OF UPPER CANADA, and MODES OF INSTRUCTION. Rows include Adelaide, Alborough, Bayham, Carradoc, DeLwarp, Dorchester, Dundas, Eglar, Lobo, London, Malade, Malde, Kross, Southwell, Westminister, Williams, Yarmouth, etc.

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PART II.—STATISTICAL SCHOOL REPORT for 1850.—Table C.—(Continued.)

COUNTY OF HURON.

KIND OF BOOKS USED IN THE SCHOOLS OF UPPER CANADA.

Table with columns: TOWNSHIPS IN U. CANADA, READERS, ARITHMETIC, GRAMMARS, GEOGRAPHY, SPELLING BOOKS, HISTORY, BOOK KEEPING, MENU-RATION, ALGEBRA, GEOM-TRY, HIGHER BRANCHES, MODES OF INSTRUCTION.

COUNTY OF PERTH.

Table with columns: Townships, and various book categories (Readers, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, Spelling Books, History, Book Keeping, Menu-Ration, Algebra, Geom-try, Higher Branches, Modes of Instruction).

COUNTY OF BRUCE.

Table with columns: Kincaidline, and various book categories (Readers, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, Spelling Books, History, Book Keeping, Menu-Ration, Algebra, Geom-try, Higher Branches, Modes of Instruction).

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COUNTY OF KENT.

Table with columns: Camden & Zone, Chatham, Dover, E. & W., Harwich, Howard, Orford, Raleigh, Romney, Tilbury, East, West, and various book categories.

COUNTY OF ESSEX.

Table with columns: Anderton, Colchester, Gosfield, Maidstone, Malden, Meysa, Rochester, Sandwich, and various book categories.

COUNTY OF LAMBTON.

Table with columns: Beausport, Brook, Dawn, Euphemis, Moore, Plympton, Sarnia, Sombra, Warwick, and various book categories.

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PART II.—STATISTICAL SCHOOL REPORT for 1850.—Table C.—(Continued.)

Table with columns: COUNTRIES, CITIES, TOWNS, AND VILLAGES, KIND OF BOOKS USED IN THE SCHOOLS OF UPPER CANADA, and MODES OF INSTRUCTION. Rows include locations like Toronto, Hamilton, Kingston, and various towns in Upper Canada.

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GENERAL ABSTRACT.

Table with columns: CITIES, TOWNS, AND VILLAGES, and various numerical columns representing book counts and trends. Rows include locations like Stormont, Dundas, Glengarry, and a total for 1850.

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PART II.—STATISTICAL SCHOOL REPORT FOR 1850.

TABLE D.—Male and Female Teachers—Their Religious Faith—Average Annual Salaries—Certificates—Character and Description of Schools.

COUNTY OF STORMONT.

Table for County of Stormont showing teacher statistics by township (Cornwall, Finch, Onabrock, Roxborough) including religious faith, salaries, and certificates.

COUNTY OF DUNDAS.

Table for County of Dundas showing teacher statistics by township (Madira, Monrain, Williamsburgh, Winchester) including religious faith, salaries, and certificates.

COUNTY OF GLENGARRY.

Table for County of Glengarry showing teacher statistics by township (Charlottenburgh, Kenyon, Lancaster, Lochiel) including religious faith, salaries, and certificates.

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COUNTY OF PRESCOTT.

Table for County of Prescott showing teacher statistics by township (Alfred, Carleton, Hawkesbury, etc.) including religious faith, salaries, and certificates.

COUNTY OF RUSSELL.

Table for County of Russell showing teacher statistics by township (Clarence, Cumberland, Russell) including religious faith, salaries, and certificates.

COUNTY OF CARLETON.

Table for County of Carleton showing teacher statistics by township (Fitzroy, Gloucester, Goulbourne, etc.) including religious faith, salaries, and certificates.

COUNTY OF LEEDS.

Table for County of Leeds showing teacher statistics by township (Bastard, Burgess, Crosby, etc.) including religious faith, salaries, and certificates.

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PART II.—STATISTICAL SCHOOL REPORT for 1850.—Table D.—(Continued.) COUNTY OF GRENVILLE.

Table with columns: TOWNSHIPS IN UPPER CANADA, TEACHERS (Total, Male, Female, Trained at the Normal School), THEIR RELIGIOUS FAITH (Church of England, Church of Home, Presbyterian, Methodist, Baptist, Congregationalist, Lutheran, Quaker, Universalist and Unitarian, Reported as "Free School", Other persons, and those not reported), AVERAGE ANNUAL SALARIES (Of Male Teachers, Of Female Teachers, Without Board, With Board, Of Female Teachers), CERTIFICATES (No. of Certificates granted during the year, No. granted in former years, No. of qualified Teachers), CHARACTER AND DESCRIPTION OF SCHOOLS (No. of good or Ist class, No. of middling or 2nd class, No. of inferior or 3rd class, No. of Free Schools, No. of separate Schools).

COUNTY OF LANARK.

Table for County of Lanark with columns: Townships (Bathurst, Beckwith, Burgess, North, Dalhousie and Levan, Parli, Drummond, Lanark, Lanark, North, Montague, Ramsay, Sherbrooke, North, Sherbrooke, South), Teachers (Total, Male, Female, Trained at the Normal School), Religious Faith, Average Annual Salaries, Certificates, Character and Description of Schools.

COUNTY OF RENFREW.

Table for County of Renfrew with columns: Townships (Admaston, Bago, Bromley, Huron, McNab, Lockhart, Pembroke, Ross, Stafford and Westmeath), Teachers (Total, Male, Female, Trained at the Normal School), Religious Faith, Average Annual Salaries, Certificates, Character and Description of Schools.

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COUNTY OF FRONTENAC.

Table for County of Frontenac with columns: Townships (Bedford, Kingston, Leppidburgh, Piquet, Portland & Hinchinbrooke, Stratton, Wolfe Island), Teachers (Total, Male, Female, Trained at the Normal School), Religious Faith, Average Annual Salaries, Certificates, Character and Description of Schools.

COUNTY OF LENNOX.

Table for County of Lennox with columns: Townships (Adelphowtown, Fredericksburgh, Richmond), Teachers (Total, Male, Female, Trained at the Normal School), Religious Faith, Average Annual Salaries, Certificates, Character and Description of Schools.

COUNTY OF ADDINGTON.

Table for County of Addington with columns: Townships (Amherst Island, Camden, East, Stratton, Tyendinaga), Teachers (Total, Male, Female, Trained at the Normal School), Religious Faith, Average Annual Salaries, Certificates, Character and Description of Schools.

COUNTY OF HASTINGS.

Table for County of Hastings with columns: Townships (Hungerford, Huntingdon, Madoc and Elzevir, Marlboro, Bayshore, Sydney, Thurlow, Tyendinaga), Teachers (Total, Male, Female, Trained at the Normal School), Religious Faith, Average Annual Salaries, Certificates, Character and Description of Schools.

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PART II.—STATISTICAL SCHOOL REPORT for 1850.—Table D.—(Continued)

COUNTY OF PRINCE EDWARD.

Table with columns: TOWNSHIPS IN UPPER CANADA, TEACHERS, THEIR RELIGIOUS FAITH, AVERAGE ANNUAL SALARIES, CERTIFICATE, CHARACTER AND DESCRIPTION OF SCHOOLS.

COUNTY OF NORTHUMBERLAND.

Table with columns: TOWNSHIPS, TEACHERS, THEIR RELIGIOUS FAITH, AVERAGE ANNUAL SALARIES, CERTIFICATE, CHARACTER AND DESCRIPTION OF SCHOOLS.

COUNTY OF DURHAM.

Table with columns: TOWNSHIPS, TEACHERS, THEIR RELIGIOUS FAITH, AVERAGE ANNUAL SALARIES, CERTIFICATE, CHARACTER AND DESCRIPTION OF SCHOOLS.

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COUNTY OF PETERBOROUGH.

Table with columns: TOWNSHIPS, TEACHERS, THEIR RELIGIOUS FAITH, AVERAGE ANNUAL SALARIES, CERTIFICATE, CHARACTER AND DESCRIPTION OF SCHOOLS.

COUNTY OF SIMCOE.

Table with columns: TOWNSHIPS, TEACHERS, THEIR RELIGIOUS FAITH, AVERAGE ANNUAL SALARIES, CERTIFICATE, CHARACTER AND DESCRIPTION OF SCHOOLS.

COUNTY OF YORK—NORTH RIDING.

Table with columns: TOWNSHIPS, TEACHERS, THEIR RELIGIOUS FAITH, AVERAGE ANNUAL SALARIES, CERTIFICATE, CHARACTER AND DESCRIPTION OF SCHOOLS.

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PART II.—STATISTICAL SCHOOL REPORT FOR 1850.—Table D.—(Continued.)

COUNTY OF YORK—SOUTH RIDING.

Table with columns: TOWNSHIPS IN UPPER CANADA, TEACHERS, THEIR RELIGIOUS FAITH, AVERAGE ANNUAL SALARIES, CERTIFICATES, CHARACTER AND DESCRIPTION OF SCHOOLS. Rows include Etobicoke, King, Vaughan, York.

COUNTY OF YORK—EAST RIDING.

Table with columns: TOWNSHIPS, TEACHERS, THEIR RELIGIOUS FAITH, AVERAGE ANNUAL SALARIES, CERTIFICATES, CHARACTER AND DESCRIPTION OF SCHOOLS. Rows include Markham, Pickering, Scarborough, Whitby.

COUNTY OF YORK—WEST RIDING.

Table with columns: TOWNSHIPS, TEACHERS, THEIR RELIGIOUS FAITH, AVERAGE ANNUAL SALARIES, CERTIFICATES, CHARACTER AND DESCRIPTION OF SCHOOLS. Rows include Albion, Caledon, Chingacousy, Gore of Toronto, Toronto.

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COUNTY OF WENTWORTH.

Table with columns: TOWNSHIPS, TEACHERS, THEIR RELIGIOUS FAITH, AVERAGE ANNUAL SALARIES, CERTIFICATES, CHARACTER AND DESCRIPTION OF SCHOOLS. Rows include Ancaster, Barton, Brantford, Chatham, Hamilton, Niagara, Trafalgar.

COUNTY OF HALTON.

Table with columns: TOWNSHIPS, TEACHERS, THEIR RELIGIOUS FAITH, AVERAGE ANNUAL SALARIES, CERTIFICATES, CHARACTER AND DESCRIPTION OF SCHOOLS. Rows include Beverley, Dumfries, Esquesing, Flamborough, East Flamborough, West Flamborough, Nelson, Trafalgar.

COUNTY OF LINCOLN.

Table with columns: TOWNSHIPS, TEACHERS, THEIR RELIGIOUS FAITH, AVERAGE ANNUAL SALARIES, CERTIFICATES, CHARACTER AND DESCRIPTION OF SCHOOLS. Rows include Gaistor, Clinton, Gainsborough, Grantham, Grimsby, Louth, Niagara.

COUNTY OF WELLAND.

Table with columns: TOWNSHIPS, TEACHERS, THEIR RELIGIOUS FAITH, AVERAGE ANNUAL SALARIES, CERTIFICATES, CHARACTER AND DESCRIPTION OF SCHOOLS. Rows include Bertie, Crowland, Humberstone, Pelham, Stamford, Thorold, Wainfleet, Willoughby.

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PART II.—Statistical School Report for 1850.—Table D.—(Continued.) COUNTY OF HALDIMAND.

Table with columns: TOWNSHIPS, TEACHERS, THEIR RELIGIOUS FAITH, AVERAGE ANNUAL SALARIES, CERTIFICATES, CHARACTER AND DESCRIPTION OF SCHOOLS. Includes data for Upper Canada townships like Canborough, Cayuga, Dunn, etc.

COUNTY OF NORFOLK.

Table for County of Norfolk with columns: Townships, Teachers, Religious Faith, Salaries, Certificates, Character and Description of Schools.

COUNTY OF OXFORD.

Table for County of Oxford with columns: Townships, Teachers, Religious Faith, Salaries, Certificates, Character and Description of Schools.

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COUNTY OF WATERLOO.

Table for County of Waterloo with columns: Townships, Teachers, Religious Faith, Salaries, Certificates, Character and Description of Schools.

COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.

Table for County of Middlesex with columns: Townships, Teachers, Religious Faith, Salaries, Certificates, Character and Description of Schools.

PART II.—STATISTICAL SCHOOL REPORT for 1850.—Table D.—(Continued.)

COUNTY OF HURON.

Table for County of Huron showing Townships (Ashfield, Beulah, Callaghan, etc.), Teachers (Total, Male, Female), Religious Faith (Methodist, Baptist, etc.), Average Annual Salaries (Male/Female Teachers), and Amount Received by each School for Teachers' Salaries.

COUNTY OF PERTH.

Table for County of Perth showing Townships (Blanchard, Downie, Easthope, etc.), Teachers (Total, Male, Female), Religious Faith (Methodist, Baptist, etc.), Average Annual Salaries, and Amount Received by each School for Teachers' Salaries.

COUNTY OF BRUCE.

Table for County of Bruce showing Teachers (Total, Male, Female), Religious Faith, Average Annual Salaries, and Amount Received by each School for Teachers' Salaries.

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COUNTY OF KENT.

Table for County of Kent showing Townships (Camden and Zoro, Chatham, Dover, etc.), Teachers (Total, Male, Female), Religious Faith, Average Annual Salaries, and Amount Received by each School for Teachers' Salaries.

COUNTY OF ESSEX.

Table for County of Essex showing Townships (Anderton, Colchester, Gosport, etc.), Teachers (Total, Male, Female), Religious Faith, Average Annual Salaries, and Amount Received by each School for Teachers' Salaries.

COUNTY OF LAMBTON.

Table for County of Lambton showing Townships (Basquet, Brooke, Dawn, etc.), Teachers (Total, Male, Female), Religious Faith, Average Annual Salaries, and Amount Received by each School for Teachers' Salaries.

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PART II.—STATISTICAL SCHOOL REPORT FOR 1850.

TABLE E.—Kind, Sizes, and Condition of School Houses—Number erected during the year—Amount available for erection and repairs—Titles.

COUNTY OF STORMONT.

Table with columns: TOWNSHIPS, KIND, SIZES AND CONDITION OF SCHOOL HOUSES, ERECTION AND REPAIRS OF SCHOOL HOUSES, TITLES. Rows include Cornwall, Finch, Osnabruck, Roxborough.

COUNTY OF DUNDAS.

Table with columns: TOWNSHIPS, KIND, SIZES AND CONDITION OF SCHOOL HOUSES, ERECTION AND REPAIRS OF SCHOOL HOUSES, TITLES. Rows include Madala, Moanain, Williamsburgh, Winchester.

COUNTY OF GLENGARRY.

Table with columns: TOWNSHIPS, KIND, SIZES AND CONDITION OF SCHOOL HOUSES, ERECTION AND REPAIRS OF SCHOOL HOUSES, TITLES. Rows include Charlottenburgh, Kenyon, Laurier, Lochiel.

COUNTY OF PRESCOTT.

Table with columns: TOWNSHIPS, KIND, SIZES AND CONDITION OF SCHOOL HOUSES, ERECTION AND REPAIRS OF SCHOOL HOUSES, TITLES. Rows include Alfred, Caledonia, Hawkesbury, W., Longueuil, Plantagenet, N., Plantagenet, S.

COUNTY OF RUSSELL.

Table with columns: TOWNSHIPS, KIND, SIZES AND CONDITION OF SCHOOL HOUSES, ERECTION AND REPAIRS OF SCHOOL HOUSES, TITLES. Rows include Clarence, Cumberland, Russell.

COUNTY OF CARLETON.

Table with columns: TOWNSHIPS, KIND, SIZES AND CONDITION OF SCHOOL HOUSES, ERECTION AND REPAIRS OF SCHOOL HOUSES, TITLES. Rows include Fitzroy, Gloucester, Guelph, Gower, North, Huntley, Marsh (1849), Marlborough, Nepean, Osgoode, Torbolton.

COUNTY OF LEEDS.

Table with columns: TOWNSHIPS, KIND, SIZES AND CONDITION OF SCHOOL HOUSES, ERECTION AND REPAIRS OF SCHOOL HOUSES, TITLES. Rows include Bastard, Burgess, South, Crosby, North, South, Elizabethtown, Kinsey, South, Escott, Kitley, Lansdowne, front, Leeds, Front, Leeds & Landa, R., Yonge.

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PART II.—STATISTICAL SCHOOL REPORT for 1850.—Table E.—(Continued.) COUNTY OF GRENVILLE.

Table with columns: TOWNSHIPS IN U. CANADA, KIND, SIZES AND COMPOSITION OF SCHOOLS, ERUCTION AND REPAIRS OF SCHOOLS, and TITLES. Rows include Augustus, Edwardsburgh, Gowrie, Oxford, Wolford, Bathurst, Beekwith, Burgoyne, etc.

COUNTY OF FRONTENAC.

Table with columns: TOWNSHIPS, KIND, SIZES AND COMPOSITION OF SCHOOLS, ERUCTION AND REPAIRS OF SCHOOLS, and TITLES. Rows include Bedford, Kincardin, Langhorne, etc.

COUNTY OF LENNOX.

Table with columns: TOWNSHIPS, KIND, SIZES AND COMPOSITION OF SCHOOLS, ERUCTION AND REPAIRS OF SCHOOLS, and TITLES. Rows include Adolphustown, Fredericksburgh, Richmond, etc.

COUNTY OF ADDINGTON.

Table with columns: TOWNSHIPS, KIND, SIZES AND COMPOSITION OF SCHOOLS, ERUCTION AND REPAIRS OF SCHOOLS, and TITLES. Rows include Amherst Island, Camden, East, etc.

COUNTY OF HASTINGS.

Table with columns: TOWNSHIPS, KIND, SIZES AND COMPOSITION OF SCHOOLS, ERUCTION AND REPAIRS OF SCHOOLS, and TITLES. Rows include Hungerford, Havelock, Madoc & Elizet, etc.

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PART II.—STATISTICAL SCHOOL REPORT for 1850.—Table E.—(Continued.)

COUNTY OF PRINCE EDWARD.

Table with columns for TOWNSHIP, KISS, SIZES AND CONDITION OF SCHOOL HOUSES, and TITLES. Rows include Ameliasburgh, Athol, Hallowell, etc.

COUNTY OF NORTHUMBERLAND.

Table with columns for TOWNSHIP, KISS, SIZES AND CONDITION OF SCHOOL HOUSES, and TITLES. Rows include Alnwick, Chapelle, Hadfield, etc.

COUNTY OF DURHAM.

Table with columns for TOWNSHIP, KISS, SIZES AND CONDITION OF SCHOOL HOUSES, and TITLES. Rows include Cartwright, Casp, Clarke, etc.

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COUNTY OF PETERBOROUGH.

Table with columns for TOWNSHIP, KISS, SIZES AND CONDITION OF SCHOOL HOUSES, and TITLES. Rows include Asphodel, Belmont, Douro, etc.

COUNTY OF SIMCOE.

Table with columns for TOWNSHIP, KISS, SIZES AND CONDITION OF SCHOOL HOUSES, and TITLES. Rows include Adiga, Collingwood, Eas, etc.

COUNTY OF YORK—North Riding.

Table with columns for TOWNSHIP, KISS, SIZES AND CONDITION OF SCHOOL HOUSES, and TITLES. Rows include Brock, Georgetown, Gwillimbury, etc.

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PART II.—STATISTICAL SCHOOL REPORT for 1850.—Table E.—(Continued.)

COUNTY OF YORK—SOUTH RIDING.

Table with columns: TOWNSHIPS, SIZE, SIZE AND CONDITION OF SCHOOL HOUSES, ERECTION AND REPAIRS OF SCHOOLS, TERMS. Rows include Etobicoke, King, York, etc.

COUNTY OF YORK—EAST RIDING.

Table with columns: TOWNSHIPS, SIZE, SIZE AND CONDITION OF SCHOOL HOUSES, ERECTION AND REPAIRS OF SCHOOLS, TERMS. Rows include Markham, Pickering, Scarborough, Whitby, etc.

COUNTY OF YORK—WEST RIDING.

Table with columns: TOWNSHIPS, SIZE, SIZE AND CONDITION OF SCHOOL HOUSES, ERECTION AND REPAIRS OF SCHOOLS, TERMS. Rows include Albion, Caledon, Chinguacousy, Gore of Toronto, Toronto, etc.

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COUNTY OF WENTWORTH.

Table with columns: TOWNSHIPS, SIZE, SIZE AND CONDITION OF SCHOOL HOUSES, ERECTION AND REPAIRS OF SCHOOLS, TERMS. Rows include Ancaster, Barton, Brantford, Grandfork, etc.

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COUNTY OF HALTON.

Table with columns: TOWNSHIPS, SIZE, SIZE AND CONDITION OF SCHOOL HOUSES, ERECTION AND REPAIRS OF SCHOOLS, TERMS. Rows include Beverley, Dunnville, Exeter, etc.

COUNTY OF LINCOLN.

Table with columns: TOWNSHIPS, SIZE, SIZE AND CONDITION OF SCHOOL HOUSES, ERECTION AND REPAIRS OF SCHOOLS, TERMS. Rows include Caistor, Clinton, Gainsborough, etc.

COUNTY OF WELAND.

Table with columns: TOWNSHIPS, SIZE, SIZE AND CONDITION OF SCHOOL HOUSES, ERECTION AND REPAIRS OF SCHOOLS, TERMS. Rows include Bertie, Crowland, Humbersone, etc.

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PART II.—STATISTICAL SCHOOL REPORT FOR 1850.—Table E.—(Continued.)

COUNTY OF HALDIMAND.

Table with columns: TOWNSHIPS, KIDS, SIZES AND CONDITION OF SCHOOL HOUSES, REPAIRS AND REPAIRS OF SCHOOL HOUSES, TITLES. Rows include Canborough, Cayuga, South, Dunn, etc.

COUNTY OF NORFOLK.

Table with columns: TOWNSHIPS, KIDS, SIZES AND CONDITION OF SCHOOL HOUSES, REPAIRS AND REPAIRS OF SCHOOL HOUSES, TITLES. Rows include Charlotteville, Houghton, Middleton, etc.

COUNTY OF OXFORD.

Table with columns: TOWNSHIPS, KIDS, SIZES AND CONDITION OF SCHOOL HOUSES, REPAIRS AND REPAIRS OF SCHOOL HOUSES, TITLES. Rows include Blandford, Blenheim, Brantford, etc.

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COUNTY OF WATERLOO.

Table with columns: TOWNSHIPS, KIDS, SIZES AND CONDITION OF SCHOOL HOUSES, REPAIRS AND REPAIRS OF SCHOOL HOUSES, TITLES. Rows include Amersforth, Arthur, Beninc and, etc.

COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.

Table with columns: TOWNSHIPS, KIDS, SIZES AND CONDITION OF SCHOOL HOUSES, REPAIRS AND REPAIRS OF SCHOOL HOUSES, TITLES. Rows include Adelaide, Alborough, Bayham, etc.

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PART II.—Statistical School Report for 1850.—Table E.—(Continued.)

COUNTY OF HURON.

Table with columns: TOWNSHIPS IN U. CANADA, KIND, SIZES AND CONDITION OF SCHOOL HOUSES, ERECTION AND REPAIRS OF SCHOOL HOUSES, TITLES. Rows include Ashfield, Bidouph, Cadborne, Goswisch, Hubert, McGalloway, McKillop, Stanley, Stephen, Tuckersmith, Usborne, Wawanosh.

COUNTY OF PERTH.

Table with columns: TOWNSHIPS IN U. CANADA, KIND, SIZES AND CONDITION OF SCHOOL HOUSES, ERECTION AND REPAIRS OF SCHOOL HOUSES, TITLES. Rows include Blanchard, Downie, Easthope, North, South, Ellice, Fullarton, Logan.

COUNTY OF BRUCE.

Table with columns: TOWNSHIPS IN U. CANADA, KIND, SIZES AND CONDITION OF SCHOOL HOUSES, ERECTION AND REPAIRS OF SCHOOL HOUSES, TITLES. Row includes Kincaidine.

COUNTY OF KENT.

Table with columns: TOWNSHIPS IN U. CANADA, KIND, SIZES AND CONDITION OF SCHOOL HOUSES, ERECTION AND REPAIRS OF SCHOOL HOUSES, TITLES. Rows include Camden & Zone, Chatham, Dover, E. & W., Harwich, Howard, Orford, Raleigh, Romney, Tibbury, West.

COUNTY OF ESSEX.

Table with columns: TOWNSHIPS IN U. CANADA, KIND, SIZES AND CONDITION OF SCHOOL HOUSES, ERECTION AND REPAIRS OF SCHOOL HOUSES, TITLES. Rows include Anderton, Colebester, Gosfield, Maidstone, Malden, Mersea, Rochester, Sandwich.

COUNTY OF LAMBTON.

Table with columns: TOWNSHIPS IN U. CANADA, KIND, SIZES AND CONDITION OF SCHOOL HOUSES, ERECTION AND REPAIRS OF SCHOOL HOUSES, TITLES. Rows include Besanquet, Brooke, Dawn, Euphonia, Moore, Plympton, Sarnia, Sandwich, Warwick.

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PART II.—STATISTICAL SCHOOL REPORT FOR 1850.

TABLE F.—School Visits, Libraries and other Educational Institutions, &c.

COUNTY OF STORMONT.

TOWNSHIPS IN UPPER CANADA	SCHOOL VISITS						MISCELLANEOUS						LIBRARIES						OTHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS									
	By Local Superintendents	By Clergymen	By Municipal Councillors	By Judges and Magistrates	By other persons	Total Visits	Number of Public Examinations	School Lectures	Number of large Maps hung up	Number of Schools in which Blackboards are used	No. in which Globes, Apparatus, &c. are used	Number of Common School Libraries	Number of Volumes therein	Number of Sunday School Libraries	Number of Volumes therein	Number of Public Libraries	Number of Volumes therein	Total Number of Libraries	Total Number of Volumes therein	Number of Colleges	Number of Students therein	Number of Academies and Grammar Schools	Number of Epistolar Schools	Number of Private Schools	Number of Pupils therein	Total Number of Colleges, Academies, Grammar Schools, & Private Schools	Total Number of Pupils therein	
Cornwall	35	8	2	14	2	59	39	20	4	14	3	3	129	1	140	3	140
Finch	17	2	1	1	5	27	1	24	1	4	...	...	1	1	140	...	...	1	140	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Osnabruck	25	18	11	19	35	108	27	8	1	4	...	...	129	1	140	...	...	3	129	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Roxborough	18	2	12	2	9	55	16	8	...	...	...	...	129	1	140	...	...	3	129	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	95	30	25	36	51	249	83	52	5	39	3	3	129	1	140	...	...	4	269	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

COUNTY OF DUNDAS.

Mayville	23	10	9	7	33	82	28	16	1	9	...	...	45	3	450	...	...	4	495	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mountain	44	5	3	13	4	69	17	11	4	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Williamsburg	36	20	11	12	79	158	40	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Winchester	9	4	2	...	9	24	17	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	112	39	25	32	125	333	102	54	5	33	...	...	45	3	450	...	...	4	495	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

COUNTY OF GLENGARRY.

Charlottenburgh	32	18	8	11	44	108	35	16	17	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kenyon	28	6	2	2	10	48	16	16	15	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lancaster	16	5	5	6	30	62	42	4
Lochiel	11	8	3	5	7	36	8	2
	87	32	18	24	91	254	101	34	32	20

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COUNTY OF PRESCOTT.

Alfred	4	1	8	13	4
Caledonia	6	2	1	3	...	36	26	12	10	5	
Hawkesbury, East	33	50	26	10	...	2	
Hawkesbury, West	22	...	...	...	...	27	10	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Longueuil	10	4	3	3	12	23	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pimogenet, North	11	3	3	...	...	23	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pimogenet, South	3	2	...	...	...	5	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	89	11	13	8	56	177	80	31	4	21	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

COUNTY OF RUSSELL.

Clarence	5	5	6	3	5	24	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cumberland	7	2	2	1	5	17	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russell	6	6	4	14	3	33	10	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	18	13	12	18	13	74	16	7	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

COUNTY OF CARLETON.

Fitzroy	6	5	3	1	12	27	11	4	13	4	1	1	90	2	120	...	...	1	90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gloucester	28	19	3	2	59	111	28	16	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Goulbourn	8	...	...	...	...	31	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gower, North	81	...	...	...	...	43	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hurdley	19	11	2	5	6	43	9	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
March (1849)	3	...	...	...	...	46	19	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marlborough	22	...	...	...	...	26	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Napan	23	1	...	...	...	67	39	10	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Osgoode	30	9	5	5	18	67	168	77	14	6	1	1	90	4	380	...	...	5	440	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	170	45	21	22	104	362	168	77	14	6	1	1	90	4	380	...	...	5	440	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

COUNTY OF LEEDS.

Bastard	42	4	...	...	...	90	27	20	3	5	2	1	17	9	1266	...	...	10	1283	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burgess, South	4	...	...	...	...	42	9	6	4	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Crosby, South	14	7	1	3	7	27	9	6	4	5	1	3	263	3	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fitzbethtown	21	1	2	14	21	62	37	20	4	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Elmsley, South	6	5	3	4	10	28	5	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Essex	12	1	3	3	6	32	51	14	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kitley	40	2	13	2	66	123	39	16	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lansdowne, Front	5	13	...	...	...	35	17	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Leeds, Front	2	13	1	2	20	38	2	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Leeds & Lansdowne, Rr.	19	42	16	43	2	15
Yonge	22	26	5	7	6	76	142	16	2
	202	77	40	52	332	711	215	109	11	70	4	6	440	46	6062

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PART II. STATISTICAL SCHOOL-REPORT for 1850.—Table F.—(Continued)

COUNTY OF GRENVILLE.

Table with columns: TOWNSHIPS IN UPPER CANADA, SCHOOL VISITS, MISCELLANEOUS, LIBRARIES, OTHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS. Rows include Augusta, Edwardsburgh, Gower, South, Oxford, Wolford.

COUNTY OF LANARK.

Table with columns: TOWNSHIPS IN UPPER CANADA, SCHOOL VISITS, MISCELLANEOUS, LIBRARIES, OTHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS. Rows include Bathurst, Beckwith, Burgess, North, Dalhousie & Levant, Darling, Drummond, Elmsley, North, Lanark, Monticello, Ramsay, Sherbrooke, North, South.

COUNTY OF RENFREW.

Table with columns: TOWNSHIPS IN UPPER CANADA, SCHOOL VISITS, MISCELLANEOUS, LIBRARIES, OTHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS. Rows include Admaston, Bugot, Bromley, Horton, McNab, Pakenham, Penbrooke, Ross, Westmeath & Stafford.

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COUNTY OF FRONTENAC.

Table with columns: TOWNSHIPS IN UPPER CANADA, SCHOOL VISITS, MISCELLANEOUS, LIBRARIES, OTHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS. Rows include Bedford, Kingston, Longborough, Pitsburgh, Poerland & Hinchinbrook, Storrington, Wolfe Island.

COUNTY OF LENNOX.

Table with columns: TOWNSHIPS IN UPPER CANADA, SCHOOL VISITS, MISCELLANEOUS, LIBRARIES, OTHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS. Rows include Adolphinstown, Fredericksburgh, Richmond.

COUNTY OF ADDINGTON.

Table with columns: TOWNSHIPS IN UPPER CANADA, SCHOOL VISITS, MISCELLANEOUS, LIBRARIES, OTHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS. Rows include Amherst Island, Camden, East, Ernestown, Sheffield.

COUNTY OF HASTINGS.

Table with columns: TOWNSHIPS IN UPPER CANADA, SCHOOL VISITS, MISCELLANEOUS, LIBRARIES, OTHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS. Rows include Hungerford, Huntingdon, Maloc & Elizavir, Marmora, Rawdon, Sidings, Thurlow, Tyendinaga.

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PART II.—STATISTICAL SCHOOL REPORT FOR 1850.—Table F.—(Continued.)

COUNTY OF PRINCE EDWARD.

Table with columns: TOWNSHIPS IN UPPER CANADA, SCHOOL VISITS, MISCELLANEOUS, LIBRARIES, OTHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS. Rows include Ameliasburgh, Athol, Hallowell, Hillier, Marysburgh, Sophiasburgh.

COUNTY OF NORTHUMBERLAND.

Table with columns: TOWNSHIPS IN UPPER CANADA, SCHOOL VISITS, MISCELLANEOUS, LIBRARIES, OTHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS. Rows include Alnwick, Gramahé, Haldimand, Hamilton, Monaghan, South, Percy, Murray, Seymour.

COUNTY OF DURHAM.

Table with columns: TOWNSHIPS IN UPPER CANADA, SCHOOL VISITS, MISCELLANEOUS, LIBRARIES, OTHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS. Rows include Cartwright, Cavan, Clarke, Darlington, Hope, Manvers.

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COUNTY OF PETERBOROUGH.

Table with columns: TOWNSHIPS IN UPPER CANADA, SCHOOL VISITS, MISCELLANEOUS, LIBRARIES, OTHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS. Rows include Asphodel, Beckett, Bonaro, Dunlop, Elton, Enniskillen, Fenelon, Harcourt, Monaghan, North, Ous, Orono, Orono, Smith, Verdun.

COUNTY OF YORK—North Riding.

Table with columns: TOWNSHIPS IN UPPER CANADA, SCHOOL VISITS, MISCELLANEOUS, LIBRARIES, OTHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS. Rows include Bick, Georgia, Guilford, North, East, March, Rouch, South, Thornhill, Uxbridge, Wintichurch.

COUNTY OF YORK—South Riding.

Table with columns: TOWNSHIPS IN UPPER CANADA, SCHOOL VISITS, MISCELLANEOUS, LIBRARIES, OTHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS. Rows include Epsom, King, Vetchan, York.

COUNTY OF YORK—East Riding.

Table with columns: TOWNSHIPS IN UPPER CANADA, SCHOOL VISITS, MISCELLANEOUS, LIBRARIES, OTHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS. Rows include Markham, Pickering, Scarborough, Whitby.

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PART II.—STATISTICAL SCHOOL REPORT for 1850.—Table F.—(Continued.)

COUNTY OF YORK—WEST RIDING.

TOWNSHIPS IN UPPER CANADA	SCHOOL VISITS.						MISCELLANEOUS.						LIBRARIES.						OTHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.								
	By Local Superintendents.	By Clergymen.	By Municipal Councilors.	By Magistrates.	By Judges and Members of the Legislature.	By other persons.	Total Visits.	Number of Public Examinations.	Number of Public School Lectures.	Number of large Maps hung up.	Number of Schools in which Blackboards are used.	No. in which Globes, Apparatus, &c. are used.	Number of Common School Libraries.	Number of Volumes therein.	Number of Sunday School Libraries.	Number of Volumes therein.	Number of Public Libraries.	Number of Volumes therein.	Total Number of Libraries.	Total Number of Volumes therein.	Number of Colleges.	Number of Students therein.	Number of Academies and Grammar Schools.	Number of Pupils therein.	Number of Private Schools.	Number of Pupils therein.	Total Number of Colleges, Grammar & Private Schools.	Total Number of Pupils therein.
Albion	33	20	8	7	...	37	105	31	15	6	6	...	5	1050	1	350	6	1400	6	1400	...	...	...	2	102	9	102
Caledon	29	11	2	6	...	22	70	22	13	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	...
Chinguacousy	87	21	5	6	...	79	198	52	20	4	15	...	4	920	...	...	3	200	3	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gore of Toronto	35	5	2	...	...	37	79	15	7	...	3	...	3	305	...	...	5	305	5	305	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Toronto	32	12	2	1	...	35	82	25	24	2	2	...	2	2475	1	350	19	2825	19	2825	...	...	...	6	102	6	102
	216	69	19	20	...	210	584	145	79	16	28	...	2	...	1	350	13	2825	13	2825	...	...	...	6	102	6	102

COUNTY OF SIMCOE.

Adjala	10	7	4	3	...	18	42	19	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Collingwood .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Essa	3	6	10	2	...	2	23	2	1	...	4	...	...	250	1	100	2	350	2	350	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Frost	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gwillimbury, West	47	17	4	9	...	5	112	34	15	3	10	...	1	100	...	...	1	250	1	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Innisfil	14	6	4	4	...	22	25	8	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Metonto	6	6	4	2	...	32	48	11	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mono	24	13	8	2	...	21	68	27	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mulmur	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Notawasaga	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Orillia	11	...	...	3	...	3	23	3	...	1	2	...	...	300	...	...	2	300	2	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oro	2	...	...	...	...	5	7	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
St Vincent	2	...	...	...	...	9	54	1	1	11	10	...	1	300	...	...	1	300	1	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Summitale	34	7	4	...	...	2	43	31	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tecumseth	3	34	1	3	...	2	11	4	1	...	...	...	...	750	...	...	5	750	5	750	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tiny and Tay	8	1	...	2	4	4
Vespra	185	93	47	30	...	132	487	188	75	17	30	...	1	1950	1	100	13	2800	13	2800	6	55	7	99	99	

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PART II.—STATISTICAL SCHEM, REPORT FOR 1850.—Table F.—(Continued.) COUNTY OF HALDIMAND.

Table with columns: TOWNSHIPS IN UPPER CANADA, MISCELLANEOUS, LIBRARIES, OTHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS. Rows include: Cambridge, Cayuga, Dunn, Mouth of Sheik, Onondaga, Rich in, Seneca, Walpole, Charlotteville, Houghron, Hillsboro, Townsend, Walsingham, Woodhouse, Blanford, Blenheim, Buxton, Deerpark, N's cur, Newark, Oakland, Oxford, N. York, West, Zorra, East, West.

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COUNTY OF WATERLOO.

Table with columns: AMOUNTS, BY CLERGY MEN, BY MUNICIPAL COUNCIL, BY MAGISTRATES, BY JUDGES AND MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATURE, BY OTHER PERSONS, TOTAL VISITS, NUMBER OF PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS, NUMBER OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS, NUMBER OF LARGELY SHIPBUNG UP, NUMBER OF SCHOOLS IN WHICH BOOKS ARE USED, NUMBER OF COMMON SCHOOLS, NUMBER OF VOLUMES AVAILABLE, NUMBER OF PUBLIC LIBRARIES, NUMBER OF VOLUMES THEREIN, LIBRARIES, TOTAL NUMBER OF VOLUMES, NUMBER OF COLLEGS, NUMBER OF STUDENTS, NUMBER OF AGENCIES AND FIRMS THEREIN, NUMBER OF PUPILS, NUMBER OF PRIVATE SCHOOLS, NUMBER OF PAPERS, TOTAL NUMBER OF STUDENTS AND PUPILS THEREIN.

COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.

Table with columns: AMOUNTS, BY CLERGY MEN, BY MUNICIPAL COUNCIL, BY MAGISTRATES, BY JUDGES AND MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATURE, BY OTHER PERSONS, TOTAL VISITS, NUMBER OF PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS, NUMBER OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS, NUMBER OF LARGELY SHIPBUNG UP, NUMBER OF SCHOOLS IN WHICH BOOKS ARE USED, NUMBER OF COMMON SCHOOLS, NUMBER OF VOLUMES AVAILABLE, NUMBER OF PUBLIC LIBRARIES, NUMBER OF VOLUMES THEREIN, LIBRARIES, TOTAL NUMBER OF VOLUMES, NUMBER OF COLLEGS, NUMBER OF STUDENTS, NUMBER OF AGENCIES AND FIRMS THEREIN, NUMBER OF PUPILS, NUMBER OF PRIVATE SCHOOLS, NUMBER OF PAPERS, TOTAL NUMBER OF STUDENTS AND PUPILS THEREIN.

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PART II.—STATISTICAL SCHOOL REPORT for 1850—Table F.—(Continued.)

CITIES, TOWNS AND VILLAGES IN UPPER CANADA	SCHOOL VISITS.										MISCELLANEOUS.										LIBRARIES.										OTHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.									
	By Local Superintendents	By Clergymen	By Municipal Councils	By Magistrates	By Judges and Members of the Legislature	By other Persons	Total Visits	Number of Public Examinations	Number of Public School Lectures	Number of large Maps hung up	Number of 7 books in which Blackboards are used	No in which the best Apparatus Ke. are used	Number of Common School Libraries	Number of Volumes therein	Number of Public Libraries	Number of Volumes therein	Total Number of Libraries	Total Number of Volumes therein	Number of Colleges	Number of Students therein	Number of Academies and Grammar Schools	Number of Pupils therein	Number of Private Schools	Number of Pupils therein	Total Number of Colleges, Academies, Grammar Schools, Private Schools, and Pupils therein	Total Number of Pupils therein	Total Number of Pupils therein	Total Number of Pupils therein												
CITIES.	49	129	6	6	...	241	488	38	7	55	18	3	...	...	...	3	879	3	320	1	39	10	199	14	570	...	...	...	...							
Toronto	13	20	5	5	...	38	97	24	19	4	6	1	...	...	...	2	230	...	...	2	170	24	624	26	791	...	...	...	...							
Hamilton	231	76	27	27	...	38	364	13	15	4	6	...	...	...	...	8	2700	...	...	4	192	18	573	24	864	...	...	...	...							
Kingston	311	226	38	38	...	307	887	75	41	63	30	4	...	...	...	13	3809	5	444	7	392	52	1392	64	9223	...	...	...	...							
TOWNS.	24	15	5	5	...	10	69	13	1	1	7	1	...	...	...	6	2200	...	...	2	57	5	95	7	172	...	...	...	...							
Belleville	9	20	28	28	...	68	146	3	...	8	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	130	1	150	...	...	...	...							
Bancroft	47	11	1	1	...	21	81	8	4	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brockville	112	158	...	...	...	18	273	15	3	3	12	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bytown	20	8	...	...	...	...	53	8	3	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cobourg	8	71	...	...	...	...	79	2	1	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cornwall	2	2	1	1	...	8	13	1	1	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dundas	2	6	4	4	...	40	63	8	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Goderich	5	22	40	40	...	185	268	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
London	23	7	2	2	...	14	46	4	4	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Niagara	3	8	4	4	...	6	14	2	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Peterborough	5	2	1	1	...	9	44	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pelton	16	7	12	12	...	7	19	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Port Hope	4	8	9	9	...	7	19	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Prescott	4	4	9	9	...	49	135	2	3	...	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
St. Catharines	50	15	...	...	...	...	135	2	3	...	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTALS.	330	360	107	107	63	6	1308	93	21	39	65	13	1	401	23	4325	5	2625	29	7330	2	240	17	353	55	1232	74	2060	...	...								
VILLAGES.	2	6	1	1	...	...	9	2	1	6	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgetown	8	4	4	4	...	...	26	6	2	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oshawa	6	4	...	...	...	...	19	5	2	6	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Parkville	1	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Richmond	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Therford	19	14	9	9	...	59	59	12	...	12	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Woodstock	39	24	14	14	9	2	179	28	7	50	15	2	1	111	8	915	3	308	12	1364	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTALS.	330	360	107	107	63	6	1308	93	21	39	65	13	1	401	23	4325	5	2625	29	7330	2	240	17	353	55	1232	74	2060										

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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 725 who made application, but 618 were admitted into the Normal School.—(Of these, 374 had been School Teachers previously)—only 453 received weekly assistance, and but 342 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 certificate will be found in the Appendix No. 16, 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 of the same Report. The form of certificate given at the close of the sixth session, will be found in the Appendix to this Report No. XVI.—many of those had been in attendance during a part or the whole of a previous session. The Model School, in connexion with the Normal School, is daily attended by from 250 to 300 pupils, who are admitted on the payment of 3d. per week each.

* From Table D, it will appear that of the 618 trained in the Normal School, 291 are reported to be engaged as Common School Teachers in Upper Canada.

STATISTICAL SCHOOL REPORT for 1850.—TABLE H.—(Continued.)

ABSTRACT No. 2.—COUNTIES FROM WHICH THE STUDENTS AT THE NORMAL SCHOOL ATTENDED.

THE SESSIONS OF THE NORMAL SCHOOL FOR UPPER CANADA.	STONMONT, DUNDAS, and GARRA.		PRESGOTT and RUSSELL.		LEEDS & GRESHAM.		TANBARK & RENFREW.		CARLETON.		FRONTENAC, LEVINGSTON, and ADIRONDACK.		PRINCE EDWARD.		HASTINGS.		NORTHUMBERLAND and DUNDAS.		YORK.		PETRBOROUGH.		SIMCOE.		WENTWORTH & MIDDLESEX.		LINCOLN & HAL- LOWELL.		NORFOLK.		OXFORD.		WATERLOO.		MIDDLESEX.		HURON, PERTWEE, and BRUCE.		ESSEX, KENT, & LAMBTON.			
	Total.	Male.	Total.	Male.	Total.	Male.	Total.	Male.	Total.	Male.	Total.	Male.	Total.	Male.	Total.	Male.	Total.	Male.	Total.	Male.	Total.	Male.	Total.	Male.	Total.	Male.	Total.	Male.	Total.	Male.	Total.	Male.	Total.	Male.	Total.	Male.	Total.	Male.				
First, 1847-48.....	3	3	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	
Second, 1848.....	8	7	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	
Third, 1848-49.....	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Fourth, 1849.....	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Fifth, 1849-50.....	2	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Sixth, 1850-51.....	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Grand Total.....	17	14	3	3	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6

* The numbers admitted, purporting to be from the County of York, are proportionably larger than from any other County in Upper Canada. They, however, included the students from 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.

NOTE.—The first five sessions of the Normal School extended over a period of five months each; the sixth session was prolonged to a period of nine months, as an experiment. Experience has, however, proved that the shorter sessions will afford greater facilities for carrying out the objects of the Institution. The Council of Public Instruction has therefore limited their duration for the future to a period of five months, as formerly. For Revised Terms of Admission to the Institution, see Appendix to this Report, No. XVII.

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STATISTICAL SCHOOL REPORT FOR 1850.—TABLE H.—(Continued.)
ABSTRACT No. 3.—RELIGIOUS FAITH OF THE STUDENTS ATTENDING THE NORMAL SCHOOL.

THE SESSIONS OF THE NORMAL SCHOOL FOR CANADA	Total Number of Students attending the Normal School.		Church of England.		Church of Rome.		Presby-terian.		Methodist.		Baptist.		Congrega-tionalist.		Lutheran.		Quaker.		Universalist.		Unitarian.		Disciple.		Other Perso-nations.		
	Total.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Total.	Male.	Total.	Male.	Total.	Male.	Total.	Male.	Total.	Male.	Total.	Male.	Total.	Male.	Total.	Male.	Total.	Male.	Total.	Male.	Total.	Male.	Total.
First, 1847-48	63	...	14	...	7	...	12	...	21	...	4	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Second, 1848	125	101	24	7	6	1	20	3	35	30	8	6	11	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Third, 1848-49	108	76	21	9	6	...	20	12	42	33	6	4	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Fourth, 1849	111	90	21	18	7	6	14	12	51	41	8	5	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fifth, 1849-50	135	92	25	16	9	3	25	20	52	31	15	14	5	92	4	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Sixth, 1850-51	76	51	10	...	2	4	11	9	32	22	4	4	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total	618	473	123	88	41	35	91	88	233	181	53	48	29	23	6	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	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 connection 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.

TABLE I.—Disposition of the Annual Parliamentary School Grant for the year 1850.

No.	Heads of Receipts.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1	Total Parliamentary Grant in aid of Common Schools in Upper Canada for the year 1850	21,000	0	0	21,000	0	0
2	Unappropriated Balance from the Annual School Grant of the year 1849	8	13	10½	21,008	13	10½
<i>Heads of Expenditure.</i>							
1	Amount apportioned in aid of Common Schools in the several Counties in Upper Canada, as per accompanying Statistical Report (Table A)	17,394	4	4½	17,398	8	9
2	Amount apportioned in aid of Common Schools in the several Cities in Upper Canada, as per do.	843	3	4½	846	6	9
3	Amount apportioned in aid of Common Schools in the several Incorporated Towns in Upper Canada, as per do.	736	6	2	739	12	4
4	Annual Grant to the Normal School for the year 1849	1,700	0	0	1,700	0	0
5	Additional aid granted to facilitate the attendance of students at the Normal School in 1849	500	0	0	500	0	0
6	In support of Poor Schools in the Rathurst District*	10	0	0	10	0	0
7	In support of Midland District Model School for the year 1849*	25	0	0	25	0	0
		2,035	0	0	2,035	0	0
		21,008	13	10½	21,008	13	10½

* The law authorising this Appropriation from the Legislative School Grant has been repealed. The new School Act, 13th and 14th Vict., chap. 48, section 27, clause 1, makes ample provision for the support of "new or needy School Sections" by authority of the County Municipalities, "on the recommendation of one or more Local Superintendents of Schools." It also provides (18th section, clause 2) for the erection and support of Model Schools by such Township Municipalities as may choose to establish them in the Township.

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PART II.—STATISTICAL SCHOOL REPORT FOR 1850.

TABLE K.—GENERAL STATISTICAL TABLE exhibiting the progressive results of the operation of the Common School System in Upper Canada, from the year 1846 to 1850, inclusive.

No.	SUBJECTS COMPARED.	1846.	1847.	1848.	1849.	1850.
1	Number of Common Schools reported in operation,	2,589	2,727	2,800	2,871	3,059
2	Assessments imposed and collected by Municipal Authority for the Salaries of Common School Teachers,	£22,715 8 11½	£22,955 2 8	£23,654 4 7¼	£25,145 1 4½	£24,172 15 3½
3	Rate-bills imposed by Trustees for the payment of Teachers' Salaries,	£29,385 12 3½	£35,913 7 7¼	£37,968 10 7½	£42,011 19 1	£42,629 18 6½
4	Total amount available for the payment of the Salaries of Common School Teachers in Upper Canada,	£67,906 19 1¾	£77,599 11 4½	£86,069 2 3¼	£88,478 1 4½	£88,429 8 7½
5	Total amount levied or subscribed for the erection or repairs of School Houses,	Not reported.	Not reported.	Not reported.	Not reported.	£14,189 14 0½
6	Grand Total available for Teachers' Salaries, and for the erection and repairs of School Houses,	Not reported.	Not reported.	Not reported.	Not reported.	£102,619 2 7
7	Number of Pupils attending the Common Schools in Upper Canada,	101,912	124,829	130,739	138,465	151,891
8	School Visits made by Local Superintendents, .....	.....	2,549	2,815	2,955	5,852
	“ “ by Clergymen,	None reported.	1,823	2,284	2,848	2,566
	“ “ by Municipal Councillors,	Do.	822	959	947	1,229
	“ “ by Magistrates,	Do.	1,203	1,459	1,423	1,190
	“ “ by Judges and Members of the Legislature,	Do.	.....	.....	.....	64
	School Visits made by other Persons,	Do.	5,118	6,348	7,577	7,417
9	Total School Visits made,	5925	11,075	18,855	15,777	18,318
	Number of Schools in which the Text-books recommended or authorized by the Council of Public Instruction for Upper Canada are used, viz. :—					
	(1)—Bible and Testament,	Not reported.	1,752	1,776	1,886	2,067
	(2)—National Readers,	Not reported.	1,917	1,881	2,182	2,593

PART II.—STATISTICAL SCHOOL REPORT for 1850.—Table K.—(Continued.)

GENERAL STATISTICAL TABLE, exhibiting the progressive results of the operations of the Common School system in Upper Canada, &c.

No.	SUBJECTS COMPARED.	1846.	1847.	1848.	1849.	1850.
7	Number of Schools in which the Text-books recommended or authorized by the Council of Public Instruction for Upper Canada, are used (continued), viz. :—					
	(3) National Arithmetic,	Not reported.	615	756	1275	1525
	(4) Lennie's English Grammar,	Do.	717	907	1015	1030
	(5) Kirkham's English Grammar,	Do.	649	801	735	991
	(6) National Geography,	Do.	280	173	190	203
	(7) Morse's Geography,	Do.	651	960	1153	1408

Total School Visits reported in the year 1845,	6,751
Do. do. " " 1846,	5,925
Do. do. " " 1847,	11,675
Do. do. " " 1848,	13,835
Do. do. " " 1849,	15,777
Do. do. " " 1850,	18,318

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, 1849 and 1850. 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, 1849 and 1850, 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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PART II.—STATISTICAL SCHOOL REPORT FOR 1850.

TABLE L.—GENERAL STATISTICAL ABSTRACT, exhibiting the state and progress of Education in Upper Canada, as connected with Universities, Colleges, Academies, Grammar, Private, Common, Normal and Model Schools, during the years 1842 to 1850, inclusive.

No.	SUBJECTS COMPARED.	1842.	1843.	1844.	1845.	1846.	1847.	1848.	1849.	1850.
1	Adult population of Upper Canada	486,055		...	*622,570	...	...	725,879	...	803,493
2	Population between the ages of five and sixteen years	141,143		183,539	202,913	204,580	230,975	241,102	253,364	259,258
3	Total Colleges in operation	5		5	5	5	6	6	7	7
4	Academies and District Grammar Schools	*25		*25	*30	*31	32	33	39	57
5	Private Schools reported	*44		*60	*65	*80	96	117	157	224
6	District Model Schools in operation .....	...		1	3	3	3	2	1	0
7	One Normal and one Model School for U. C. ....	...		...	...	...	2	2	2	2
8	Total Common Schools in operation as reported.	1,721		2,610	2,736	2,589	2,727	2,800	2,871	3,059
9	Grand Total Educational Establishments in operation in Upper Canada	1,795		2,701	2,839	2,708	2,866	2,960	3,077	3,349
10	Total Students attending Colleges and Universities.....	No Reports		No Reports	No Reports	No Reports	700	740	773	684
11	Total Students attending Academies and Grammar Schools	Do		Do	Do	Do	1,000	1,115	1,120	2,070
12	Total Pupils attending Private Schools	Do		Do	Do	Do	1,831	2,345	3,648	4,663
13	Total Students and Pupils attending Normal and Model Schools for Upper Canada	Do		Do	Do	Do	...	256	400	370
14	Total Pupils attending the Common Schools of Upper Canada.....	65,978		96,756	110,002	101,912	124,829	130,739	138,465	151,891
15	Grand Total, Students and Pupils attending Universities, Colleges, Academies, Grammar, Private and Common Schools.	65,978		96,756	110,002	101,912	131,360	135,295	144,406	159,678

* An Approximation only—no specific information having been received.

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PART II.—STATISTICAL SCHOOL REPORT for 1850.—Table L.—(Continued.)
GENERAL STATISTICAL ABSTRACT, exhibiting the State and Progress of Education in Upper Canada, &c.

No.	SUBJECTS COMPARED.	1842.	1843.	1844.	1845.	1846.	1847.	1848.	1849.	1850.
16	Total Amount available for the Salaries of Common School Teachers in Upper Canada	£41,500		£51,714	£71,514	£67,906	£77,599	£86,069	£88,478	£88,429
17	Total Amount levied or subscribed for the erection or repairs of School Houses.....	No Reports		No Reports	No Reports	No Reports	No Reports	No Reports	No Reports	£14,189
18	Grand Total available for Teachers' Salaries and the erection and repairs of School Houses	Do		Do	Do	Do	Do	Do	Do	£102,619
19	Total Common School Teachers in Upper Canada .....	...		...	2,560	2,925	3,028	3,177	3,209	3,476
	Total Male do.....	...		...	...	...	2,365	2,507	2,565	2,697
	Total Female do.....	...		...	...	...	663	670	704	779
20	Average Number of Months each Common School has been kept open by a qualified Teacher .....	...		7 $\frac{3}{4}$	8	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	9	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
21	Net average attendance of Pupils at the Common Schools, during the summer of.....	No Reports		No Reports	No Reports	No Reports	No Reports	70,459	72,204	76,842
	Do Boys do	Do		Do	Do	Do	Do	38,539	39,382	41,784
	Do Girls do	Do		Do	Do	Do	Do	31,920	32,822	35,040
22	Pupils during the winter of	Do		Do	Do	Do	Do	76,711	78,406	81,469
	Do Boys do	Do		Do	Do	Do	Do	45,459	46,402	48,308
	Do Girls do	Do		Do	Do	Do	Do	31,282	31,964	33,161

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 progressive 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 the 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 information 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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I.—EXTRACTS from the Reports of Local Superintendents of Common Schools and Boards of School Trustees in Upper Canada for the year 1850, relative to the state of the Schools, the provisions of the School Law, and the gradual extension of the principle of free and universal education in the several townships, cities, towns and incorporated villages of Upper Canada :

COUNTY OF STORMONT.

Hugh R. McGillis, Esq., Cornwall: "The frequent changes in the School Act did not tend to benefit the establishment of good schools, in many parts, up to this year; but now the people begin to understand the law better. It cannot be surpassed if properly acted upon. I cannot but admire the skill and talent that have been displayed in framing the new School Act. I was myself a Trustee from 1843 up to last year, and it actually did bid me defiance to have a good school established upon any thing like a permanent footing until the new Act passed. I undertook the office of Superintendent with no other view than to reconcile parties formerly at variance, and I have the satisfaction to state that I succeeded far beyond my sanguine expectations."

COUNTY OF DUNDAS.

The Reverend W. J. Macdowell, Mountain: "The subject of education in all its branches, from the simplest infant lessons to the highest professional attainments, has aroused the public attention, and called forth the labours of many able statesmen and scientific enquirers, to unfold its plans, and enforce its claims upon our regard. In our own country especially, this subject has secured a large share of consideration, and encourages the hope that the attention already awakened will not be followed by a paralyzing indifference; but that an impression in favor of correct and general education will be made upon the public mind, so deep and lasting as to secure for it the permanent regard and protection of every individual and family, Legislature and Municipality. But in seeking the public support on behalf of education, we should be careful ourselves not to be the first to throw a stumbling-block in the way; but be active and diligent in giving impetus and speed to every new and improved system for the expansion of the youthful mind, and be careful that our little channel, through which the great stream is intended to flow, should be freed from all the obstacles and impediments that arise from opposition, prejudice, and parsimony. We should therefore hail with peculiar satisfaction every effort to develop the best modes of education, and bring them to a successful issue. In accordance with the requirements of the "Common School Act" at present existing, I have to report, that I have duly and strictly examined the several schools of the Township, once every three months since the date of my appointment, and given such encouragement, counsel and instruction as to me seemed meet; and I am happy to state that nothing of what might be called a disagreeable or unpleasant occurrence has as yet presented itself before me, although some little altercation did on one or two occasions make its appearance, which resulted in one instance in the removal of one of the teachers, who I trust will be more acceptable and useful in some other locality. With respect to the manner in

which the schools are conducted, and the capabilities of the teachers to impart instruction, I am sorry to say that it is not in my power to speak in any very flattering terms; and how to give you an idea on this subject I am somewhat at a loss. I shall however, make a few general observations relative to the majority of the schools and teachers respecting their proficiency in the several branches usually taught in the Common Schools. *Reading.* Under this head I am sorry to state that there is much deficiency. Correct reading is perhaps one of the most useful, important, and ornamental parts of a common English education, and there is no branch more unattended to, which in a great measure arises from the neglected early education, and provincial dialect of many of the teachers. Few read with proper modulation of voice, or correct emphasis, and the pronunciation in many instances is far from what could be desired. The progress of the children in consequence is not much advanced; and the frequently repeated change of teachers has a most injurious effect upon the youthful pupil. Besides, our teachers have not a taste for reading, nor much of an opportunity of making themselves acquainted with the standard works of the language, and consequently cannot make much improvement either in themselves or their pupils in this most desirable art. *Spelling.* Under this head, although I am not able to speak very definitely respecting the teachers, I must say that the children are very far behind their age: in no school that I have visited, have I observed any thing like a correct system of this most useful part of education, although of course some are much better than others. The great defect here arises from the want of proper books—the old worn-out system of *Mavor* and *Manson* being in many places the only tangible instrument in this most useful piece of learning. And in this respect the parents and guardians of youth are under a blind delusion, imagining that if their children can spell two or three or four syllables, they are quite proficient. *Penmanship.* In one or two instances the writing is passible, but in general far behind what I had expected to find it. In some cases the teachers may be improved in this respect, and in others they never can, as they are past the zenith of their pride in distinguishing themselves in that department of instruction. I must confess I am rather partial to good writing, for I have always observed that schools in which it is well taught are sure to become popular; and no wonder, for as a good style at once commends itself to every one, so all think themselves judges of it, and the poor man no less than the rich is proud to see his child produce a well-penned copy, and is thence disposed to credit his boy's instructor with ability to teach much higher things. A teacher who writes well will always have a large number of fair writers in his school, whilst under an opposite state of things, even tolerable writing is rarely found. I would therefore hope in future more attention should be given to this Art, and would therefore recommend that each school should be enjoined to have a complete set of Spence's or Hulls' large hand, text hand, and small hand copies or some such: they are but trifling in their cost. *Arithmetic.* To this branch I am happy to be able to state that there is considerable attention paid, perhaps more than is just, as many teachers and parents seem most anxious to see their children scatter a few figures over a slate to the neglect of other things of equal if not greater importance. The principal defect here

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is the want of a proper book to teach from. Walkingham's being little better than nothing, I would therefore recommend the use of Thomson's Arithmetic, or the Irish National School Arithmetic, and if the first of these or even the second be used, I have no hesitation in stating that double the progress will be made in the same time. These are the principal subjects attended to in the schools at present, the amount of Grammar, Geography, Dictionary and meanings taught being not worth mentioning; and as for History, Composition, Geometry, Natural Philosophy and the like, they are never thought of. On the whole, I must say that there is a marked improvement in the schools in general for the last nine months, and a greater activity and liveliness among the teachers; moreover I have observed that there are a number of *first class* teachers from the old country and the Normal School coming into the neighbourhood, who will stimulate some and take the place of others who have merely become teachers as a shift for the time, and have neither the desire nor ability for the employment in which they are engaged. And the present system of annual examinations of teachers, I consider as among the first requisites for advancing the education of the country, and disburdening the people of a large class of teachers, that are more a tax than advantage to them. Before concluding my observations on this subject, I would beg to state that there is no use in attempting to improve the status of the schools until something be done in the way of procuring a suitable apparatus for each school in the way of books and maps. The schools in general just represent to my mind a number of lazy men going to work on the highways. They care not when they go, or how they work, or what they work with, provided they can get the day put in. How unlike a farmer whetting his scythe, or sharpening his axe before he goes to bed, and entering his field with the grey light of the morning. One such man will do more work than five of the before mentioned class; and so of schools. One school properly furnished and conducted by a trained teacher will do more business in three months than one of the ordinary schools of the day will do in one year. I would therefore recommend that each school be enjoined to have some 'periodical devoted to education' procured either at the expense of the teacher, trustees or parents. And that an uniform set of books be provided for each school; and at some future period libraries be established throughout the Township. Many are the advantages derivable from an uniform series of text books, of which I am not able at present to speak. But I might mention in passing that by having an uniform series of text books, the teacher becomes familiar with them, and can use them much more freely and with greater advantage than when new books are constantly thrust in upon him. The pupils can be arranged in classes; and as an individual can address one hundred persons as easily as he can one or two, so a teacher can address a class of twenty children as easily as he can one, or two, or three. The fewer classes therefore there are in school, the more instructions can be given to each pupil on any one subject. I may state that the Trustees of many sections have taxed the division for the full amount of the teacher's salary; and it seems to work so well, that in my opinion, all the other schools will be free next year. We are getting better books than heretofore; and, on the whole, education is evidently on the advance."

Emerson Ross, Esq., Williamsburgh: "The indulgence with which teachers have hitherto been favoured by Township and County Superintendents in allowing them to teach, year after year, without any certificate either of moral character, learning, or ability, is now wisely and strictly forbidden by the present School Act. No teacher who does not hold

a certificate of qualification and sanctioned by competent authority, is entitled to a farthing of the School Fund; and Trustees employing and continuing such unqualified teachers, forfeit all claim to the legislative or assessment School Grant, being themselves personally liable for the wrong inflicted upon their School Section. Hence the absolute necessity of every teacher obtaining license to teach previous to engaging with Trustees. It is also of the utmost importance that teachers should pay strict attention to the programme of examination, and make themselves as thoroughly acquainted as possible with the several branches of education therein contained. I have not only been present at, but have assisted in the examination of nearly one hundred teachers, and it is painful to say that the qualifications of the vast majority were far too low to ameliorate to any sensible extent the condition of our Common Schools. But had the Board acted in strict accordance with the letter of the Common School Act, and granted certificates to none others than those who were able to undergo a rigid examination in the studies mentioned in the programme, and requisite to be taught in a Common School, but few certificates would have been granted. The benefits emanating to a community from any law depend, in a great measure, upon those whose duty it is to carry that law into effect. Hence, the Board have consulted the present circumstances of the country, and have endeavoured as far as possible, to adapt the School Law to those circumstances. And unless there be a decided improvement on the part of teachers themselves, many of those now holding the second class certificates will be ranked in the third, and those now in the third will be rejected altogether. The fact is, teachers can, by pursuing the proper method, greatly improve themselves while teaching. He who has no ambition to increase his own knowledge, will have but very little ability to increase the knowledge of others. And he only who loves his work, and uses his utmost endeavours to acquire and impart useful knowledge to his pupils, is worthy of the name of teacher. However painful it may be to the feelings of those constituting the Board, it will nevertheless be their future duty to grant license to those alone who are well qualified to teach those branches of learning mentioned in the programme of examination. To sacrifice upon the altar of personal respect the welfare of the rising generation, the good of society, and the vital interests of our country, would be a base violation not only of human, but divine law. Finally, to teachers I would remark, that it is upon your intelligence, ambition, industry, and exertions rest the welfare of future generations, and the future destiny of our country. And nothing but the powerful aid, benign influence, and the highest blessing of God, can successfully guide you through the high, solemn, and important responsibilities resting upon you. You have committed to your charge the youth of our land, preparing them for the domestic circle, members of society, subjects of their country, and candidates for Heaven. Your influence is not limited to the School Section in which you teach, nor to the time during which you are present with your pupils; but it extends to the whole community. The examples, precepts, and instructions taught to your pupils will be by them communicated to others in maturer age, — thus on to future and yet unborn generations. Hence, in preparing them for after life, you cannot be too careful in attending to the culture of the moral feelings, and to mark with utter abhorrence and disapprobation the least approach to sin. When you reflect that nearly the whole of the population of this vast country received their education in Common Schools, you will discover the truth of the above remarks, and feel their solemn force. And in the prosecution of this great purpose, nothing can be

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more essential than an example in your own person of dutiful and loyal respect to the first authority, of strict obedience to the laws, and respectful submission to the institutions of your country. You should zealously endeavour to increase the knowledge and improve the moral habits of those committed to your care,—two of the most important means by which you can confer a high and permanent benefit upon your devoted country.”

George Laing, Esq., Winchester: “I have very little satisfactory to state as to progress—the people are not so unwilling to pay competent teachers, if they could easily obtain them. With few exceptions, they take the first who offers. The best feature of the new Act for new Townships is, the Board to examine the teachers; still it will leave not a few of our school houses empty for some time. What teachers have been engaged for 1851 are of quite a different class from what has hitherto been in Winchester, with the exception of one section, the teacher of which has been of high standing, even since he has been in it, (three or four years). Several of the former teachers are now his pupils—the one in Algebra in the Report, is a girl who learnt her a, b, c, with him, his other scholars have all been taken to work, getting a month now and then. Several sections have adopted the Free School System to encourage more regular attendance. The old plan of visiting schools once a year, was of very little use; once a quarter will do good, more especially as the Superintendent has the power to enforce his suggestions—without which it is nothing but a farce.”

COUNTY OF GLENGARY.

The Reverend Daniel Clarke, Kenyon, &c.: “It is probable, that what has occurred with respect to an important public question, the provisions of the recent excellent School Act, and the change that is taking place in public sentiment, will greatly improve the class of teachers employed. There seems to be a growing desire to procure suitable teachers, and to institute Free Schools, which will be a very great public benefit, extending the privileges of a sound education to the poorest.”

The Reverend Denis Begley, Lochiel: “The Schools of this Township, generally speaking, are of an inferior kind; but I am of opinion that they will improve under the new School Act.”

COUNTY OF PRESCOTT.

Thomas Higginson, Esq., West Hawkesbury, &c.: “In presenting my Report for the year 1850, I would say that the schools are steadily advancing; that although the range of studies are not as much extended as could be desired, yet the several branches are taught in a more enlightened and systematic manner; the text books are more uniform, and parents and Trustees are willing to pay a higher salary for the better class of teachers. The Free School System is becoming more and more general, in proof of this I am happy to state that nearly one-half the schools in the above Townships are supported by special assessment for rate-bill and other incidental expenses the current year.”

Robert Hamilton, Esq., Longueuil: “The present Report compared with that of last year, will not, I am afraid, exhibit much improvement. Education in the majority of our schools is, I am sorry to say, extremely low. Many of them are ill attended and worse conducted. Some remain open just long enough to enable them to secure their quota of the School Fund, while others are kept open during the

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whole year by a teacher whose only remuneration is his share of the Legislative Grant, and the Municipal Assessment. But notwithstanding this seeming apathy, the public mind is beginning to be aroused to the importance of Education. Out of the five schools at present in operation in the Township of Longueuil, four of them have almost unanimously adopted the Free School System. This cheering circumstance clearly indicates the increased attention and interest which the people are beginning to manifest upon the subject of Free Education. Indeed, universal taxation is the only method that will ever elevate the character of the Common School, and render it what it should be, a Seminary for the education of all classes. The Free School System is a system of National Instruction, and the only system that is worthy of the consideration of a well-informed and an enlightened community. I have been long of the opinion that a school which is only open six or nine months in the year, should not receive as much of the School Fund as if it had been in operation during the whole of the twelve months. This fact is worthy of consideration, and I would beg to call your attention to it.”

COUNTY OF CARLETON.

The Reverend John Flood, Nepean, &c.: “There are striking differences already between the state of education in those Townships which have taxed for School purposes and the state in which it is in the Townships that have refused to assess according to law. The schools in the former are supplied with much better teachers than those in the latter. The children in the Township that have heartily complied with the School Act, are deriving more profit in six months than the others do in nine. In the Townships that have not imposed the School tax, the schools are neglected and languishing, and no person connected with them manifests either interest or energy. In the Townships where the School Act is complied with, there are, about school matters, a life and activity which are already producing great improvement. Also, the people are far more anxious to have well-educated teachers, and far more willing to give them reasonable salaries. And it is worthy of being remarked that at the late meeting of the County Board there were no requests or petitions to the Board from the taxed Townships to give certificates to ignorant applicants; whereas, from the Townships which had not assessed, the Board was really pestered with urgent solicitations to authorize persons whom duty compelled us to reject.”

COUNTY OF LEEDS.

Thomas Vanston, Esq., Escott: “It is very evident, as you will perceive by the Report, that the school houses are principally all log buildings, and in bad condition, very wretchedly lighted, very low, and badly treated, the using of which in the winter time retards the progress of education, as the greater part of the day is lost in trying to get to the house. The present School Act, I find, is decidedly better than any other heretofore, and well calculated to give education to a certain class who had been heretofore deprived of it on account of the poverty or limited circumstances of their parents; I mean in the privilege or choice of Free Schools, which increase beyond the most sanguine expectations. I find where they are already established, the school houses are filling up, which will increase the Legislative Grant, being proportioned to the average attendance, this then is likely to drain away the amount from those sections who would hold on to the old custom, and which will create a jealousy, and in the end compel them to adopt the Free School. I also anticipate that the drunken, immoral teacher will shortly be driven

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from that calling which he has so long corrupted and vitiated by his bad example; whose object was to prop himself up by a constant change from section to section. The Board of Education is likely to accomplish a great deal of good, as they are not tied down by the individual claims or sympathies of friends. It is to be lamented that there are so few competent teachers; one great reason is that there is no home for a teacher: the practice generally amongst neighborhoods of boarding the teacher from home, is very disagreeable to the feelings of a well-educated man, and no man of literary attainments will long continue at a calling that places him in such circumstances, especially in a country like Canada, which affords so many other fields of employment; but it is to be hoped that the day is not far distant when every school house will have a comfortable teacher's house close by, that he as well as others may enjoy the sweets of a home, and not be subjected to a strange bed and table from week to week among a community where the comforts of life are so different."

Samuel Graham, Esq., Kilby: "I am happy to state that in this Township education is engaging a considerable share of public attention, and that in eight sections the Free School system has been adopted; and also in various sections the necessary arrangements for more commodious school houses, are being made."

W. S. Macdonald, Esq., Leeds and Landsdowne front: "Public attention appears directed to the subject of education, and from this I indulge in hopes for the future. The present law will, I trust, be allowed a fair trial at least, and I feel assured that its general features will be acceptable to the country."

The Reverend Joshua H. Johnson, Yonge: "So far as I am capable of judging, a growing interest is felt among the rural population in Common Schools. The Free School system is every day gaining ground. I believe that upwards of one-half of the schools in Yonge are to be supported on that principle, during the current year, (1851)."

COUNTY OF GRENVILLE.

James Clapperton, Esq., Augusta: "Twelve of our schools have decided in favour of the Free School system this year (1851). We will never have efficient schools until they are all free; as the trustees and people seem to be unwilling to engage good teachers upon the voluntary subscription system."

The Reverend James Geggie, Edwardsburgh: "This report shows more than one-fourth of the children of school age are not on the roll. This arises, in a great measure, from the want of a due concern on the part of parents, as to the instruction of their children. The rate-bill has also its influence in keeping children from school. There is a great lack of apparatus in all our schools. No little prejudice exists in reference to such necessary things. It is thought that maps, globes, and black-boards can be dispensed with; and that parents who wish their children to learn Geography, &c., should send them to school elsewhere, and not burden their neighbours with the expense of obtaining them. The great desire is to have teachers at the lowest possible salary. It is to be hoped that other views will ere long obtain. As a final remark, I may mention that nothing shows more the necessity of education than the reports from which this Report has been made. Many School Trustees would be the better of attending school themselves. It is painful to think that a man in a responsible office should have his name subscribed with his mark."

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Thomas J. Grasse, Esq., Wolford: "There were, during the year 1850, five Free Schools in Wolford. Under the old system, in 1840, the average attendance of these schools was 150; but in 1850, under the Free School system, it has been 202—being an advance of 52 in favour of Free Schools. The average attendance of the whole number of schools in 1849, was 352; in 1850, 377; so that there has been a decrease in the average attendance of those schools which were supported by voluntary contributions. The number on the roll in 1849, was 617; in 1850, 724; which shows an increase of pupils, in 1850, of 107. In conclusion, I would remark, that the schools are in a progressive state, and that the children have made a satisfactory improvement. I am sorry, however, that the Free School system is not adopted throughout the Township—yes, throughout the whole Province. If this were done, its beneficial effects would be felt immediately. I am of opinion that it is the only one which can be productive of general good—we have the proof of it before us, and cannot dispute it; and if we prize our forms of Government, and its numerous blessings, and are desirous of having them extended to posterity, how anxious ought we to be to adopt such means as seem the most effective in the education of youth! It is the only way to ensure the destruction of that iron-headed monster, Ignorance; for while he has a foothold in any country, its people will be subject to become the dupes of the ambitious and unprincipled."

COUNTY OF LANARK.

J. A. Murdoch, Esq., Bathurst, &c.: "In forwarding my annual Report for 1850, including the Townships of Drummond, Bathurst, South Sherbrooke, Lanark, Darling, Dalhousie, North Sherbrooke and Lavant, I have to remark, in regard of the teachers, that none have received certificates save those who produced satisfactory testimonials of strict temperate habits, and good moral conduct. Three only in the County of Lanark, were rejected in consequence of wanting such testimonials. As regards the number of their certificates, the greatest part of the teachers, being engaged in particular School Sections, appeared satisfied for the present year with a third-class certificate, but next year a good many will take second class, and some even first class certificates. Altogether, we have now a superior body of men in the County of Lanark, engaged in the business of teaching our youth. And without doubt, when a Teachers' Institute is once formed, no one will be admitted into their body but men of ability and of the most irreproachable character. I am also happy to state that the question of Free Schools has deeply engaged the attention of the public in this quarter. Last year, a few School Sections made the experiment of raising the rate-bill by taxation, and the result which followed the bringing out the children to school, and the facility afforded to the trustees in settling up with their teacher, has been the means of inducing a great many School Sections to adopt the mode of making up the teachers' salaries for 1851. There is a fair prospect that by-and-by this will be the mode generally adopted. The duty required of the local Superintendents to deliver a lecture at least once a year, in each School Section, seems to have been productive of much good. Without particularizing other instances, I may mention that in one School Section the lecture brought out, in a few days, 10 more children to the school, and those lectures have been the means of arousing parents from their apathy, and showing them their folly in withholding their children from school at the very time children are most apt and ready of acquiring knowledge, and are of the least use at home. At the end of the current year, a more favourable account may be expected of the attendances of pupils in the various School

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Sections, as well as of the character of the schools in general. You will observe that no trustees have as yet ordered any periodical devoted to Education. As local Superintendent, I have urged on them the propriety and necessity of complying with the provisions of the law on this point, but my entreaties have hitherto been disregarded on the plea that they had no funds on hand. Trustees are also often very negligent in putting their Section School Houses in proper repair before the winter sets in. It would not have been amiss, had the law put it in the power of the local Superintendents, to compel trustees, when negligent, to pay out of their own pocket for such repairs as may be necessary to render the school house warm and comfortable. Black-boards are now getting more generally into use; but there is a great want of large maps. With one exception, in the town of Perth, there is not a large map in any school within my limits."

Edward Byrne, Esq., North Burgess: "It will appear, I believe, upon the whole that the schools are gradually though slowly advancing. But still there is a great want of much more improvement. The most important object is the want of a set of better qualified teachers: the generality of parents seem to be very anxious to educate their children, but in most places the sort of teachers employed by trustees, and licensed by District Superintendents, were enough to give a disgust to parents of never subscribing or paying towards the support of schools, for their children received little or no benefit from them. You will see by the Report that the schools are not very well furnished with the necessary apparatus, viz.: Charts, Black-boards, &c. It was a great obstacle in the way of trustees, that the old Law did not empower them to get these things themselves, and charge the Section with the same; but now the new School Act places trustees in a more favourable position for the efficient and satisfactory discharge of their duties; and it is to be hoped that henceforth we will have a far greater improvement in our schools. I express my gratitude to you as being a friend of education, and as being the mainspring of all the improvement that has taken place in our schools; and for your able and efficient conduct as a public man; and sincerely hope that you will always meet the approbation of every enlightened man, and friend of education."

The Reverend John McMorine, Ramsay: "The Township Council, at its meeting on the 3rd of February last, voted £12 10s. for School Libraries, to be divided among the Sections along with any sum which they may receive out of the £3,000 provincial annual grant. Four or five of the Sections have decided to have Free Schools, and the rest will, I think, soon follow the example. The new law has not yet had a fair trial, but I believe it will work well."

COUNTY OF RENTREW.

John McAdam, Esq., Pakenham: "One of our schools has been supported on the Free School system, and another partly so. May your exertions on behalf of Free Schools not cease till they are crowned with success!"

COUNTY OF FRONTENAC.

James J. Macdonald, Esq., Portland, &c.: "I have much pleasure in informing you that six out of the eight schools in operation have adopted the Free School system."

Bernard Kennedy, Esq., Storrington: "With regard to the improvement of our schools, during the past year, I am happy to inform you that the people

in general seem to take a more lively interest in the furtherance of education in this Township. There are a few excellent schools in this Township, but we have no scholars to say much advanced in education."

R. S. Henderson, Esq., Wolfe Island: "The Reports from the different Sections are not as full and complete as they ought to be—many blanks have been left, which ought to have been filled, and some of the statistics have evidently been loosely drawn up, and from very imperfect data. In order to prevent a repetition of these imperfections, it is important that trustees be furnished with proper class-rolls and registers for the use of the schools by which not only the average attendance may be distinctly known, but also the progress which the children make in study, and the positive amount of education obtained within the year. There are only 7 black-boards amongst all the schools—no maps or other facilities to impart instruction. The books used are principally the national works; Walkington's Arithmetic appears to be in general use, but in my opinion it is inferior to the National Arithmetic in many respects. To enter upon a discussion of the merits and demerits of these works, is not my duty in this place; suffice it that I bear my testimony to the wisdom manifest in the selection of class-books for the schools by the Council of Public Instruction, in which the national works hold a prominent place. There is one branch of study very much neglected in all Common Schools, that is, composition. Every child who understands the elements of English Grammar, ought to be taught to compose. It is not sufficient to write a simple copy every day, in addition to learning a grammar lesson. It is possible for a boy to be a tolerably good grammarian, and yet be totally deficient in that most essential characteristic of a scholar—the art of expressing himself in grammatical language. Indeed the Board of Public Instruction for this County have had painful evidence before them that many—very many teachers themselves—even good grammarians and good arithmeticians, were totally incapable of writing a few consecutive sentences grammatically. I speak of this more particularly, because we have been censured in the public papers for granting certificates to persons said to be incompetent to teach English Grammar, on account of their inability to express themselves grammatically. It certainly does appear to be an anomaly to grant certificates to persons to teach English Grammar, who violate the first plain rules of syntax in composition. The public do not know, although I may possibly know, that errors of this kind are not made through ignorance of the grammatical construction of sentences, but solely through carelessness, neglect, and the unfrequency of composition. To guard against a repetition of these attacks, my advice to every teacher would be to study the art of composing, daily practise it, and introduce it into his school as a branch of study to be acquired as a matter of course, so soon as his pupils are able to correct simple sentences in false syntax. Many teachers complain that there are no means provided in the School Sections by which they could improve themselves—and that their salaries are so small and their engagements so limited that they cannot procure text-books for their own use. Every Section ought to provide for the use of the Master the National Reading Books, an Arithmetic, a Geography, Works on Natural History, Physiology, Natural Philosophy, Agriculture, Civil Government, and Political Economy; also, a good History of England. Although the subjects of these works might not be taught in the schools, yet I am quite certain that with the use of these books for private reading, an intelligent and faithful teacher might impart a great deal of useful general knowledge, in a way that could not fail to interest and delight the

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children, and naturally, through and in connexion with their daily lessons. As we are in a transition and progressive state, every day's experience unfolding new discoveries, as well as proclaiming our own imperfections, and emphatically teaching the best educated amongst us lessons of humility; it will not be deemed a reflection if I express a wish that the schools of our Townships may improve both in character and efficiency, and that under a faithful and intelligent body of teachers, whose services will be prized, and whose labours properly remunerated, the children, not only of the Township in which I am so immediately interested, but of our whole country, may be thoroughly educated, in the most exalted sense of that term."

COUNTY OF LENNOX.

John J. Watson, Esq., Adolphustown: "With regard to the schools under my charge, they are without doubt susceptible of much improvement, but I sincerely indulge the hope that the time is not far distant when the minds of the people will be fully awakened to the importance of this great work of Common School Education, and that old prejudices will be thrown aside, and by the united efforts of the few *real* friends of education, the trustees, &c., we will be found to have undergone a material change for the better, even prior to the close of another year. It is true we have much to contend with—a great proportion of the old inhabitants and wealthier classes here, have educated their children, and consequently are averse to contributing much, or being taxed for the support of the schools. The system of Free Schools, therefore, is not likely to be adopted in more than one section. I have to regret that the want of competent teachers is severely felt, and I fear that one or more of our schools will be vacant in consequence. I have also to express my conviction that comparatively but little good can be done whilst they are only kept open, on an average, 6 or 7 months in the year. To conclude, I feel it my duty to state that if Education does not advance so rapidly as it ought, it is not for the want of ways and means being amply provided by you to improve its state; and I cannot but express my admiration of your invaluable and long-to-be-cherished services, as Chief Superintendent of Education."

Edwin Mallory, Esq., Fredericksburgh: "The School Act of 1849 having been found so complicated, and inoperative, several of the schools were closed, and the people became almost indifferent to education; but I am happy to add that the new School Law has given a fresh impetus to the people of this locality, and some of the sections have already availed themselves of the noble provision made therein for establishing Free Schools. May the friends of literature and education never rest satisfied until Free Schools are established throughout the length and breadth of Canada."

Thomas Chamberlain, Esq., M. D., Richmond: "I have endeavoured to impress upon the people of this Township the necessity of having Free Schools, and have found a great number in favour of the measure. I believe that if a law were passed at the commencement of a new Parliament, making Free Schools imperative, before the end of four years, the measure would become so popular that members would be in no danger of being unseated for passing such a law. But they are not independent enough to try such a bold, although useful measure, near the eve of a new election."

COUNTY OF ADDINGTON.

The Reverend Isaac B. Aylesworth, Camden East: "The subject of Common Schools is gaining more and

more attention in this Township. A number of sections have, this year, adopted the Free School system, others have it in contemplation. No doubt in a few years it will generally prevail. Although great improvement is evident in the Common Schools of this Township, yet much remains to be done. The greatest hindrance in the way is the smallness and poverty of the School Sections, and the want of good teachers, which appears to be a natural concomitant. The best teachers in this Township are those who have attended the Normal School in Toronto, and those who have attended the Model School in this Township. Many teachers formerly employed, have desisted from teaching—not being able to stand the more scrutinizing examination of the Board of Public Instruction, the establishment of which, by the present Act, is likely to materially subserve the educational interests of these Counties."

David P. Yeomans, Esq., M. D., Ernestown: "The great obstacle to the progress of popular education in this part of the Province, lies in a want of appreciation of the value of education, and an unwillingness to pay for it. The stinted remuneration given to teachers has either never secured, or driven into other employments, our best qualified instructors; and retained only those whose acquirements and efforts embody no elevating tendencies. It is to our Normal and Model Schools that we are to look for the effectual remedy for these evils, for if we cannot awaken a proper appreciation of the value of education in the minds of our adult population, we can at least, through the agency of qualified teachers, excite a love for knowledge in the minds of the young. Owing partly to the state of transition through which our School Laws have been passing, and the causes to which I have already alluded, the want of suitable teachers is particularly felt. The number applying for examination before the County Board are not sufficient to supply the schools, and these are, in too many instances, lamentably deficient in those attainments and qualities of character which are essential to success and usefulness."

COUNTY OF HASTINGS.

George Benjamin, Esq., Hungerford: "With reference to the schools in the township, this Report, which is a report of the past, must not be taken for what the schools now are in 1851. The schools at the opening of 1850 were in a most disorganized state, and my visits have not been such as the law contemplated, but such as would bring things on to a better footing. Many of the School Sections are very poor, and some are badly provided with Trustees. School rooms are badly wanted, and I have apportioned the amount of pay coming to the Superintendent for 1850 amongst some of the School Sections for building school houses. I have during my first visit of this year, given out a list of prizes, that I will award at the close of the year. I think this will have a beneficial effect. I also find that the township is badly divided. A township meeting will be held, at which the Council will preside, to re-divide the township. This meeting will take place in June; its orders to come into force in January, 1852. There are one or two School Sections very poor, who cannot conform to the law; I shall give them all the aid possible to induce them to keep their schools in order."

Uriah Seymour, Esq., Madoc, &c: "I have lectured in every School Section where I could get an audience, considering it the more necessary in vacant and new sections to encourage the people, and instruct them in the meaning and intent of the School Act, and the advantages of the School Fund, and put them in a way to avail themselves of its benefits."

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In my lectures I have laboured to show, 1stly, The individual or personal benefits of education to our children, and the obligation of every parent and guardian to give to their children such an education as will qualify them to enjoy the benefits and discharge the social duties of the present improved and rapidly improving state of society. What was considered a good common school education in the days of our pupilage, being comparative ignorance now, will be quite insufficient for our children in the days of their manhood. 2ndly, I have endeavoured to show the social benefits of education in elevating and correcting public taste and sentiment, and substituting intellectual entertainments and amusements in place of those light, trifling, vicious and demoralizing amusements which lead to intemperance, idleness and crime. 3dly, The political benefits of education, in qualifying our children to discharge the duties of their allegiance in a manner suited to the improved state of political economy. Without education, it will be impossible for them to participate in the vast improvements in mechanism, agriculture and manufactures which are now making. And inasmuch as the wealth of a nation consists in the numbers, intelligence and enterprize of its subjects, the advanced state of its arts and sciences, and the perfection of its manufactures and agriculture; therefore it is wisdom in the Government to secure the education of the whole. And the poor man who labours and toils, and denies himself of all the luxuries, and many of the comforts and even necessaries of life, to bring up a large family, and educate and instruct them in business so as to fill useful stations in society; adds far more to the real wealth of his country than he who simply hoards up his hundred thousand pounds. 4thly, I have dwelt particularly on the moral benefits of education, in elevating the mind, tempering the feelings and affections, and educating philanthropy, patriotism, and piety of heart. These benefits cannot be over-estimated. *The School Act.* As a whole I am delighted with it, and yet there are some parts which may be improved. It is undoubtedly as wise as it is just to secure by law the instruction of all youth. The great question is now, shall the necessary means be provided so as to make the burden just and equal? The authority given to the majority of the school electors in each School Section, to tax the whole property of the School Section for the support of the school, so far as it concerns each School Section separately, is just and equal, and the principle is a good one."

COUNTY OF PRINCE EDWARD.

David Bryant, Esq., Ameliasburgh: "I have much pleasure in stating that several sections of this township have adopted the true principle of supporting their schools, and that is by a direct tax; and I hope ere long to see the whole of the schools in our township supported in like manner, and not only our township, but the whole County. The minds of the people are not as yet prepared to receive so great a change for the better; but as they witness from time to time the grand result of this system, they will fall in, and give it their support; for it is the only true plan by which the door of education can be opened to all, the poor as well as the rich."

The Reverend Gilbert Miller, Athol: "Every School Section in Athol has a good school, except one, and education is advancing. The present School Act works well, and gives much satisfaction to the people."

Benjamin S. Cory, Esq., M. D., Hillier: "As an individual, I am a most ardent advocate for the principle of free schools. I consider it one of the greatest boons any legislature can confer on any

people. It is obvious, that were it general all over the country, it would press less heavily upon some than it does now, when a School Section decides upon the adoption of Free Schools. Even under the present law, as I view it, the wealthy and the childless are remotely far greater gainers by the carrying out of the principle of Free Schools than they seem willing to admit. How much better, nay, how infinitely preferable, is it to submit to a trifling tax for the purposes of education, and consequently for the promotion of virtue and correct principles, than to submit to a similar and perhaps greater one to defray the expenses of the administration of criminal justice growing out of the want of such education. I hope, in common with thousands in the country, that you will officially urge upon the Legislature to so amend the present law as to make the principle of Free Schools the law of the land with as little delay as in its wisdom it can."

Robert Whitley, Esq., Marysburgh: "It will be seen by my Report, that not one-half of the children between the ages of five and sixteen years attend the schools; but it is to be hoped that a great change for the better will take place under the operation of the new School Act; indeed it has already taken place, and I am happy to say that in this township the people are becoming alive to the necessity of educating their children. Some sections have availed themselves of the provisions of the new Act, and taxed themselves, not only for the teacher's salary, but also for a supply of text-books."

Jacob Howell, Esq., Sophiasburgh: "When I received my appointment under the present School Act, I found but five schools in operation in the township. I now have the satisfaction to see the entire number, seventeen, in the township in operation. Ten of the seventeen are made free either by voluntary subscription or by a tax on the rateable property in the School Section. They are all well attended and supplied with competent teachers. I am well convinced that the provisions of the present School Act will give increased life and vigour to the Schools."

COUNTY OF NORTHUMBERLAND.

The Reverend John W. Smith, Haldimand, &c.: "Having been familiar with the working of the National School system in my native country, and having been for some time a practical educator, the oversight of the schools and the examination of the teachers, gave me little difficulty. The low qualifications of many of the teachers quite surprised me, and I could not avoid thinking that some improvement was absolutely demanded. The defect in some of the teachers was not so much the want of literary qualifications, as the utter inability of communicating what they knew to the children. The appearance of the new School Act supplied the desideratum, and I welcomed it as the dawning of better days on the youth of Canada. And in this I have not been disappointed, as fifteen of those who were teachers during some part of the year, and held certificates, never appeared at the County Board; they are consequently set aside for the present, some of them having gone to school for improvement, others preparing at home for future examinations, while several of them have taken to other employments. The consequence is, that several of the schools are vacant at present, being unable to obtain teachers with the necessary qualifications. So many as seven sections are now without teachers. The Trustees of some sections complain of the working of the new Act in this respect; but I assure them that they are better without teachers than with bad ones, and that one or two years will provide a full supply of good teach-

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ers. The wages of properly-qualified teachers are advancing, which will have the good effect of enlisting men of talent and character, and causing them to study education as a science. This, and the adoption of the taxing and Free School system, will also tend to enlarge the sections, which is most desirable. This I have been urging on several sections, and two at least are in progress of uniting with two others. The County Board is a great improvement on the former system of procuring properly-qualified teachers; and should the Grammar School Trustees enlist in it with energy, a great work may be accomplished in a few years. This Board, in connection with the system of Free Schools, under the blessing of Providence, will do much for the moral and literary regeneration of Canada. Several of the sections have adopted the Free School system, thereby greatly increasing the attendance at school, in some cases even more than doubling their former numbers. And I have no doubt but the general adoption of this system would soon have the effect of putting all the children of school age under instruction some part of the year. One great hindrance to the progress of pupils at the opening of my year of office, was the general want of proper books. This is now greatly remedied, as the greater number of the teachers and Trustees have introduced the National School books. In nothing have they endeavoured to comply so fully with my instructions as on this point. Indeed, as a general thing, the Trustees only require to have their duties laid plainly before them by the Superintendent, that they may comply. A lecture has been delivered in each school, with one exception, where I could not procure a single individual, though I had notified the Secretary. These lectures have been useful in several places, and if fully carried out will do much to familiarize the people with their duties."

George Hart, Esq., Percy: "This township has at last begun to arouse from its lethargy in regard to education. At the annual meeting in January for the election of Councillors, I had an opportunity of addressing the electors, urging upon them the absolute necessity of having a good, sound education for the rising generations; and, in order to accomplish this aright, to abolish the old rate-bill system, and in its place to establish Free Schools, taxing all according to property. Since then, the whole of the sections have had special meetings, and the result is, that eight out of the ten have adopted Free Schools."

COUNTY OF DURHAM.

The Reverend Samuel Armour, Cavan: "I now commence to visit the schools, and in each, on my first visit, to deliver a public lecture, and to endeavour to have a regular series of books introduced into each school. I am fully persuaded that the present is the best School Law that has been made, and will effect much good if properly carried out in all its parts."

The Reverend Wm. Ormiston, A. B., Clarke: "The general character of the Common Schools in this township is rapidly improving. New and improved modes of teaching are being introduced into nearly all of them. A higher appreciation of the importance of Common Schools, a deeper sense of the necessity of having good ones, and a more enlarged spirit of liberality in supporting them, characterize the people; while a spirit of generous emulation, and in some cases, of lofty enthusiasm, distinguishes the teacher; the effects of which are already apparent in the increasing number, neatness, and progress of the pupils. I deeply regret, however, that there seems to be no little misapprehension and more unfounded prejudice on the subject of Free Schools. Some sections, however, support the school entirely, either by a general tax or by voluntary subscription. The

principle is gaining ground, and must ultimately succeed. In less than ten years I believe it will be a maxim of world-wide notoriety, that a thorough Common School education is the Canadian's birth-right. At the commencement of the year I organized a Township Teachers' Institute, which has been generally well attended, and which has been productive of much real benefit. Those teachers whose attendance has been regular and punctual, have made the most satisfactory and gratifying proficiency. Many of the essays read at the various meetings of the Institute by teachers, on different subjects connected with their profession, are not only interesting and instructive, but highly creditable. The Institute meets eight times a year. One great subject of trouble and hindrance to success is the difficulty of amicably adjusting the boundaries of School Sections, and determining the sites of school houses. There exists among the people a desire for too much subdivision, thereby increasing the number of schools in the township, but necessarily greatly impairing their efficiency."

Mr. A. Fletcher, Darlington: "In accordance with the Act, a meeting of the inhabitants of School Section No. 18 was held, and the free system unanimously adopted; since which the number of scholars has so increased, that one teacher is not capable of managing them, nor is the school-room large enough; the Trustees therefore deem it necessary to provide another school, probably a female one."

The Reverend James Baird, Hope, &c.: "It will appear from the columns of the Report, that I have not delivered any lectures on the subject of education, notwithstanding I have given addresses on its advantages at almost all the schools. I am sorry and ashamed to have to remark that the condition of the school houses in several of the sections is bad, and that most of them in the township have not suitable out-houses for cleanliness and decency. I trust however that the time is not far distant, when each section will have a commodious school house—well ventilated and fitted up,—with a large play-ground enclosed, and every convenience for both sexes. It would give me great pleasure if every teacher and every Trustee Corporation would subscribe for the 'Journal of Education.' I have to say that the Journal will amply reward the expense and perusal of every man; and ought to be in the hands of every school official, and of all who wish well to the educational interests of Canada. As far as I know, there is not, at this time, a teacher in the township of intemperate habits or immoral conduct, and some of them are very excellent teachers. Some of them who received well-merited second class certificates, are now preparing for the first class. The definite classification of teachers has done much good already and will yet do a great deal more. Several of the sections have resolved that the teacher's salary shall be raised by a tax on property, and that the schools shall be free. I am pleased with this; it is just what should be. I desire with all my heart, that every School Section in Upper Canada would resolve on the same. For want of a sufficient guarantee for the payment of the teacher's salary, Trustees have, in many cases, been reluctant to engage a teacher. And, in not a few instances, when they have employed one on the guarantee of the school fund and school rates, if the number of pupils has been small, the high rates have caused parent after parent to withdraw his children, till at last the school was entirely broken up, to the great disadvantage of the community. I cannot say that education has advanced much in Hope during the year, but it is certain it has not gone back, and the prospect of the future is cheering. In conclusion I would say, let selfishness and covetousness only give place to philan-

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thropy and benevolence, and let Superintendents and teachers do their duty, and Canada will soon have an educated, intelligent and moral population, surpassed by no country under Heaven."

COUNTY OF PETERBOROUGH.

James Hogan, Esq., Douro: "I hope the attendance in the schools will be more satisfactory this present year than heretofore, as we expect to do away with the rate-bill and raise the teacher's pay by a general taxation on the Township. It is considered by all parties the schools will work better and the attendance of pupils will be far more satisfactory. There has been a meeting held in one school section, to ascertain how they were to pay the teacher this present year; I am informed by one of the Trustees that they unanimously agreed to do away with the Rate Bill, and I expect the chief part of the people of the Township will do the same."

William Manley, Esq., Dummer: "Education is still in a low state here, indeed much progress cannot be looked for while the schools are taught only for six months in the year; but such are the limited means of the inhabitants of this Township together with the small amount received from the school fund that the Trustees are generally debarred from offering anything like a fair remuneration to an able teacher. The consequence can be easily imagined—an inferior teacher is employed a few months in the year, and not more than one-half of the children attend the school. You will no doubt feel gratified at the advance we have made in a single year, towards securing an uniformity of books. In three of our schools the National Reading books are now used altogether, and in the other four schools they are partially used. I feel also to congratulate ourselves with our future prospects in the establishment of Free Schools, as the different sections of this Township have decided in favour of levying a tax upon all by the majority for the education of all."

J. W. Dunsford, Esq., Fenelon: "It is proposed to do away with the necessity of rate-bills in future for paying teachers, by raising an additional sum for general school purposes under a By-law of the Township Council."

Obadiah Rogers, Esq., Mariposa: "I am sorry that I could not have given you a more favourable account of the schools in Mariposa, than I have. You will see from my report, that the average attendance at school for 1850 is only 36½ per cent., which leaves 683 destitute of tuition for the time the schools have been kept open. When I reflect upon the backwardness of those who have it in their power to do otherwise, I am ready to say that over one-half of the schools in our township will cease to exist unless those who should be interested in the welfare of their offspring become alive and put their shoulder to the great wheel of education. Education has done much for mankind, and will still continue to do for them in proportion to their exertion;—then all should become united in the grand enterprize of diffusing light and knowledge. Now the best and only way to accomplish this, is for each and every school section to levy a tax on themselves sufficient (with the Legislative School Grant) to pay their teacher. I am much pleased that I can inform you that many of the school sections in our township have seen the propriety of such a movement and have passed resolutions to that effect. In vain may people dream of supporting and perpetuating their schools any other way."

The Reverend John Gilmour, North Monaghan: "On visiting and examining the respective schools, I

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was glad to witness the order and regularity of the children. The manner in which they passed the examination was creditable to the teachers. There are but few advanced scholars, but hopes may be cherished of considerable progress. Teachers labour under great disadvantages—the school houses are miserable—a speedy remedy in this respect is most desirable. Another evil retarding the children and annoying to the teachers is the want of good books and uniformity in the books, and even lack of books in some cases altogether—no maps—no black-boards—another evil to be deplored. Two of the teachers in these three schools are respectable in their attainments, steady and assiduous in discharging their duty. The other teacher is now at the Normal School, and will no doubt return greatly improved—he is promising. There is reason to fear that many of the schools in the country will be vacant for want of competent teachers—the Board of Education having been obliged to refuse certificates to many applicants, in some cases for want of a moral character, in others—lack of the necessary attainments. In the Grammar School in Peterboro there are between 40 and 50 Students, 20 of whom and upwards are in the classics; the others engaged in the various branches of English learning."

John Allanby, Esq., Ops: "I am of opinion that this year school matters will be placed on a more satisfactory basis. Teachers being elevated in society, &c., will perform their duties more effectually; and the attentive perusal of the "Journal of Education," with the enlarged powers given to trustees by the late School Act ought to do more to stimulate ambition and zeal than any other means heretofore devised."

COUNTY OF YORK.

The Reverend Thomas J. Hodgskin, Etobicoke: "I took the earliest opportunity of delivering in each school section, the lecture required by law, and at its close, endeavoured to stimulate the audience to effort in procuring school apparatus, &c. In one instance £8 was raised by voluntary subscription, and the school is consequently well furnished with maps, &c. I have done my utmost to extend oral instruction to make the school interesting to the pupils, as well as profitable to them. The salaries of teachers are improving and the interest in the subject of education is deepening."

The Reverend R. H. Thornton, Whitby: "Respecting the state of the schools, in all cases where they have kept open, it is improving. Owing to a total want of oversight, I found every thing out of order, and the amount of indifference most lamentable. I found many incompetent teachers employed at first, and there is even now a great deficiency in point of numbers. The school accommodation in this township is generally good, but the arrangement not the best. Few have any play-ground, and, as will be seen in the Report, there is not one presenting any attempt at ventilation. To these and other evils I have endeavoured to direct attention while lecturing, but time only will shew whether with good effect. I believe the new law is, upon the whole, considered more practicable: I conceive, if we are not subjected to much further change, that improvement cannot but advance. Still, much remains to be done to arouse the public mind to a due sense of the great importance of the Common School. It will be observed that there is almost a total want of apparatus. There are but two globes and one large map in the township. The importance of this I have pressed both upon our councillors and the community at large, but hitherto almost in vain."

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COUNTY OF SIMCOE.

John Williams, Esq., Euphrasia, &c.: "I have to state that Euphrasia is a very newly-settled township, and that the inhabitants have done but little as yet for the education of their children. There are efforts being made, however, to commence schools, and it is to be hoped they may succeed. I think the people of this township were not taxed last year by the Municipal Council for school purposes, in consequence of their not being in a situation to realize the benefit of such fund already on hand which has been reserved for their use. But it is presumed there will be exertions made more than usual, as the Free School system is advancing in the minds of the people, even in this wilderness part of the country."

The Reverend William Fraser, West Gwillimbury: "School Houses. I have been obliged to answer the question, whether the school houses are ventilated or not, in the negative. This, however, should be understood with qualifications. As regards the log-houses generally, there is little deficiency in this respect. They are in some cases completely, thoroughly, ventilated. By the walls, the floors, the windows and the ceiling, the breath of Heaven has free ingress. I understood the question as intended to apply to arrangements expressly made for the purpose of regular ventilation, and in this respect there are none. The only school house, as far as I am aware, in which any attention has been paid to this matter, is the one at Bond Head, in which the windows are constructed so as to be lowered from the top; and thus, while establishing a current in the upper part of the room, that current does not act directly upon the children as in the ordinary expedient of raising windows. All the school houses have, properly speaking, but one room. But those in part sections 1 and 7, and in sections 6 and 11, have commodious porches, in which hats, cloaks, &c., may be deposited. The new houses, 6, 7, and 11, are very conveniently desks and seated, and will accommodate respectively 75, and 65 scholars, and perhaps an additional ten without much crowding. They are, in fact, creditable specimens of country school architecture. *Apportionment of School Fund.* The principle affirmed by the School Act (sec. 31) for the distribution of the Fund among the several schools is undoubtedly the equitable principle, and is, as far as I have learned, generally approved. It was indeed high time that a change should be made. The most glaring abuses were, in some instances of which I have heard, practised under the former system. For example, a large School Section in a neighbouring township received £30 from the Fund, kept the school open for six months, paid the teacher £25, and retained the remainder in stock for future use. The six-months'-open system, on the basis of school population, was always liable to abuse. You may, in fact, see two or three instances of its working even in the accompanying report. *Free Schools.* In three sections in this township the principle of laying the burden of education upon property has been adopted. Without expressing just now any opinion as to the abstract justice of the principle, it is evident from the immediate effect of the measure in those instances, that it is pre-eminently the school-filling plan. One of the schools (at Bond Head) which I looked into a few days ago—last year attended by about 35 or 40—had nearly double the first number on its benches. The sight was pleasing. I have not much doubt that the demonstration which will thus be given of the beneficial effects of the system will increase its popularity and extend its adoption."

Andrew Cunningham, Esq., West Gwillimbury: "The section in which I live, as well as the adjacent section of Bond Head, have been made Free Schools

this year;—the consequence of which is that, instead of an average of 25 or 30 pupils, there is now an average of 50 or 60."

P. A. Smith, Esq., Vespra, &c.: "The schools under my superintendence are in a progressive state, and there is an almost unanimous feeling among all the School Sections in favour of Free Schools, in two of which sections, at the annual school meetings, the Free School system has been unanimously adopted, and will, I expect, before long become general throughout this country."

COUNTY OF WENTWORTH.

Francis Cameron, Esq., M. D., Ancaster: "Our schools are, I think, rather rising. Free Schools are being tried in several sections of the township. The annual meetings excited an unusual interest this winter, but I am sorry to say the conflict of opinion seems to do much evil, the people apparently feeling their own consequence more than formerly. Trustees have no sinicure of it now. Much dissatisfaction seems to exist from the frequent changes in the School Law. Teachers are not well pleased in general with the classification of their certificates, but I believe it will have a most salutary effect on their improvement."

Patrick Thornton, Esq., Barton: "With regard to the progress of the schools in 1850, I may observe that No. 1, which was at one time by far the best in the township, has rather fallen off. Nos. 2 and 4 have made a very fair advance. No. 5 has been, and unless a more general interest can be raised in the section, will remain stationary. I have never been able to get the people to come out to a lecture though I have made repeated attempts. Perhaps none of them have made greater advances than Albionville, but it was very low at the commencement of the year. I intend to make another attempt with No. 5 very soon. In all my experience I know nothing better calculated to excite interest in the cause, than plain practical lectures."

W. Johnstone, Esq., Brantford: "I am sorry to state that our schools, with a few exceptions, are in a backward state; but the almost general feeling evinced in favour of Free Schools, taught by well qualified and well-paid teachers, is significant of a determination to do better."

The Reverend Samuel Finton, Glandford: "I think there is being more interest felt in Common Schools than formerly."

COUNTY OF HALTON.

The Reverend John Porteous, Beverley: "There has been one good stone school-house built last year, and another thoroughly repaired. In general the school houses are, as you see, destitute of conveniences, and many of them uninhabitable, the wind entering from all quarters. I have to lament the number of tripping teachers, whom yet the Trustees engage, because they get them at a low salary. The teacher of one section perished amid the snow of December last. But there are decided evidences of improvement in this respect. They are in general the most talented and best qualified who are addicted to strong drink. I fear that, notwithstanding the provisions of the School Act, to exclude from examination the immoral, some who do not possess a fair character have received certificates. The school in Section No. 9 has been vacant for two years. I have given a lecture to those of the section I saw. It appears two of the chief families had disagreed, rallied the settlement round their respective stand-ards, and managed thereby to deprive their children of two years' education. The feud is, I believe,

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buried in 'the tomb of all the Capulets,' never, I trust, to be resuscitated, nor to have a successor. What a curse these divisions are to our young country. Education has never engaged the attention of parents and landholders so much as it has done during these four weeks past. Free Schoolism has fallen upon their slumber like a bomb. Meagre, stupid, lifeless school-meetings, have at once given way to full, animated and eloquent assemblies. What a storm there has been! The childless and the patriarch of grown-up families, who can sell wheat at Dundas without arithmetic, and find their way home without geography, together with those who have educated their own children, and a few with families whose sense of justice is excessive, have been expectorating large quantities of bile, and see in the future, tax piled on tax, like Pelion on Ossa, till they are fairly crushed underneath. I think, however, that many of them have got ease by the discharge, and will either become advocates of Free Schools, or at least yield to them in the spirit of passive resistance. Self-defence will prompt sections either to adopt nominal rate-bills, or sling them away entirely, which will be the wisest plan. I find mostly all the Trustees in their favour, and some who oppose them do so on the ground, that in the meantime the school-houses would not contain the children that would present themselves for instruction. Shame on such small spirits, who not only admit the efficiency of Free Schools, but oppose by a subterfuge their coming into operation. However, the peculiar provisions of the School Act, the number of school-voters with families, not to speak of many whom patriotism and common sense sway, will give them such a pre-eminence, that in a few years their enemies will either be powerless to resist or unable to stem the torrent of popular feeling in their favour. There is an elasticity about them that will secure their triumph."

The Reverend D. Fraser, Esquising: "I have not classed the schools because it might produce a bad feeling among the teachers. I am afraid that there will be some difficulty in getting a supply now that the standard of qualification is raised;—persons so qualified will find it more to their interest to devote their talents to some other calling. From careful observation I am satisfied we shall never have good schools till the sections be divided by *disinterested* persons—till the sections be all taxed—till the teacher's salary be considerably above the present average, and be fixed by law. How much evil would such an arrangement prevent, and how much good it would ensure!"

R. H. Cradock, Esq., West Flamboro': "With regard to the state of education in the Common Schools of this township, it gives me pleasure to say that the teachers are men, who are competent for the duties they have undertaken, and that the proficiency attained by the pupils in several of those schools in English Grammar, Arithmetic and Geography, is highly creditable to both teachers and pupils, the greatest deficiency which I observed was in the manner of reading, this indeed is, generally speaking, hurried, ungraceful, monotonous, and frequently so indistinct as to make it even difficult for a person, without a copy of the reading book in his hand, to understand the subject clearly. Of other causes tending to advance or retard education, the most powerful that I have observed are those produced by harmony or discord, in each section where there is good-will and a neighbourly feeling, among the inhabitants, there is generally a good school; and on the other hand, one of the greatest obstacles to improvement, is, a sort of party spirit which prevails in some sections, and which, wherever it prevails, causes a portion of the inhabitants to set themselves in determined opposition to their Trustees and

teacher; this it is which has caused the thin attendance at the school of section No. 5, which ought to be one of the largest in the township, and has led to the establishment within that section of two private schools, of a description certainly by no means higher than that which they were intended to injure. On the subject of ventilation I would remark, that though most of the West Flamboro' schools are provided with a trap-door which, opening through the ceiling into the loft, would, if kept enclosed, permit the escape of most of the impure air, without creating a dangerous draught, yet I find that the teachers are generally more disposed to keep them shut than open."

COUNTY OF WELLAND.

Richard Graham, Esq., Bertie: "I would observe that a general feeling pervades the community as to the value of Free Schools; four of the sections have adopted the system at their annual meetings, two sections since, at a special meeting, and two more intend doing so before the year closes—making about one half the number of schools in the township. The principle is gaining ground, and in a few years will become general. I conceive the alteration in the manner of making the apportionment from school population to school attendance, is the primary cause of this change in public sentiment."

David P. Brown, Esq., Crowland: "There are three schools in this township conducted on the free school principle, and I believe that a large majority of the inhabitants of the several school sections are favourable to the plan, but many of them do not like to oppose their neighbours by supporting it with their votes. Prejudice against the principle of free schools is giving way very fast; and the time is not remote when all the schools in this township will be free."

Dexter D'Everardo, Esq., Pelham, &c.: "Our schools have, I think, fully maintained their position, notwithstanding the frequent changes in the school laws, which have of late taken place, though improvements in their condition have not been so marked as in former years. The new school law seems to be favourably regarded by the people generally, and will I am persuaded, taken as a whole, be found much better adapted to the wants and circumstances of the country and to the present views and intelligence of its inhabitants than any of its predecessors."

COUNTY OF HALDIMAND.

The Reverend William Bethune, Oneida, &c.: "Although I do not agree with the present Act, in toto, yet I think that there is in many points a great improvement, when compared with the former. I approve especially of the remarks you have appended to it in your letters to the several officers appointed to carry it into effect; and I only regret that these remarks have not been embodied into the very letter of the enactment that they might have a binding force."

William Jones, Esq., Rainham: "It is very encouraging to reflect upon the great improvements which have taken place of late years in the character of our common schools. We have now three sets of apparatus, two sets of large maps hung up, and every thing is going on very well."

COUNTY OF NORFOLK:

The Reverend James Jackson, Middleton: "The people are very much pleased with the new School Act, and I have endeavoured to encourage them un-

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der the provisions of it, to do all they can to educate the rising generation. There is one amendment yet, however, that is desired, viz: Legislative authority to tax rateable property to support the schools entirely, and let them all be free."

D. W. Freeman, Esq., Windham: "I am happy to inform you, that in the township of Windham a very great change for the better has taken place in the minds of the people in reference to free schools. Four years ago I brought the subject before the inhabitants of the township at an annual township meeting,—they were almost unanimous in expressing their indignation at what they considered would be a monstrous injustice; at the present, in every school section there are strong advocates for the Free School system, and several of our best schools are now progressing upon that system. I confidently expect that the time is close at hand, when every child within our township will enjoy the benefit and blessing of a free school. I have for some time devoted my humble abilities to the advocacy of this system, as being the most efficient, if not the only one, which will secure to all of our children, the inestimable blessing of a good education."

COUNTY OF OXFORD.

George Alexander, Esq., Blandford, &c.: "I may remark of the new School Act, that I have had occasion to test many of its clauses in my official visits to the different sections, and have found them admirably adapted to the present wants and interests of the country. As regards the general efficiency of our schools, and the nature and extent of the knowledge acquired in them, every one must feel that there is still a wide field for exertion, to bring out anything like the desired results,—to realize what we mean when we speak of the blessings of education. We must endeavour to enlist in the cause the sympathies of the more intelligent part of the community, and secure their co-operation. There appear to me to be two points upon which we would do well to bring all our force to bear, both of which you warmly enjoin in your excellent circulars published last year: firstly, The general improvement of the teachers by means of the Institutes or Conventions; secondly, The providing a permanent and adequate support for them, so as to induce young men properly qualified to adopt the teacher's profession. Frequent lectures delivered with judgment, showing the great advantages of education, will be likely to secure the latter; for I have observed on every such occasion a deep interest felt and expressed by the people, and a lively gratitude shown for any little effort made to diffuse intelligence amongst them. There is every encouragement to go on, and before another year has passed, I confidently hope we shall see the attendance at our Common Schools double what it has been during the last."

The Reverend William Hay, Burford: "I have great pleasure in stating that the system of Free Schools is rapidly gaining ground in this township. The great advantages attending Free Schools are becoming every day more apparent in the increase of attendance, the comfortable and well-furnished school house, and in the little trouble connected with the system when compared with others. While much remains to be done, it is gratifying to observe that considerable advancement has been made on the right side. The number of schools, and the average attendance of scholars, have increased during the past year. We have also secured a greater uniformity of books, and a greater number of visitations, which very greatly add to the interest and efficiency of the schools."

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John Goodwin, Esq., Dereham: "I am happy to inform you that these schools are in a pretty good state of advancement, and we have cause for congratulation in some measure. I find the greatest obstacle which impedes the working of our School Law is, that the greater part of the populace are blind to the best interests of their children. I recommended the circulation of the 'Journal of Education.' I know of no other channel whereby we can enlighten the masses, but by the 'Journal of Education.' I have during my term of office endeavoured to inculcate right views respecting school matters, and the enlarging and uniting small School Sections, and to have the school houses put in central positions. I accomplished this in one or two instances. It ought to become the law of the land for every school to be free."

George Turner, Esq., North Oxford: "As it regards the Free School system, I will add, that as far as I have been able to obtain information on the subject, I think there is no doubt of its superior utility; and with respect to popular opinion, I believe eight-tenths would be in favour of it, provided it was enacted by the Legislature to raise the amount necessary by a general tax; but with regard to local taxation, there is a great diversity of opinion."

The Reverend Robert Wallace, West Oxford: "I find an increasing interest in the subject of Free Schools, and I am aware that it is the intention of some gentlemen to endeavour to introduce the Free School system generally throughout the County of Oxford. We have some Free Schools already in operation. I am happy to be able fully to approve of the general features of the present School Act. I have by me several of its predecessors, and it is, in my opinion, a decided improvement upon them."

The Reverend Donald McKenzie, West Zorra: "There seems to be a general movement in favour of education, and a desire to obtain superior teachers in this township; and it cannot be denied that the desire to get *cheap* teachers is very strong. I indulge the hope that ere long, a copy of the 'Journal of Education' will find its way to every School Section."

COUNTY OF WATERLOO.

John Finlayson, Esq., M. D., Nichol: "The subject of Free Schools has been pressed upon the attention of the Trustees and others of this township in the Superintendent's Annual Lecture. In the contiguous town of Woolwich there is one Free School in operation."

John Wilton, Esq., Pecl: "I am happy to report that two of our sections have Free Schools, and it appears to me that their example will soon be followed by many others."

W. A. Stephens, Esq., Sydenham: "Considerable difficulty was felt by those engaged in school management during the past year from the changes in the School Law. The present Act, however, if well worked, will work well; and it will not be well worked except where the schools are made free. Section No. 3 has decided this year to work it in this way, and the result has already been an increase of nearly one-third in the attendance of scholars."

Wendlin Schuler, Esq., Wilmot: "A few years ago we had only eight or ten schools; now we have nineteen. There is one thing still wished for by a great many, and that is, Free Schools."

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COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.

Simon Newcomb, Esq., Bayham: "The people of Bayham have manifested more interest in the schools this year than heretofore. In proof of this, I may mention that sections 1, 2, 4, 7, 8, 14, 16, 17, and part 3, have decided in favor of Free Schools;—these sections contain 712 children of school age. Indeed, nothing but a want of well-qualified teachers can now stop the progress of education in this township. This improvement in our school affairs, resulting from the diffusion of knowledge on educational subjects, has been chiefly effected by the circulation of your excellent periodical the 'Journal of Education.'"

D. D. Corcoran, Esq., Carruloc: "The schools in this township are in a very backward condition, notwithstanding the laudable efforts made by the Legislature to provide for the education of the children of this Province. I believe that several causes which might be remedied, retard the progress of education in this township. I am of opinion that a Superintendent can do much to benefit the schools and can allay many local feuds, &c., by his timely advice both to teachers and pupils; and that local township Superintendents know the difficulties that exist in their townships, and the means to use to set aside the difficulties and to encourage peace and tranquillity in their school sections, much better than a stranger."

Thomas McCall, Esq., Dunwich: "In pursuing your remarks on the Free School system, I coincide with your opinion; but whatever system is adopted or recommended by men of experience, many will object to it, as you are well aware; and my opinion is, that the Free School system will not be universally adopted, unless by a Legislative enactment, to take away all occasion of opposition, for there are several school sections in this township, both last year and the present, where schools cannot be kept, because the majority are opposed to the system: you are well aware of the consequence. I hope our Common School free system will, ere long, be on a more permanent footing."

The Reverend William R. Sutherland, Ekfrid: "The schools in the township of Ekfrid have been in general rather successful during the past year. Our teachers have been in general an excellent class of men, moral and steady, and attentive to their business. Four or five of these, however, have left this township since January."

Philip Hodgkinson, Esq., Malahide: "The new School Act gives better satisfaction than any other, and the schools are better organised now than last year."

COUNTY OF PERTH.

The Reverend Thomas Williams, Fullarton, &c.: "I am happy to add that in this township there is being made an effort to furnish the schools with school apparatus, &c., the Municipality having levied a tax for that special purpose. The school-lectures, I think, are an excellent institution, and will effect much. When people come to hear them they always produce a good effect, and stir up a better feeling. There is no such movement, I am sorry to say in Blanchard, nor could they be stirred up to feel its importance. Some progress has been made towards a proper feeling in relation to education. But there yet remains to be opposed and destroyed much that will retard that progress—much ignorance—much conceit—much selfishness, before any system will work well. Many say they feel the importance of

education for their children, but contend to have the school near to them—the sections small—cheap teachers and no expense! But many persons know too much to be lectured—you may lecture their children if you like. The Superintendent finds the teacher solitary in the school without even a Trustee to keep him and the Superintendent in countenance on the days appointed, though notice has been duly given. These I admit are exceptions to the general rule, but still there are too many such exceptions. Thinking and reading people and those who are influenced by them, are all in favour of the present law, and think it the best they ever had."

Alexander McGregor, Esq., North Easthope, &c.: "I am happy to state that the schools are generally well and satisfactorily conducted, much more so than any one would be led to believe from the teachers' report. I have no hesitation in saying, that the mode of distributing the school fund adopted, will be the means of making every individual in the township interested in the cause of education; take a more lively and active part in the management of their Common Schools for the future. Though a great deal can be done yet in forwarding the interests of education generally, I must say, that in this township for the last year, the people have shewn a willingness and a desire for providing their children with a good and useful education, which is worthy the imitation of the adjoining townships. This township has raised this year for school purposes one-half more than the whole amount raised in the adjoining three townships, and I am convinced, although a few of the leading men of the township are opposed to a free system of education, that were the subject properly brought before the inhabitants and the advantages which would be derived from such a system to all classes of the community generally understood, that a free system would be adopted at once. Indeed it is now almost admitted, that until the Common Schools are supported by a tax upon the rateable property, that we need not (particularly in newly settled districts) expect the successful, satisfactory, and at the same time beneficial and permanent working of any system, however much it may be adapted to the carrying out the objects of education generally in other respects, for without being well and permanently supported, we must some day look for its failure. There is one great improvement which has taken place in the schools in these townships, for the last season particularly, which I must not omit—the adoption of the National School books. With the exception of two or three Dutch schools, it might be said that one uniform set of school books is over the four townships amongst Catholics and Protestants; and with the exception of one section, it has not been necessary to erect a separate school, though in some parts the Roman Catholics are very numerous; they even allow their children to sit and read the English version of the Scriptures with the children of Protestants."

South Easthope: "The people do not appear to take the same interest in the cause of education in this township, that is shown in the other townships around them, and I am afraid, until they are stirred up to it by public lectures or something which will cause the subject to be agitated and to be understood by them, by being brought before them in their own language, so as to be impressed with the importance of the education of their children and the necessity of their exerting themselves in providing for the same, that a long period must elapse before the common schools of the township will be placed in that position which will ensure their permanent operation and at the same time be beneficial to the young and rising generation."

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COUNTY OF KENT.

The Reverend William Griffiths, Chatham: "Many of the schools of this township have been badly managed both by the Trustees and teachers heretofore; I am now in hopes, however, since the last Act came into use, there will be an improvement, especially as most of the school sections have adopted the principle of direct taxation upon all the rateable property in the sections."

Thomas Cross, Esq., M. D., Dover, &c.: "I have the honour to forward you herewith the Annual Reports, for the year ending 31st of December last, of the Common Schools in the townships of Tilbury East, Dover, East and West, Harwich and Raleigh, and though these exhibit an increase in the several departments of the system of Common School Education over the corresponding reports of last year, still that increase is not so gratifying as I could wish. The cause of this I am inclined to attribute to the difficulty which the people necessarily experienced from the introduction of a new School Act at the commencement of the year—their dislike to many of its provisions, and the doubt and uncertainty which pervaded their minds as to the alterations and modifications it would be likely to undergo at the next meeting of the Legislature. Paralyzed therefore in their energies by those two causes, they took little interest in school matters, and many of the schools were consequently closed till the Act of 1850 came into operation. If therefore education has not kept pace, at least in this section of the Province, with that earnest desire evinced on all occasions by yourself, and especially during the past year by our Legislature, to place this most essential ingredient in a Nation's happiness and prosperity in such a position as to impart more successfully its inestimable blessings to all classes of the community: the chief reason exists in the perplexities in which the imperfect Act of 1849 involved the public mind, and the delay which necessarily occurred in putting the schools in proper operation, till those imperfections would be removed by legislative enactment in 1850. I am happy to see that has been done, and in a manner which I have little doubt will ere long cause a new era to dawn on the educational prospects of this Colony, by arousing the energies and enlisting the interest of all classes in its advocacy and maintenance. Such an improvement will not only soon manifest itself in this country, but wherever this new School Act is carried out in strict conformity with its letter and intention. Much difficulty and inconvenience frequently attend the introduction of a new measure, however simple in its details and uncomplicated in its machinery. Time and experience are necessary to its successful working; but this is not the case with the new Act: it has introduced no complicated changes in the system of Common Schools, as established by previous enactments, and therefore the people have little difficulty in immediately complying with its provisions; but by increasing the power of Trustees,—giving them greater efficiency in the discharge of their duties—affording a fuller protection to teachers, and adopting a more vigorous system of local supervision;—this Act at once elevates the standard of a Common School education, and demands for it that encouragement and recognition of its claims, which the public have never yet properly bestowed on a subject of such individual and national importance. I may mention, however, in this County its successful operation could not, during the past year, be sufficiently tested. I have visited most of the schools in operation; in some I find a decided interest taken in education; the teachers diligent and orderly; the Trustees attentive, and the children evincing a marked progress in their studies. In others, however, I find much dissatisfaction, and a want of proper

unanimity prevailing, which are the greatest obstacles in the way of intellectual improvement where they exist. I have traced these, in not a few instances, to the want of a proper knowledge of the relative duties of parents, trustees and teachers, which soon cease when those duties are fairly and clearly understood by being placed before them in a proper light. Your well arranged and admirable circulars addressed to the several parties concerned in carrying out the School Act—explanatory of its several provisions—have had a good effect towards allaying such contentions. This has been also one of the objects I have endeavoured to accomplish in my lectures, and I trust with some degree of success. In many places I have had large meetings, and much satisfaction expressed at the introduction of that provision in the Act, which renders it imperative on the Superintendent thus to meet the inhabitants of every section, and address, and confer with them on school matters. Parents are by this means aroused to a sense of their responsibilities; the Trustees to a more diligent and faithful performance of their duties; and the teacher, thus more strictly scrutinized, enters with more energy into his work. The several Municipalities, therefore, cannot insist too strongly on this duty being faithfully discharged by every local Superintendent; as on their competency, and zeal in doing so much, very much of the success of education in every township depends. It occupies a prominent place in the Act, and is strenuously, and properly too, insisted on by yourself. I may also add, that another means of advancing the interests of education will be found to arise from the County Board of Public Instruction, composed as it is of the local Superintendents. On their competency and moral character, will the qualification of teachers depend. Under the judicious exercise of the duties conferred upon them, as the guardians of the rising generation, the schools will no longer be filled by men, who both from incompetency and immoral habits, instil the worst principles into the minds of youth, and retard the progress of mental improvement in every section where such a teacher is employed. Admitting none but men of attainments, and good, steady, moral habits, the profession of school-teaching, hitherto looked down upon and despised, will be elevated in public estimation; the teacher receiving a proper remuneration for his services, will take a pride and a pleasure in imparting a sound practical education to the youth under his charge, and this Colony will thus I hope ere long compare favourably with the neighbouring Republic, in the full development of the moral and intellectual condition of its people. Though I am sanguine as to the day not being far distant when such pleasing anticipations will be realized, yet I cannot conceal from myself the fact, that in thinly populated sections of the country, such as ours, much difficulty and many obstacles will encompass the efforts of a County Board to introduce into all the schools qualified teachers. The system of cheap teaching having taken so firm a hold of the public mind, and the almost impossibility of demonstrating to its understanding the evil consequences resulting from such a system, will necessarily render the progress of any Board slow towards the accomplishment of so desirable an end. Prejudice cannot be uprooted at once, especially when a false idea of economy has contributed to its growth; neither can the incompetent be wholly rejected till there is a certainty of filling their places by a better class. These are serious impediments, with which the Board of Public Instruction for this County has now to contend in its anxious endeavours to render, in accordance with the letter and spirit of the new Act, the machinery of Common School education, fully effectual to the moral and intellectual improvement of the rising generation. The majority of our teachers are notoriously deficient in all the essentials of their profession, and though many have been en-

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gaged in the occupation of teaching for years, yet they proved themselves incapable of answering the simple questions embraced in a third class qualification. Repeated solicitations have notwithstanding been laid before the Board, to grant them certificates, because their services can be procured at a cheap rate, without any consideration whatever as to the benefits they are calculated to confer on the youth under their charge. The Board has had therefore to exercise much caution and discrimination in this matter; keeping in view the necessity of meeting the current of public feeling firmly, yet gently; and fearing on the other hand, lest too sweeping a rejection, though justified by the mighty interests involved, might have an effect contrary to the one intended; that the schools would have to be closed from the impossibility of procuring a sufficient number of qualified teachers; besides the reluctance manifested on the part of the people to pay them a proper remuneration; it licensed many for three and six months, with the request to present themselves at the end of that time, and if found better qualified, their certificates would be extended over the balance of the year. Such teachers seeing the absolute necessity for self-improvement, in fact that it will be indispensable to their continuance in the office, will thus be stimulated to increased industry, and will endeavour more earnestly to exhibit in their schools that organization and discipline necessary to instruction, as a guarantee of their future usefulness. Many sections which last year paid from £40 to £50 to their teachers, are now offering £60 and cannot even procure a supply at that. I am exceedingly desirous of obtaining a few good teachers, trained in the Normal School, to fill the vacancies created in the several townships under my superintendence. I am fully impressed with the belief that the Normal system is decidedly superior to any method of teaching which has ever been introduced either into this or any other country, and therefore ought to be extended into every corner of the Province. It has been introduced in only a very few school sections in this County, and in these, its perfect adaptation to the initiation of the youthful mind in the several branches of a Common School education is at once clear and indisputable. By establishing a Teachers' Institute where they could meet together and confer on educational matters; discuss the most approved methods of teaching and of school discipline, with that adopted in the Normal Schools, much good might be effected; while all could be initiated in the method pursued in that excellent institution, and thereby enabled to practice it in their respective schools. The privilege contained in the 7th and 9th clauses of the 12th section of the present Act, granted to the freeholders and householders of every school section of levying a rate on all rateable property for the maintenance of their schools, has been very generally adopted in this locality for the current year, and as an evidence of its salutary effects, and the impulse it is about giving to education, inconceivably greater than it has ever received, I may instance the astonishing fact, that schools which reported an average attendance of from fifteen to twenty pupils during the last year, are now literally crowded. Such a gratifying result is a triumphant vindication of the superiority of the compulsory over the voluntary system of school establishment and maintenance. It forms in fact a new era in the educational history of our country, and while the present and future generations will gaze with wonder and admiration on its glorious effects they will pay a heart-felt tribute of gratitude to the wisdom that conceived, and the power that ordained so mighty a means in awaking the energies of a people to the support of a cause whose claims, both individually and nationally, have never yet received a just appreciation. It met in some places with a determined opposition, especially from those

who had no children to send, and whose illiberality and selfishness blinded them to the pressing wants of others, less prosperous, but fully sensible of the mighty obligations under which they are placed, of contributing out of their slender means, to the moral and intellectual elevation of their offspring. The voice of the majority has, however, prevailed, in many places, over the illiberality of the few, by nobly declaring in favour of Free Schools, as best adapted to the now general diffusion of sound and practical knowledge. If the experience of the present fully demonstrates, as I am persuaded it does, their success in forwarding that object, opposition will soon cease, and a cordial co-operation and unanimity will sustain them for the future. I trust, therefore, at whatever time it may seem necessary to alter any of the provisions of the School Bill, that clause will be allowed to remain, or if modified, it will be to render it *imperative* on all sections to support their teachers by a rate on the property of every freeholder, thereby throwing open the door of education to the children of the poor as well as of the rich. In reference to the text-books used in the schools, you will perceive that the National Series has almost superseded the use of any other. The first five of the series are introduced into every school, and the pupils classified accordingly. Teachers have repeatedly expressed to me the difficulty under which they laboured in adopting the simultaneous method of instruction, so long as each scholar was allowed to use a different book, and that they were compelled from necessity to have recourse to the tedious and slow process of individual teaching. The efforts of the Board have now almost remedied this evil, by allowing no other books than those selected from the list, authorized and published by the Council of Public Instruction. In conclusion, Sir, permit me to add my humble but sincere acknowledgments for the many valuable services you have rendered in promoting the educational interests of our common Country. If on comparing the activity now awakened, the exertions employed, and the liberality displayed, to bring this vitally important subject home to the door of every hut and cottage, with the apathy which brooded over it in years gone by; if we can congratulate ourselves on a change so glorious in its results, so pregnant with the present and future welfare of our fellow-beings, let us not forget, Sir, that we are mainly indebted for it to your unwearied assiduity in the discharge of those official duties for which your experience and talents so peculiarly fit you."

John Unsworth, Esq., Howard: "With regard to education in this township, I consider the progress far from being such as could be wished. The attendance is small indeed, and in many sections a want of unanimity prevailing, for which in my humble opinion no remedy can be found, except in the general tax system, which is gaining ground, and will I hope in a few years be generally acted upon. There are at present only four schools in operation in this township; two of which are conducted upon the Free School principle, I am happy to say, and are crowded to overflowing. It has also been carried in another section, and moved in another, which I might term the Metropolitan School in this township, but was not carried."

COUNTY OF ESSEX.

Thomas Hawkins, Esq., M. D., Colchester: "This township was entirely organized into School Sections, by the Municipal Council of the township, in the early part of the year, and the negro school population, comprising 221 children, distributed into four sections, two of which have negro teachers; the remaining two are taught by white persons. These sections receive some assistance from some Abolition Society

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in the United States, in addition to what they receive from the local School Fund. On the whole the progress of the negro children is very creditable, and they evince generally a great desire to be educated. Their Reports are rather defective, but I have endeavoured to make them as perfect as possible. It is to be hoped the attendance will be better during 1851. If I might be permitted to suggest anything relating to the School Act, which in my opinion would be beneficial, it would be that the County Council divide their County into a certain number of Superintendencies, say three or four; and nominate one or more superintending to the Chief Superintendence, who should have the actual appointment of the local officers, to hold office during pleasure. By this means I conceive a more uniform system of education might be adopted; a properly qualified person being selected for the office, who would devote more of his time and attention to the cause than he can or will do under the present system of annual appointments."

Jonathan Wigfield, Esq., Mersea: "In every School Section for the present year (1851), the Free School system has been adopted."

Francis Graham, Esq., Rochester: "Shortly after the commencement of the year there was much confusion in school affairs under the temporary and contingent school laws then in existence. Since the enactment of the new School Law, educational affairs have assumed a much more cheering aspect, and more particularly since the appearance of your 'Address to the Inhabitants of Upper Canada' on Free Schools. (See Appendix No. II.) I can assure you that your labour has not been in vain. Never was an address received with more enthusiasm by any community than by the people of this township; and every parent's heart swells with gratitude to you for the able and eloquent manner in which you have advocated the principle of a cheap, universal, and sound education for the young, who, in a few years must rise up to fill our places. Solely from your address, and from the manner in which the subject is handled, Sections 1 and 2 have adopted the Free School system. Since these Free Schools were opened, children may be found in attendance from the remotest parts of the Sections. I have only to remark, that from the many local advantages possessed by our country, Upper Canada is destined to have wealth and prosperity. It is important that she should also have intelligence, virtue, and refinement, to direct her mighty energies to the noblest ends; as it is the moral more than the physical character of a people that raises them to a proud elevation amongst the nations of the earth. I therefore fondly hope that every true citizen and friend of knowledge will assist in the work so nobly begun; and be the means of bringing man to know the chief end for which he was created."

COUNTY OF LAMBTON.

Nial Eastman, Esq., Bosanquet: "The Free School tax levied last year worked admirably well. It had the effect of increasing the schools fully one-half, and it has been adopted again this year. Your writings, Sir, on the subject, have done a great deal to turn the minds of the people in this part in favour of Free Schools."

Charles Scarlett, Esq., Dawn: "The Free School system is almost unanimously approved of in this township, and will be adopted without doubt for the future."

The Reverend John Armour, Sarnia, &c.: "You will herewith receive the Annual Reports for the townships of Sarnia, Plympton and Warwick, of the

County of Lambton. I would have forwarded them earlier, but it is very difficult in this new district of country to get suitable reports and information, to fill them up as they should be. I have, however, done my best to have them correct. You will perceive there is one School Section in Plympton, and another in Warwick, that have at their annual meeting determined on trying the Free School system. This is a beginning here, and I think this principle will be adopted speedily in all the schools. There are some who oppose the adoption of this principle, and these being generally wealthy, have influence to raise prejudice in other minds, so as to hinder other sections from its adoption. There is, doubtless, much want of the schoolmaster here. Our Common School training, would require to embrace a system of Logic and Ethics, as well as Chemistry and Geometry. Men reason so illogically, and arrive at conclusions so inconclusively, that reasoning would need to be taught them, as a branch in our Common Schools. They are so deficient too, in the practical Divine rule, 'Do to others, as you would have them do to you.' That moral principle ought to be instilled much more systematically in juvenile society, in order to take hold on the mind and form the character. I rejoice at the intellectual culture, and cultivation of morals, which is now being introduced into our national education. This is the life of a nation's prosperity and greatness. It is righteousness which exalteth a nation, but sin is a reproach to any people. Second Extract, 6th May: 'I have just returned from visiting several schools. I believe the present effort, if persevered in, will, in a short time, revolutionize our school system incalculably for the better. The people are becoming more generally alive to the great advantages of education. The teachers are more impressed with the necessity of improvement in their profession, and the schools in this neighbourhood are advancing in discipline, in management, and in thoroughness of teaching, and progress in learning. I have prepared a long lecture 'On the expediency and advantages of the Free School system,' and have delivered it in various sections under my charge; and the people almost universally are giving way to fair argument and plain reasoning. I purpose to make this my principal topic of discussion in lecturing this year; and I have sanguine hopes that there will be a great increase of Sectional Schools in this part of the country, which will adopt this principle next year.'

CITIES.

CITY OF TORONTO.

Extracts from the Report of the Board of School Trustees, on the subject of Free Schools: "It is admitted by all that the Civil Government may claim from the people the means of national defence; of regulating commerce, and of punishing crime; and that, above all things, it is imperatively required to endeavour to prevent crime, by establishing those moral safeguards of society, which a wise and wholesome system of public instruction pre-eminently affords. But, while it may claim jurisdiction over such interests, it has no moral right to claim jurisdiction over matters of religion or of conscience. It may impose a tax for general education, but it has no right to impose a tax to support any form of religious faith or worship. The civil ruler should doubtless be governed by moral and religious principles in all his civil duties; but religion, whether as to its support or regulation, comes not within the scope of his prerogative. Civil Government may enact laws

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in accordance with natural rights and the will of the people, but it has no right to impose a tax to be applied in whole or in part for the inculcation of sectarian dogmas, whether in public schools or in religious congregations. The great landmarks of duty are traced out in the authoritative command—'Render unto Cæsar the things which are Cæsar's, but unto God the things that are God's.'

CITY OF HAMILTON.

C. O. Counsell, Esq., City Superintendent: "There are at present, including our Common Schools, 32 places of Education within the City Limits; the average daily attendance of scholars may be stated at 1209. Besides these, there are 10 Sabbath Schools, from which many of the poor receive almost their only instructions. When the census was taken, 1202 children between the ages of 5 and 16 were not at the time attending any Day School in this city, yet it should be borne in mind that the greater number of those who attend our Common Schools are between the ages of 7 and 12; that most of them, when they arrive at 14, are put to some useful employment; that a large number receive the greater part of their education from Sabbath and Evening Schools—others are instructed at home by their parents—and, in many families, one part of the children goes to school in summer, and the other in winter—so it is evident few are without the opportunity of acquiring religious and useful knowledge. In the 6 Common Schools of this city, during my recent visit, 403 children were in actual attendance; when in December, 1849, on my visiting the same schools, only 297 were in attendance. This fact should be encouraging, as it plainly appears that, if under the present arrangement of our schools, where we can but very partially bring the *best system* of teaching into operation, and as regards a *better classification* of pupils, little or nothing can be done, where we have crowded and ill-ventilated rooms, and everything about them repelling and discouraging; and yet, under such adverse circumstances, we have obtained an increase in one year of 106 pupils to our Common Schools—speaks in a voice not to be mistaken—what may be accomplished under united action, with an *improved system of teaching*, combined with *proper accommodation*. There are 32 schools of all kinds within the city, six of which are Common Schools. Most of the teachers connected with the private and select schools, teach the same branches as are taught in our Common Schools. The teachers of one class of schools have to undergo an examination, according to a programme laid down by law; the teachers of the other class are not obliged to conform to such an *important* regulation. In examining the census, it will be seen there are two less of private schools in 1850 than in 1849. This, I think, indicates an increasing confidence in our Common Schools; and, with better accommodation and an improved system, that confidence will be so increased that there will be no lack of scholars to fill the new buildings which are now in contemplation. The average number of children attending the Grammar School, Burlington Ladies' Academy, and 24 others of various kinds and degrees, was 794 during the year ending the 31st of December, 1850. In our six Common Schools, the average number during the year amounts to 415, and the whole number who received instructions during the same time, or who were on the rolls in our Common Schools, amounts to 950. During the year, there have been 232 children instructed in the first four rules of Arithmetic; 202 in Compound Rules and Reduction; 173 in Proportion and above; 247 in Grammar; 310 in Geography; 57 in History; 663 in Writing; 14 in Book-keeping; 23 in Mensuration; 6 in Algebra; 34 in Geometry; and 74 in the elements of Natural Philosophy. In conclusion,

I would wish respectfully to suggest, that, when proper accommodation for the children of this city is provided, and the best system of public instruction about to be introduced, the utmost prudence and judgment will be necessary to secure the best instruments in carrying out the design of such improvements, so that we may not merely have an increase of 106 within a year, but be enabled to present such inducements to the community as will prevail upon the parents and guardians of youth, generally, to encourage our Common Schools."

Extract from the Report of a Committee of the Board of School Trustees appointed to inquire into the expediency of erecting a Central School:—"The Committee appointed to visit London, Brantford, and Toronto, for the purpose of obtaining information respecting the system of education, and the style of the school houses adopted in these places,—Beg to Report:—That they considered that it would be their duty to obtain all information within their reach, which could in any way afford assistance to your Board in settling on an extensive and complete system of Common School education—such a system as would ensure a regular plan of gradation in the studies enforced, and lead the scholar gradually and regularly from the simplest rudiments of an English education to the portals of the Grammar School, whence, after passing through the usual course of classical and mathematical studies, he might pass on to the College, and thence to the University—the highest school afforded by the country. They recollected, that, as the proper functions of a Common School are to prepare the student for the more elevated Seminaries of learning, it was of the utmost importance that these preliminary studies should be conducted on the best possible plan,—and this importance became even more serious when it was borne in mind that very many would cease their studies in the Common School and would be obliged to enter into life with such education alone as they had been able to secure in that institution. They recollected also, that, according to the Report of your Superintendent, there were about 2400 children in Hamilton within school age, and that the Common School Act imposed it as an imperative duty on the Board to provide the best system of Education for this number, having also a view to its future increase. They bore in mind, that, under the present system, there could be but about 300 of these 2400 children supplied with schooling, and that the appliances of Education for even this small number, are entirely insufficient and incomplete. They also reflected that in the six Ward Schools which compose the educational system of the city, the old modes of teaching are still adopted; and that the improved system of teaching, rather through the affections than through the fears of the scholar, and by combining amusement and relaxation with study, is still unknown for any practical purpose. They recollected besides, that, under the present system, it is utterly impossible to apply the important element of a division of labour, among a number of teachers—each one devoting his time to one or two distinct branches, and that the essential feature in a complete educational system, viz., a series of primary, intermediate, and High Schools, could not be secured under the existing management. Your Committee therefore proposed, in their examinations into the system adopted at London and Brantford, and at the Normal and Model Schools in Toronto, to make such inquiries as would enable them to suggest to your Board such alterations as would remove these very serious objections; and place the Common Schools of Hamilton on a footing of respectability and efficiency second to none in the country. They were strongly impressed with the conviction, that, until the *status* of these schools is raised—until the education afforded by them is superior to any

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supplied by private enterprize—until the best salaries are offered to secure the best teaching talent—until parents of the highest standing shall find it their interest to send their children to the Common School, without fear of injury to their habits, manners, or morals,—until all this is done, the proper and imperative duties of the Board of Trustees will be unperformed. Impressed with these views, and feeling the great importance of the objects of their mission, your Committee arranged their inquiries under the following heads:—*First*. What is the system adopted as regards the number and location of the school houses? *Second*. What is the system of teaching adopted? *Third*. How have these systems succeeded, and how far are they supported by popular opinion? *Fourth*. What amount of taxation has been imposed for Common School purposes? And *Lastly*. Would a union of the Grammar School with the Common Schools be expedient? (After detailing their visits to the several places named, the report concludes)—“With regard to the union of Grammar Schools with a Common, or Central School, your Committee were informed by the Deputy Superintendent for Upper Canada, that, although the Common School Act confers powers on the Common School Trustees to co-operate in such a manner, yet the Act which, among other more important matters, conferred a similar power on the Grammar School Trustees, did not pass; and that, until the measure is carried, no union can legally be effected. Your Committee beg to recommend, as the result of their inquiries, assisted by a reference to the system of education adopted in the best educated cities and towns of Great Britain and the United States, that a Central School be erected with as little delay as possible, on a plot of ground of not less than two acres, as near the centre of the city as circumstances will permit, which may provide for the accommodation of, at least, 1000 scholars. Your Committee will here remark, that the cost to the public of each scholar, under our present Ward system, is from fifty to sixty shillings per year: while under the extensive and apparently expensive system of Boston, Providence, and other towns of the New England States, it does not exceed 27s. 6d.; and they are strongly inclined to think, that, even in a pecuniary point of view, a system of centralization, such as that proposed, would be far more advantageous than the Sectional system. Your Committee beg, in conclusion, to report that, on examining the architects' plans for the proposed Normal and Model Schools in Toronto, which are to cost £8790, they found that a great deal of pains have been expended on them, as well by the Architects as by the officers of the Education Department, assisted by the teachers of the Normal School, and by every experience within reach; and your Committee, being anxious to secure the advice and skill of the gentlemen who prepared them, requested them to sketch the plan of such a school house, to be laid before your Board. At a subsequent meeting of the Board of School Trustees, plans were submitted by the architects for a Central School, and adopted. The plan is chaste; and the building will have a fine appearance, although the strictest economy has been observed. The cost of the building, to accommodate 1,000 pupils, is estimated at £2,650.”

CITY OF KINGSTON.

“The Special Committee appointed to report on the character of the Common Schools and teachers throughout the city and its liberties; the expense of each school, number of scholars, &c., with such suggestions as may be deemed expedient for the more efficient and practical working of the schools, beg leave to submit the following report:—*Character of the Schools*: With regard to the character of the schools, a report on the subject after a laborious

personal inspection of each, having already been laid before the Board and unanimously adopted, your Committee see no ground for dissenting from the opinion therein expressed. Our schools are obviously susceptible of much improvement, but your Committee indulge the hope that by the united diligence of the Board, the local Superintendent and teachers, the Common Schools of the city will be found to have undergone a material change for the better before the close of the present year. *Character of the Teachers*: Your Committee find occasion to remark, that of the seven male teachers employed in that capacity for several years, and recently examined before the County Board of Instruction, three have succeeded in obtaining a first class certificate, while more than one, it has been stated, experienced some difficulty in reaching the second class. The female teachers with one exception, are said to be all of the third class. With such a staff of teachers in a large city to conduct the education of some thousands of children, many above the age of 15 years, it is not unfair to conclude, that our schools never can arrive at a high degree of perfection. Each individual teacher may be, and no doubt is very confident in his way, but beyond the limits of his acquirements, the progress of education so far as he is concerned, cannot extend. Children under his direction, may continue to move backward and forward over the same ground for a number of years; but they must finally retire from school in comparative ignorance of all but the elements of a very common education. For this great evil there seems to be but one remedy; but though impracticable just now, the subject is, nevertheless, strongly recommended for consideration, namely:—to reduce the number of Ward Schools and introduce one or two of a higher class, to which a selection of lads from the inferior schools might occasionally be transferred to pursue the more advanced branches of study, and by these means lay the groundwork of a better system. Meanwhile it becomes an imperative duty, to make the best possible use of the materials within our reach, and with this view, your Committee take the liberty of urging the necessity of frequent visits by all the members of the Board, not only to the particular schools placed under their management, but to every school throughout the city. They will find such visits, judiciously conducted, to have a beneficial effect in their tendency to promote order, cleanliness, application and diligence among teachers and pupils. But your Committee must not disguise the well-founded opinion, that neither the zeal of the Board, the application of pupils, nor the diligence of the paid servants of the people can be of much value, unless we succeed in procuring suitable school accommodation. No one can teach, no child can learn, if exposed to a current of air from every side of a building, while the thermometer ranges from 20° to 25° below zero. In the crowded apartments, where children of all ages are packed in their seats as close as one's fingers, the case is no better. Sickness and disease and a total aversion to study, must, in such instances be expected as the natural results. A parent who cares for the health of his child, who has learned to value the inestimable blessing of ‘a sound mind in a sound body,’ will not send him to such a school, and hence, perhaps, in some measure the alleged fact, that hundreds of grown-up children about Kingston never attend school. It is not necessary to inform the Board, that the above is an accurate description of some of our school houses; no doubt being entertained that each member has felt it an absolute duty to pass round the school and judge for himself. *Expense of each school*: The expense of the school has consisted of teachers' salaries, £50 to male teachers, and £30 to females without distinction, all being considered of the same class. Fuel has generally been supplied by the pupils, who, in addition, have paid a tuition fee

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of 15d. to 18d. per month, according to age. This fee went to the teachers, but the amount collected in any particular year cannot be ascertained, no proper account appearing to have been kept. The gross expenditure for 1850, exclusive of tuition fees, amounts to the sum of £618 18s. 6d. *Number of scholars*: This information cannot be obtained until all the schools are duly organized and supplied with proper registers, one of which, also a Visitor's book for each school, is recommended to be procured as soon as possible. *Duties of teachers*: The Board of Trustees being required by law to determine the duties of teachers employed by them, your Committee beg leave to observe that these duties are clearly defined in the 'general regulations for the organization, government and discipline of Common Schools in Upper Canada,' to be found in the July number of the 'Journal of Education' for 1850, and it is recommended that each teacher be required to copy the same in the register or Visitor's book. It is proper, however, to insert in this place, the following extracts relative to the hours of daily teaching, vacations and holidays, subjects upon which serious complaints have recently been addressed to the Board: '1st. The hours of teaching each day shall not exceed six, exclusive of all the time allowed at noon for recreation. Nevertheless a less number of hours for daily teaching may be determined upon at the option of the Trustees.' '2nd. Every alternate Saturday to be a holiday in each school.' '3rd. There shall be three vacations during each year; the first—eight days at Easter; the second—the first two weeks in August; the third—eight days at Christmas.' '4th. All agreements between teachers and Trustees, shall be subject to the foregoing regulations, and no teacher shall be deprived of any part of his salary, on account of observing allowed holidays and vacations.' Your Committee recommend the hours of teaching each day to be from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. in summer, and from 9½ to 3 in the winter, one hour being allowed for dinner and recreation, and that a half-holiday be granted every Saturday. No teacher to close his school upon any other occasion, except in case of sickness, without special permission from the Board. In the definition of the 'duties of teachers,' already quoted, they are strictly and properly enjoined to treat their pupils with kindness, combined with firmness, to aim at governing them by their affection and reason, rather than by harshness and severity, which excellent measures, if duly carried out will obviate, except in rare instances, the unpleasant necessity of resorting to corporal punishment—but although this very ancient, yet very objectionable mode of maintaining discipline in schools, cannot safely be abolished in all its forms, teachers who are desirous of sustaining the good opinion of this Board, are recommended to exercise a great discrimination, and upon all occasions to be very sparing in the use of the lash: cow-hides and such like instruments of correction, fit only for the enforcing order among criminals in a penitentiary or a jail, should forthwith disappear from every well-conducted school through the city, and if schools are not well-conducted, it were far more profitable to have no schools at all. A teacher who makes use of an instrument for correcting another man's child, which he would scruple to employ in chastising his own, is not fit to be a teacher, and a Board of Trustees continuing the services of such a person, commits a grave dereliction of its duty. Shouting at children like a fury, beating them about the head, pulling their ears, or cutting them with a cow-hide, is not the way to instruct them. If boys are mischievous or vicious, or habitually indolent as some boys will be, they deserve moderate punishment, as an act of duty to them and their parents; but to chastise with a cow-hide a poor little child for the mere omission of not getting off a task, when a few minutes detention

on dismissing the school would answer the purpose far better, indicates not only a want of judgment and discretion, but a harsh and cruel disposition, utterly inconsistent with the character of a good teacher. Your Committee recommend this important subject to the serious attention of the Board. *Duties of the Local Superintendent*: In prescribing the duties of the local Superintendent, your Committee suggest that in addition to any further obligation which the law may require, he shall be required to visit all the schools once a month, and pass half an hour at least in each school, at each visit noting the same in the Visitors' book;—to see that this book as well as the register are kept in such order as will enable the Board to compile from them the annual report for the Chief Superintendent;—to deliver public lectures as the law directs, and prepare copies thereof to be laid before the Board for publication at its discretion;—to attend the quarterly examinations, and report on such occasions to the Board, in writing, the comparative progress of the several schools placed under his superintendence. *School Houses*: It is recommended that a Committee be named with instructions, to report as to the possibility of obtaining by purchase, a piece of ground to serve as a school site, and to furnish an estimate of the cost of erecting thereon a brick building of sufficient extent to contain all the scholars in the city. With every desire to keep taxation for school purposes, and for all other purposes, within the narrowest possible limits, your Committee submit that our schools never can attain a high character, no matter what the qualification of teachers may be, until we are provided with proper buildings where masters can teach and children learn without danger of suffocation, or being frozen to death. Such buildings, it is easy to understand, except very small buildings, can seldom be procured in a city, and this being absolutely the case in Kingston, no alternative remains, but to proceed at once, if possible, in the manner suggested. One school house each year or one every two years is all that is recommended—the cost of such an undertaking would scarcely be felt—indeed it is believed that a large portion thereof could be obtained by private subscriptions."

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TOWNS.

TOWN OF BELLEVILLE.

"The Board of School Trustees of Belleville have applied to the Town Council, for a tax of £1,600, to be levied for the purpose of building two Common School houses."

TOWN OF BRANTFORD.

Extract from the report of the Committee of the Hamilton Board of Trustees, appointed to visit London, Brantford, and Toronto;—"Your Committee first visited Brantford, which enjoys the enviable reputation of possessing one of the best (if not the best) Common Schools in the Province. Until the erection of this building, the system of Ward Schools prevailed, and when it was determined to build, it became a stoutly contested question, whether good Ward Schools should be erected, or whether they should all be merged in one large School for the whole Town. After much discussion, and after conferences with the officers of the Education Department it was resolved to adopt the latter plan. The Board were impelled to the decision chiefly by the weighty consideration, that the most important elements in an educational system,—a regular plan

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of gradation in teaching,—and a division of labour among the teachers, could not possibly be introduced into the system of Sectional Schools in so small a town. The securing these was of the gravest consequence, and the most pressing objection to the plan of a Central School was, that its locality would prove inconvenient to the younger scholars, who would not be able to travel from one extremity of the town to the other, particularly during the winter season. This objection is one which immediately occurs to the mind of a person not well acquainted with the practical working of large and well-conducted schools, and your Committee must confess that they were at one time much disposed to consider it as one of great weight; but, after learning the actual working of such schools in Brantford, London, and Toronto, and on consulting the unanimous testimonies of experienced teachers, as recorded in various educational reports and journals, they have arrived at quite a different conclusion. The enquiries of your Committee on this point were specially directed to the effect which the Brantford School has had in absorbing the attendance of scholars from distant schools and localities, and they wish to place the result of these enquiries emphatically before your Board. They were very frankly told by the Chairman of the Board that he was one of those who objected to the merging of the Ward Schools into one Central School, and that he strongly urged the objection just noted. He was, however, overruled, and he is now happy to find that his fears were groundless, as it has been ascertained that those scholars who live in the remoter quarters of the town, are as a general rule, the most punctual in their attendance. This was ascribed to the fact, that by providing superior accommodations, superior teachers, and a superior system of teaching, the *status* of the School had been so elevated, that no judicious parent would permit his child to lose all the advantages of a very superior school, merely because he had to walk an additional half-mile to reach it. The effect of raising the *status* of the Common Schools in Brantford, has been strikingly exhibited by the fact that children of all grades of society are here found pursuing the same studies in the same classes, and that these have been drawn, in some instances, from a distance of many miles, attracted by the very superior character of the teachers employed, and of the system adopted. The gentleman above named, though at one time holding different views on this point, was now unanimously of opinion that no Ward School could exist in Brantford, within the powerful influence of the Central School. The Central School was built last year. It is a large and handsome edifice of brick, built in the Roman style, having a frontage of 58 feet, and 48 feet deep. It stands quite on the outskirts, to the north of the town, about a mile from the opposite extremity, nearly in the centre of a plot of ground of about 3 acres, was sold to the Trustees by the Government, at the nominal price of £60. It has already cost £800, and it is estimated that it will require £200 more to complete it in some minor details, and in fencing, laying out, and planting with ornamental trees and shrubbery the ground attached. There are two entrances,—one for the boys, another for the girls. There are three rooms in the first story devoted to the males,—one large one, 50 x 33 feet, and two galleries or recitation rooms, 10 x 15 feet each. The second story is devoted to the females and smaller boys, and consists of two rooms with desks, respectively 32 x 32 feet, and 23 x 32 feet, and two galleries, each 11 x 15 feet. These afford accommodation for 500 scholars, and there are now in attendance 300—200 boys and 100 girls. The entrance halls are well supplied with conveniences, for the orderly disposition of the out-door garments of the scholars, effectually preventing confusion among even such a number. The seating is extremely commodious, and differs entirely from the ordinary

desks and benches. The seats hold but two children each, and are so arranged that there is no confusion produced in leaving or returning to them. Your Committee were much pleased to find that great attention had been paid to ventilation, there being proper openings in the walls into flues leading to the cupola. The building is equally and comfortably warmed, by a hot air furnace. There are two yards, or play-grounds, one for the boys, the other for the girls, provided with suitable out-buildings. These are perfectly distinct, and no mingling of sexes is permitted in the sports of the children. The staff of the School consists of a head-master, an assistant, and a female teacher, but the monitorial system is necessarily adopted to some extent. The system of teaching is that adopted in the Model School at Toronto, and differs in the most important particulars from that used in our Ward Schools. Your Committee cannot speak too highly of the system of education, and so far as they have been able to ascertain, the public feeling, as regards the centralization of the Schools, has undergone a very material change."

TOWN OF BROCKVILLE.

"The Board of School Trustees beg leave to report that the school houses are in such a condition as to be extremely prejudicial, both to the progress of education, and the health of the children and teachers. It therefore becomes a matter of the first importance that suitable accommodation be provided; and in furtherance of this object, they would recommend that the inhabitants of the town take such steps as may be necessary for securing a proper piece of ground on which to erect a building capable of containing the children attending the schools now in operation under one roof. The number of children who have attended the Common Schools of the town for the past year, is 512, being 278 under the number computed to be in the town, between the ages of five and sixteen years. The Trustees would here remark, that although the returns shew the return of 512 upon the teachers' rolls for the year, yet the actual number who have attended school regularly throughout the year is much below that number, being only 233, a circumstance which the Trustees believe would not have to be noted so particularly if the town possessed comfortable school houses. At the annual meeting held in January, 1851, it was decided to erect a superior class of school houses, and also to support the schools upon the Free School principle. The Town Council, at the request of the Trustees, have appropriated £920 for the purchase of a site and the erection of a school house. The following are the rules and regulations which have been adopted by the Board of School Trustees for the government of the Public Schools of the town:—1. Pupils must attend school punctually at nine o'clock, A. M., and at one o'clock P. M., or bring from their parents or guardians to the teacher a satisfactory excuse. The hours of closing school are twelve, A. M., and four P. M. 2. Any pupil who may be absent from school one or more days must produce to the teacher, from his parents or guardians, a sufficient reason. 3. Teachers are recommended to open and close their school for the day with a short and appropriate prayer. 4. Children will be required to confine themselves to such seats as the teacher may select, nor shall they change them without permission from the teacher. 5. There must be every attention paid by the pupils to their cleanliness of person and neatness of attire. A broom must be provided, and each boy will be expected to take his turn in sweeping the school room. The room to be swept every evening after the school is dismissed. 6. Pupils are strictly forbidden to fetch apples, nuts, or sweetmeats to school, and will not be permitted to eat or chew anything

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during the hours of recitation. 7. Pupils will not be at liberty to leave their seats, talk, or whisper with their fellow-pupils, or make any noise in school hours, without express permission from the teacher. 8. A recess, not exceeding ten minutes, shall be given to the girls, and the same afterwards to the boys, both in the forenoon and afternoon session of the school. No pupil shall be allowed out of doors at any other time than the recess, unless in case of actual necessity, when he will forfeit his right to go out at the next recess. 9. Pupils will not be permitted to take a drink at any other time than on coming into or going out of the school-room. 10. Children will be expected to make as little noise as possible in entering or returning from the room, and in taking their places in any of their classes. 11. In going out of the school-room the following order shall be observed: The girls shall retire first; those of the *first* class first in order, the *second* next, and so on until all have retired; then the boys shall follow in the same order. 12. Habitual inattention to studies, or a neglect to obey any reasonable demand of the teacher, will be regarded as an offence against the government of the school. 13. Quarrelling, fighting, lying, pilfering, profane swearing, obscene language, or an insult offered to any party connected with the school or otherwise, shall subject the pupil guilty of such offence to such discipline as the teacher may see fit to administer, if not inconsistent with restrictions hereinafter named. 14. Pupils are strictly forbidden to write or scribble on any book used in the school, or to deface or injure books, or to cut, write on, or otherwise injure desks or other school furniture. 15. Pupils are expected to return directly home after the school is dismissed, and will be amenable to the teacher for their conduct on the way to and from school. 16. Teachers are expected to govern their pupils, so far as practicable, by moral means, appealing to the noblest principles of their nature, inculcating sound precepts, and labouring to teach them to respect themselves as a community. 17. Corporal punishment shall not be resorted to until after all less severe measures have failed. Nevertheless, some penalty must be attached by the teacher to the violation of each of the above rules. 18. Teachers will use their best endeavours to have the children prepare the principal part of their lessons at home. 19. The teacher may suspend from the school for a period not exceeding one week, any child who has repeatedly violated the rules of the school, and on whom the best influences of the teacher have been lost. Provided that the third suspension shall be followed by a final expulsion on a repetition of the offence. Provided also that the parents or guardians of any such child shall have the right of an appeal to the Board of Trustees, and their decision shall be final. And it shall be the duty of the teacher forthwith to notify parents or guardians of the suspension or expulsion of any of their children. 20. No child shall be received into school after any suspension without making a suitable acknowledgment of his offence in the presence of the teacher and the other pupils of the school. 21. No child shall be received into one public school while under sentence of suspension or expulsion from another; and to give effect to this rule, any teacher to whom a child from another school shall make application for admission into his school, must satisfy himself of the child's standing before he receives him. 22. A copy of these regulations shall be posted in a conspicuous part of the school-room, and it shall be the duty of the teacher to read and explain them to his pupils until they thoroughly understand them."

TOWN OF BYTOWN.

Report of the Board of School Trustees of the Town of Bytown for 1850: "The School Trustees, in enter-

ing upon the duties of their office, had to labour under considerable disadvantage. In the year 1849, the town had very nearly sufficient funds placed to the credit of that Board, to discharge its liabilities; but owing to the disallowance of the Act then incorporating Bytown, the money could not be obtained. Upon the town becoming incorporated by the Municipal Act, it was naturally presumed that there would be no difficulty in drawing for the money as required. The Board of Trustees, immediately after its organization, gave orders, as empowered by the 24th sec., clause 5th, of 13th and 14th Vict., cap. 48, upon the Treasurer, in favour of the respective claims against it, which orders were presented, and payment refused. From this the Board had anticipated a serious difference with the Town Council, but happily that difference was brought to an amicable termination by the Council instructing its Treasurer to pay over the school moneys in his hands upon the orders of the Board. After having discharged the liabilities of the Board, the next step was to provide means to carry on the schools of the town. In view of this, the Board laid an estimate before the Town Council. Small as the tax was, many of the inhabitants have paid it with reluctance. The cause may be ascribed to the fact that the town had lately been heavily assessed for county purposes. Another tax, however moderate, following thereafter, was quite likely to create discontent. Another grave reason was, 'that they already paid for their childrens' instruction, and did not see any justice in paying for that of others.' Were such an opinion entertained by many, the education of the poorer classes would progress slowly indeed. We are, however, sanguine as to the ultimate success of the School Act; for as it becomes more fully known, there will be less dissatisfaction in complying with its provisions. Having thus touched upon the financial affairs of the Board, the next subjects to be considered are the teachers,—their salaries, pupils, and system of teaching, &c. The Board employs seven male teachers and four female teachers, who have all been paid up to October last; since then, they have, without exception, been allowed 2s. 6d. for each pupil sent them by the Board, which sum gives an average salary per year of about £30. The number of pupils taught amounts to 124 males and 79 females. The attendance of the children has been of more than average goodness. Their progress has been equally satisfactory. The books in use are principally the National School series. The system of teaching has been hitherto the old one of classes, which, in course of time, will, no doubt, be ameliorated. The most prominent question under consideration of the Board was, 'Shall we have Free Schools or not?' Although this Board has done nothing further than discuss the question, from the fact of the short tenure of office of three of its members; yet they cannot separate without recommending it to the Board of Trustees for 1851, as the only effectual system of Common School education, and one calculated to afford satisfaction to all classes. The Board has applied for a free grant of school sites, to the respective officers of Her Majesty's Ordnance here, with an encouraging prospect of success. There are other more eligible sites for schools than the Ordnance property; but the very high prices demanded preclude the purchase of them at present. The expense of Common School education in Bytown must always be much heavier than elsewhere in Western Canada, on account of the large number of French Canadians, who are entitled to the same privilege of having teachers of their own language as their fellow-citizens of British origin. The thanks of the Board are due to the Education Office for the kind and prompt attention of its officials."

Alexander Workman, the Town Superintendent, adds:—"The Trustees intend to build two large

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Central School Houses, so soon as they can command the means. At present our Municipal finances do not warrant so great an undertaking, or they would proceed with the buildings forthwith. No doubt they will ere long accomplish their object, as no institution is better calculated to raise and improve the condition of the population of any country than the Common School system. Although I have been, I may say, only a few months Superintendent of Schools for Bytown, to my own knowledge several, who, I may say, were gathered off the streets, can now both read and write. Their teachers give a good account of their conduct in school, and deportment out of it. These children may be almost said to be new creatures."

TOWN OF COBOURG.

John Beatty, Jr., Esq., M. D., Secretary to the Board of School Trustees, remarks: "Our Common School system for Cobourg, requires a fundamental reorganization. I hope this year will witness the commencement of such a movement."

TOWN OF DUNDAS.

Report of the Board of School Trustees, of the Town of Dundas:—"The present Board of School Trustees having been elected and organized only on the 3rd of September last, consider that it will not be necessary to present a long report on the progress and state of the Public School. The Board, as soon as practicable, after its organization, took measures to get the necessary arrangements perfected, in order to get the school into operation, which was accomplished by the 1st of October, at which time the school was commenced, and at the end of the first week, 67 scholars were in attendance. Since which time, there has been a constant increase, averaging thirteen a week, so that the school at the close of the first quarter, which was completed on the 24th ultimo, numbered 208. From the rapid and large influx of new scholars, it was only reasonable to suppose that only a small degree of advancement in learning and discipline would be attained; but those of the Trustees and Visitors who attended the quarterly examination the day before Christmas-day, were very agreeably surprised and entertained by the evident progress both in scholarship and order which had been made. To speak particularly of all the branches in which the scholars were examined, would be to extend this Report beyond proper bounds; it may, however, be remarked, that, from the children in their first lessons to the scholars furthest advanced, a very marked improvement of school-training was manifested. While the rapid increase of scholars was gratifying to the Board, manifesting, as it did, the confidence of the inhabitants in the management of the school, it had at the same time the effect of preventing the head-teacher from turning his attention to the establishment of classes in the highest branches, (which were contemplated,) it being thought more desirable to get into proper working order the more necessary and substantial ones. It is, however, still in contemplation to commence, at the earliest possible time, the formation of classes in which will be taught Algebra, Mensuration, Latin, Astronomy, &c., when the apparatus now in possession of the school for teaching the last-mentioned science, together with the higher lessons in Geography, will be brought into use. Another necessary consequence of the large increase of scholars, was the unavoidable expense of more school furniture. In conclusion, the Board would express their conviction that if the inhabitants, generally, will manifest a disposition to countenance and support the public school, and be reasonable in their expectations of what is to be accomplished, it may, and undoubtedly will become the means

of imparting to all classes the rudiments, at least, of a sound, substantial, and liberal education, and thus become a blessing to the whole community."

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TOWN OF LONDON.

Extract from the Report of the Committee of the Hamilton Board of School Trustees; appointed to visit the Town of London:—"Your Committee visited the Union School, London. They were very politely waited on by the Mayor, and members of the Board of Trustees, who accompanied them to the school, and kindly afforded every information in their power. It is, as regards size and architectural beauty, by far the finest school house in the Province. It is a large, two-story edifice, in the Elizabethan style, built of light-coloured brick, having a frontage of 133 feet, composed of a centre of 68 feet, and two ends of 32 feet 6 inches each; the depth of the centre portion is 30 feet; that of the ends, 49 feet each. It, like the Brantford schools, stands in the outskirts of the town, more than a mile from the opposite limits. It is placed nearly in the centre of a plot of five acres, presented to the Trustees by the Government. It is arranged with accommodations for 800 scholars, and there are already in attendance about 500. The building affords six school-rooms, three in each story, all the same size, 47 by 30 feet. There are two front entrances, one for boys, another for girls, and the entrance-halls are furnished with suitable conveniences, for the orderly arrangement of the out-door garments of the children. The Lancasterian mode of seating has been adopted, but it is the intention of the Trustees to introduce the improved plan of having separate desks and seats for each two scholars. The rooms are well provided with maps, Holbrook's instruments, black-boards, coloured drawings, illustrations of Natural History, and a great variety of illustrated lessons for the younger children. Each of the six rooms is supplied with a large stove, but the Board have determined to abandon the use of the stove-heat, which is found objectionable in various ways, and introduce a hot air-furnace. An efficient mode of ventilation has been adopted. The Trustees intend, so soon as their means will permit, to enclose the whole five acres by a neat and substantial fence six feet high, and to divide the grounds into two yards, one for boys, the other for girls, with suitable out-buildings, shade-trees, and shrubbery. The system adopted, as regards the number and location of the school houses, is precisely the same as that of Brantford. *One large Central School, called the Union School, has been established, to the entire exclusion of Sectional or Ward Schools.* The plan very naturally met with local opposition, and as in Brantford, it was strongly insisted that it would be seriously inconvenient to the younger children to attend a school placed in an outskirt of a town, covering so great a space as London. It was urged that children would not, in fact could not, walk the required distance, particularly in bad weather; and the result would be, that, on the one hand, the school would be poorly attended,—while, on the other, the convenience of Ward Schools would be taken away. The Trustees, however, very fortunately determined to believe that the universal experience of well-educated towns, both in Great Britain and the United States, would be similar in London, and the plan of a Central School, without any Ward Schools, was carried. The system of teaching is the same as that adopted in Brantford, and in the Model School, Toronto; though, from not possessing a sufficiently large staff of teachers, the monitorial system is resorted to. The staff consists of the head master; an assistant, for the boys; and three teachers in the female department. The London school has been built in the face of a very strong opposition. Your Committee were informed, that, very unfortunately, it became partly a political

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question; and, when they learned that it had been exposed to the turmoils of political contests, they were prepared to hear that its efficiency had been impaired. This division forebodes disastrous consequences, since it may require years to allay the feeling engendered; and, so long as dissension affects so tender a subject as that of popular education, its progress must be seriously retarded. Your Committee were, however, happy to find that the opposition had been, not to the centralization of the schools, but to the project of making the Union School a Free School; and, so far as the abandonment of the sectional system is concerned, your Committee were informed that it met with general approbation; they heard no complaints that the distance was too great for the younger scholars, but, on the contrary, they were distinctly told by the Mayor, by the Chairman of the Board of Trustees, and by the teachers, that *the attendance of those scholars who resided at a distance, was more regular than that of those who lived near the school.*"

TOWN OF PETERBORO.'

The Reverend J. B. Howard, Chairman of the Board of School Trustees, remarks: "There are in the town, (besides the two Common Schools reported) three private Female Schools, in which instruction in the elementary and higher branches of female education is imparted; also one private Male School, and the County Grammar School, in which the Classics, and the higher Mathematics are taught. A copy of the 'Journal of Education,' is sent to every School in this County, for the benefit of the Trustees and teacher, by order of the County Council.

TOWN OF PORT HOPE.

Common Schools. Annual Report of the Board of Trustees, of Common Schools, in the Town of Port Hope, for the year 1850. "Fellow Townsmen, we deem it no less a moral than a legal obligation to submit to your consideration a Report of our proceedings for the time we have been in office. The office to which you elected us, is one of the highest order and involving the weightiest responsibilities. You appointed us the Directors and Guardians of the moral and intellectual training of the rising generation attending the Public Schools in this Town, and it became us to discharge our duties assiduously, faithfully and efficiently. It is the duty of every citizen, but especially of those to whom the important functions of managing the Common Schools are intrusted, to do everything to advance the educational interests of our youthful population. The character of the parent, of the citizen, of the man, depends, in a great measure, on the training and instruction with which he is privileged in childhood and youth. If we would fit our children for acting well their part in all the relations of life, if we would raise society in the scale of moral and intellectual being, we must educate them, and educate them in the noblest and fullest sense of the term. It cannot be expected, when it is considered that we have only been in office since the new School Act became law, that we could have accomplished much; but, we trust, we have done what we could. We have paid considerable attention to the state of the schools, examined them publicly, and awarded premiums to the most deserving pupils, to stimulate to good conduct, diligence, and exertion. With all our intelligent fellow-townsmen, we have hitherto considered it disgraceful to the town that it possesses not one school house, not one building for educational purposes; and that the most of those occupied as school-houses are fitter to be used as sheds or stables for the lower animals, than as seminaries for the cultivation of the taste, the manners, and the mind of intelligent

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and rational beings; while at the same time the town has now to pay twenty-two pounds per annum of rent for these houses. We have passed a resolution that two good school houses, each 33 feet by 40 feet, shall be erected, the one at the east and the other at the west end of the town, for primary schools. Two building Committees have been appointed to prepare estimates. The branches of instruction to be taught in these schools have not yet been decided on. We have also been considering to have a Higher School in connection with a Grammar School, if a proper and central site can be procured at a moderate price. But all we have done in this has been to make enquiries concerning a site. The cost and support of the Higher School would not fall wholly on the town, as aid towards the erection of a Grammar School, and towards the master's salary, can be obtained from Government. In this Higher School, the youth would be fitted for any common sphere in society, or to enter on a collegiate course of instruction for the learned professions. We trust, with your cordial co-operation, to be able to execute and carry these plans into operation. Let us have ground to hope, fellow-townsmen, that the time is not far distant when the permanent glory of our rising town, next to true religion, will be our educational establishments, and the moral and intellectual excellence of our sons and daughters."

VILLAGE OF PARIS.

The Reverend David Caw, Village Superintendent, remarks: "Our schools will be conducted on the Free School system next year; a great majority of the rate-payers approve of that plan. The diffusion of knowledge respecting education, the powers with which Trustees are invested by the last School Bill or Act, and other concurring causes, will give a new and powerful impulse to education in Canada. I conclude with the earnest desire that you may be long spared to be the *primum mobile* of the educational system in Canada, and that you may have the high honour of bringing that system nearer to perfection than those who have laboured before you."

(No other general remarks were appended to the Township, City, Town, or Village Statistical School Reports for the year 1850, transmitted to the Education Office.)

II.—ANNUAL ADDRESSES To the People of Upper Canada, by the Chief Superintendent of Schools.

- No. 1. On the System of Free Schools.
- No. 2. Encouragement to Persevere in the cause of Common School Education.
- No. 3. Permanency and Prospects of the System of Common Schools in Upper Canada.

No. 1.—ON THE SYSTEM OF FREE 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 our 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,—thus securing to the children of all equal access to school instruction. The discretionary power of adopting either method, is

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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 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.”

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 schoolmaster 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, for ever, £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

* Now [in 1851] Secretary of the United States.

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:—

“In this particular, New England may be allowed to claim, I think, a merit of 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 Honourable 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.”

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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 completed, 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

to shed its treasures upon the thirsty earth, as of 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 shames 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 shillings 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

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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. It is not likely that children educated under this character, will imbibe 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 the 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 school, not 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 of 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

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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 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 interest of all in one object, and tends to promote that unity and mutual affection which a unity of objects 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 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 taxes 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 semibarbarism. But the principle of a 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

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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 patronise either 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 impose 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 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—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

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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 a 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 manœuvre 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 country. 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 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.

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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. 2.—ENCOURAGEMENT TO PERSEVERE IN THE CAUSE OF COMMON SCHOOL EDUCATION.

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.

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 Free Schools have 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

* During the last 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.

† See the preceding Address, No. 1.

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 principle 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

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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 are 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 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 acerbity 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 their 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 honourable 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 considerably 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

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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 commonly one of proscription or hostility against some body or party; and to realize that idea, no sacrifice 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. 3.—PERMANENCY AND PROSPECTS OF THE SYSTEM OF COMMON SCHOOLS IN UPPER CANADA.

In presenting my annual address at the commencement of 1851, I am not in a position to enter into statistical details in respect to past educational progress; nor is it necessary that I should do so, as my last annual School Report has just been printed by order of the Legislative Assembly, and placed in the hands of each Municipal Council and School Corporation throughout Upper Canada. I shall, therefore, on the present occasion, confine myself to a few general remarks and practical suggestions.

My first remark relates to the settlement of the general principles and great organic provisions of our school system. It has been a common and not unfounded complaint, that there was nothing abiding, nothing settled, in the principles and provisions of our School Law. Perpetual change in a school law is perpetual infancy in a public school system. Permanence and stability are essential conditions of growth, whether in an oak of the forest or in a system of national education. But the works of man are not like the works of God, perfect at the beginning. The history of all science teaches us that experiments must precede the principles which they establish; and the period of experiment in anything

is likely to be a period of change as well as of infancy. In no branch of political economy have more experiments been made, and with less progress towards the definiteness and dignity of a science, than in the department of public education. The chief reason I apprehend to be, not that it is more difficult than any other, but that it has received less attention than any other, in proportion to its magnitude and importance; that in very few instances, has any one man, with zeal and capacity for the task, been permanently set apart to investigate the subject in all its aspects and applications, and to bring definitely and practically before the authorities, and legislators, and citizens of his country, the results of general experience and careful consideration, and embody them in actual recommendations and measures, and administrative policy. In New-York and other States, the succession of temporary State School officers has been accompanied with an almost corresponding succession of school laws; and every confident and adventurous theorist in the Legislature, who had perhaps never been out of the limits of his native State, or read half a dozen school laws, or never studied a school system in his life, was ready with some new project in which he imagined and insisted was embodied the sum of all human perfection, but which was no sooner tried than abandoned. In the State of New-York, after almost annual legislation for nearly forty years, the general provisions of the last amended School Law of that State, are, I have been informed, substantially and almost *verbatim* those of the School Law of 1811,—which was adopted on the recommendation of an able Committee that had devoted a year to the examination and consideration of the subject,—thus coming back to the place of beginning, after having made the whole circle in school legislation. But in Upper Canada our abnormal state of legislative experiment and change has been less protracted and tedious. We have had the great advantage of our neighbours' experiments and experience, and have reached (and I hope have exceeded) their results in legislation, without the drawbacks of their many trials and disappointments; and some of the material changes in our School Law have been required by the introduction of a new system of Municipal Councils; and other portions of our recent school legislation have consisted in the introduction of new and necessary provisions, rather than the repeal of existing ones. The careful inquiry which has been instituted into the whole subject during the last five years, the many consultations which have been held in the several counties throughout the country, the minute and anxious attention which was bestowed upon it by the Government and the Legislature during the last Session, all warrant the assurance in the public mind, that no future legislation on the subject of our Common Schools will take place except as new wants may suggest, and the experience and convictions of the country shall require. I am the more convinced of the correctness of this conclusion from the fact that every suggestion, whether friendly or hostile, which I have seen in newspapers, proposing substitutes for certain provisions of our present School Law, has been tried and found unsuccessful in some one of the neighbouring States—a fact of which the projectors might have satisfied themselves had they investigated the history of school legislation in those States, before undertaking to give lessons on the subject for Upper Canada. It cannot fail to be satisfactory and encouraging to every practical man and friend of education, to enter upon the school duties and interests of a new year with the conviction that his labours will not be in vain, and that the system to which he shall endeavour to give efficiency will be an abiding agency for the educational development and elevation of his country.

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My second general remark refers to the position which our school system and its administration occupy in respect to parties and party interests.

The virus of party spirit is poisonous to the interests of education in any country or neighbourhood, and the clangour and jostling of party conflicts are its funeral knell. It perishes in the social storm, but grows and blooms and bears fruit in the serenity and sunshine of social peace and harmony. It has, therefore, been the policy of the enemies of general education, in any country and of whatever party, as if prompted by a malevolent instinct, to seek to invest the agency for its extension with a party character, and then strangle it as a party monster. And even unintentionally and accidentally, the interests of education have largely suffered from the same unwise influence. Among our American neighbours, I have been assured that party selfishness and contests have proved one of the most serious obstacles to the progress of their educational systems and interests. The working of their machinery of government, involving countless elections and endless party conflicts, the local, if not higher, administration of their school systems has often been perverted and pressed into degrading service as an engine of party, to the grief of the earnest and patriotic friends of education; and it has been alleged, that to the intrigues of party aspirants may be traced the origin of no inconsiderable number of their projects of school laws and school reforms. It is highly honourable to the discernment and patriotism of our neighbours, that under a system of polity which to so high a degree lives and moves and breathes in an atmosphere of almost theatrical excitement, the interests of education have been so nobly sustained, and its progress has been so rapid and extensive. I regard it as an interesting incident in our Canadian history, and a brilliant sign and certain augury of educational progress, that our system of popular instruction stands forth by common consent and suffrage, *the exclusive property of no party, and the equal friend of all parties.* If one party introduced legislative enactments laying the foundation and delineating the general outlines of the system in 1841 and 1843, and if another introduced a legislative measure to modify and essentially to improve it in 1846, both parties have united to mature and consolidate it in 1850. I think there was a moral sublimity in the spectacle presented by our Legislature at its last Session, when the leading minds of both parties, (with only subordinate exceptions unworthy of formal notice, and reflecting just darkness enough to give stronger expression and greater majesty to the general outlines of the picture) forgetting the rivalships and alienations of party, united as one man to provide the best system they could devise for the universal education of their common country—the spirit of sect being merged in the spirit of Christianity, and the spirit of partizanship absorbed in that of patriotism. I have stated the fact to several distinguished public men, as well in the United States as in England, and in every instance the comment has been one of admiration of such a spirit in the public men of Canada, and congratulation on the educational and social prospects of the Canadian people under such circumstances. As a practical development of the same spirit in administration, which had been thus illustrated in legislation, the same persons have been re-appointed, in 1850, to perpetuate and extend the work of education under the law, who were first appointed in 1846 to devise and establish it. The example and spirit of these acts should thrill the heart of every man of every party in Canada, and tell him that in the education of youth he should forget sect and party, and only know Christianity and his country.

I have a third general remark to make, and it is this—that our system of municipalities affords un-

precedented and unparalleled facilities for the education and social advancement of our country. Since I came to England, a member of the Canadian Legislature now in this country, an able political opponent of the author of our present municipal law, but deeply interested in the financial and general advancement of Upper Canada, and who has to do with matters affected by that law, has expressed to me his conviction that our Municipal Law is the grandest, the most comprehensive, and most complete measure of which he has any knowledge, for developing the resources and promoting the improvement of a country,—especially a young country. But what is thus stated by an impartial and competent judge to be true of this law in respect to the general resources and interests of the country is, I think, pre-eminently true in respect to its educational interests. Among the conditions essential to the advancement and greatness of a people, are individual development and social co-operation—to add as much as possible to the intellectual and moral value and power of each individual man and to collect and combine individual efforts and resources in what appertains to the well-being of the whole community. That system of polity is best which best provides for the widest and most judicious operation of these two principles—the individual and the social. Now, to the development of the former, self-reliance is requisite; and in order to that there must be self-government. To the most potent developments of the latter, organization is essential; and such organization as combines the whole community for all public purposes, and within convenient geographical limits. In our system of municipalities, and in our school system which is engrafted upon the municipalities, these objects are carefully studied, and effectually provided for, and provided for to an extent that I have not witnessed or read of in any other country. In the neighbouring States, there are excellent town and city municipalities with ample powers, and in some States there are municipalities of townships and counties for certain objects; but these are isolated from, and independent of, each other, and are far from possessing powers commensurate with the development of the resources and meeting all the public wants of the community within their respective limits. It is in Upper Canada alone that we have a complete and uniform system of municipal organization, from the smallest incorporated village to the largest city, and from the feeblest School Section and remotest township to the largest county or union of counties—the one rising above the other, but not superseding it—the one connected with the other, but not contravening it—the one merging into the other for purposes of wider expansion and more extensive combination. By their constitution, these municipal and school corporations are reflections of the sentiments and feelings of the people within their respective circles of jurisdiction, and their powers are adequate to meet all the economic exigences of each municipality, whether of schools or roads, of the diffusion of knowledge or the development of wealth. Around the fire-sides and in the primary meetings, all matters of local interest are freely examined and discussed; the people feel that these affairs are their own, and that the wise disposal and management of them depend upon their own energy and discretion. In this development of individual self-reliance, intelligence, and action in local affairs of common interest, we have one of the primary elements of a people's social advancement; whilst in the municipal organizations we have the aggregate intelligence and resources of the whole community on every material question and interest of common concern. What the individual cannot do, in respect to a school, a library, a road, or a railway, can be easily accomplished by the municipality; and the

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concentration of individual feeling and sentiment gives character and direction to municipal action. The laws constituting municipalities and schools are the charters of their government, and the forms and regulations for executing them are aids to strengthen their hands and charts to direct the course of those who are selected to administer them.

The application of this simple but comprehensive machinery to the interests of schools and general knowledge opens up for Upper Canada the prospect of a glorious future. One of the most formidable obstacles to the universal diffusion of education and knowledge is class isolation and class exclusiveness—where the highest grades of society are wholly severed from the lower in responsibility, obligations, and sympathy, where sect wraps itself up in the cloak of its own pride, and sees nothing of knowledge, or virtue, or patriotism beyond its own enclosures, and where the men of liberal education regard the education of the masses as an encroachment upon their own domains, or beneath their care or notice. The feeble and most needy, as also the most numerous classes, are thus rendered still feebler by neglect, while the educated and more wealthy are rendered still stronger by monopoly. Our municipal and school system on the contrary, is of the largest comprehension—it embraces in its provisions all classes and all sects, and places the property of all, without exception, under contribution for the education of all without respect of persons. Thus every man, whether rich or poor, is made equal before the law, and is laid under obligation, according to his means, of educating the whole community. And our law provides for the application of this great principle, not only for the establishment of schools and all requisites for their support and efficient operation, but also for the establishment and maintenance of libraries of general knowledge and reading; nor does it leave each municipality to collect books where and how it can, and at whatever prices, but calls in the position and assistance of government to arrange for procuring, at the lowest prices, a selection of books ample in number and variety, and suitable in character, to meet the wants and wishes of every Municipality in Upper Canada. The Department of Public Instruction having to do in respect to books with no private parties, but with school and municipal corporations only, the legitimate field of private trade cannot be entrenched upon, nor the ordinary channels of private business in the least interfered with; but they will rather be

enlarged by the cultivation of public taste, and the increased demand for books of instruction and entertainment.

Such are the educational circumstances under which the people of Upper Canada commence the year 1851. Several practical suggestions have been made in connexion with the preceding remarks; others are so obvious, as inferences, that I need not repeat them in this place. All that I will, therefore, add is, that if the year 1850 has been signalized by laying the foundations of our system of public instruction deeper and broader, should not the year 1851 be characterized by rearing the superstructure higher than those foundations? If during the last few years Upper Canada has advanced beyond the State of New York in three great elements of popular education—the average time of keeping open the schools during the year,—the amount of money raised by the people at large for the support of education in proportion to the population,—and the proportional number of teachers trained in the Normal School—why may not Upper Canada, with its improved school law and its municipal system, become the best educated and the most intelligent country in North America? Upon ourselves will be the responsibility and shame if it be not so.

In the course of the year I hope to be able to visit each county or union of counties in Upper Canada, to bring before you at public meetings those parts of our school system which are yet to be brought into operation, and to confer with you upon the best means of perfecting what has been commenced. In devising these means, I try to conceive of the children in each municipality and school section, even the most remote and feeble, as my own children, and to provide for them educationally, so far as in my power, in the way that I would wish my own children to be provided for under like circumstances. However far I may come short of my own wishes and of your necessities, I trust you will be satisfied with my humble endeavours when they come to be practically developed; and I am sure your cordial co-operation will not be wanting in what is best for our children and patriotic for our country. I earnestly implore the Divine blessing to crown our united exertions with the most abundant success.

(Signed)

E. RYERSON.

December, 1850.

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III.—THE COMMON SCHOOL ACT FOR UPPER CANADA, 13th and 14th Victoria, chapter 48.

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ANNO TERTIO DECIMO ET QUARTO DECIMO VICTORIÆ REGINÆ.

CAP. XLVIII.—AN ACT for the better Establishment and Maintenance of Common Schools in Upper Canada.

[24th July, 1850.]

Preamble.

Whereas it is expedient to make provision for the better establishment and maintenance of Common Schools in the several villages, towns, cities, townships and counties of Upper Canada: Be it therefore enacted, by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Canada, constituted and assembled by virtue of and under the authority of an Act passed in the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and intituled, An Act to re-write the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, and for the Government of Canada. And it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, that the Act of the Parliament of this Province, passed in the seventh year of Her Majesty's reign, intituled An Act for the better Establishment and Maintenance of Common Schools in Upper Canada, and also the Act passed in the twelfth year of Her Majesty's reign, chapter eighty-three, and intituled An Act for the better Establishment and Maintenance of Public Schools in Upper Canada, and for repealing the present School Act, shall be, and the same are hereby repealed; Provided always, nevertheless, firstly, that no Act or part of an Act repealed by either of the Acts hereby repealed, shall be revived by the passing of this Act: And provided also, secondly, that the repeal of the said Acts shall not extend or be construed to extend to any act done, any penalty incurred, or any proceeding had under the said Acts, or either of them: And provided also, thirdly, that all School Sections or other School Divisions, together with all elections and appointments to office, all agreements, contracts, assessments, and rate-bills, made under the authority of the said Acts, or of any preceding Act, and not annulled by the said Acts or by this Act, or by any of them, shall be valid and in full force and binding upon all parties concerned, as if made under the authority of this Act, and shall so continue until altered, modified, or superseded, according to the provisions of this Act: And provided also, fourthly, that nothing herein contained shall affect the liability of any district, county, city, town or township Superintendent of Common Schools, to the Municipal Corporation to which he would otherwise be responsible for the same, for any moneys received by him under either of the said Acts; but the liabilities of every such Superintendent for such moneys shall be and remain as if this Act had not been passed: And provided also, fifthly, that nothing in the said Act secondly above recited, contained, shall extend, or be construed to extend, to have repealed any Act of the Parliament of this Province, whereby provision was made for the appropriation of money from the consolidated revenue fund of this Province, for or towards the establishment and maintenance of Common Schools in this Province, or in any part thereof.

Two acts repealed:

Proviso.

All School divisions, elections, appointments, contracts, &c., confirmed.

I.—ELECTION AND DUTIES OF SCHOOL TRUSTEES.

Annual School meetings to be held on the second Wednesday in January at 10 o'clock, A. M.

II. And be it enacted, That the annual meetings for the elections of School Trustees, as hereinafter provided by this Act, shall be held in all the villages, towns, cities and townships of Upper Canada, on the second Wednesday in January, in each year, commencing at the hour of Ten of the clock in the forenoon.

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One Trustee in each School Section to be elected at each annual School meeting.

Proviso: as to re-election.

Mode of calling the first School meeting in a new School section.

Mode of proceeding at the first meeting in a new section.

Election of Chairman and Secretary: Their duties.

A poll to be granted at the request of any two electors.

Three Trustees to be elected.

Order of retiring from office.

Proviso: copy of proceedings to be transmitted to the Local Superintendent of Schools.

Proceedings and duties of annual School section meetings.

Election and duties of Chairman and Secretary.

To receive annual financial report.

To elect one or more Trustees.

III. And be it enacted, That in all School Divisions (except in cities, towns and incorporated villages) which have been established according to law, and which have been called "School Sections," and in which there shall be three Trustees in office at the time this Act shall come into force, one Trustee shall be elected to office at each ensuing annual school meeting, in place of the one who shall have been three years in office: Provided always, that the same individual, if willing, may be re-elected: And provided also, that no School Trustee shall be re-elected, except by his own consent, during the four years next after his going out of office.

IV. And be it enacted, That whenever any school section shall be formed in any township, as provided in the eighteenth section of this Act, the Clerk of the township shall communicate to the person appointed to call the first school meeting for the election of Trustees, the description and number of such school section; and such person shall, within twenty days thereafter, prepare a notice in writing, describing such section, and appointing a time and place for the first school section meeting, and shall cause copies of such notice to be posted in at least three public places in such school section, at least six days before the time of holding such meeting.

V. And be it enacted, That at every such first school section meeting, the majority of the freeholders or householders of such school section present, shall elect one of their own number to preside over the proceedings of such meeting, and shall also appoint a Secretary, whose duty it shall be to record all the proceedings of such meeting; and the Chairman of such meeting shall decide all questions of order, subject to an appeal to the meeting, and shall give the casting vote in case of an equality of votes, and shall have no vote except as Chairman, and shall take the votes in such manner as shall be desired by the majority of the electors present, and shall, at the request of any two electors, grant a poll for recording the names of the voters by the Secretary: and it shall be the duty of the electors present at such meeting, or a majority of them, to elect from the freeholders or householders in such section, three Trustees, who shall respectively continue in office as follows:—the last person elected shall continue in office until the next ensuing annual school meeting in such section, and until his successor is elected; the second person elected, one year, and the first person elected, two years, from such next ensuing annual school meeting, and until their successors are elected respectively: Provided always, that a correct copy of the proceedings of such first school section meeting, and of every annual school section meeting, signed by the Chairman and Secretary, shall be forthwith transmitted by the Secretary to the Local Superintendent of Schools.

VI. And be it enacted, That at every annual school section meeting in any township, as authorized and required to be held by the second section of this Act, it shall be the duty of the freeholders or householders of such section, present at such meeting, or a majority of them,—

Firstly. To elect a Chairman and Secretary, who shall perform the duties required of the Chairman and Secretary, by the fifth section of this Act.

Secondly. To receive and decide upon the report of the Trustees, as authorized and provided for by the eighteenth clause of the twelfth section of this Act.

Thirdly. To elect one or more persons as Trustee or Trustees, to fill up the vacancy or vacancies in the Trustee Corporation, according to law: Provided always, that no teacher in such section shall hold the office of School Trustee.

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Fourthly. To decide upon the manner in which the salary of the Teacher or Teachers, and all the expenses connected with the operations of the school or schools, shall be provided for.

VII. And be it enacted, That if any person offering to vote at an annual or other school section meeting, shall be challenged as unqualified by any legal voter in such section, the Chairman presiding at such meeting shall require the person so offering, to make the following declaration:—"I do declare and affirm that I am a freeholder [or householder] in this school section, and that I am legally qualified to vote at this meeting." And every person making such declaration, shall be permitted to vote on all questions proposed at such meeting; but if any person shall refuse to make such declaration, his vote shall be rejected: Provided always, that every person who shall wilfully make a false declaration of his right to vote, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and punishable by fine or imprisonment, at the discretion of any Court of Quarter Sessions, or by a penalty of not less than one pound five shillings, or more than two pounds ten shillings, to be sued for and recovered, with costs, by the Trustees of the school section, for its use, before any Justice of the Peace, having jurisdiction within such school section.

VIII. And be it enacted, That if any person chosen as Trustee, shall refuse to serve, he shall forfeit the sum of one pound five shillings; and every person so chosen and not having refused to accept, who shall at any time refuse or neglect to perform the duties of his office, shall forfeit the sum of five pounds; which sum or sums may be sued for and recovered by the Trustees of the school section, for its use, before any such Justice of the Peace: Provided always, that any person chosen as Trustee may resign with the consent of his colleagues in office and of the Local Superintendent, expressed in writing.

IX. And be it enacted, That in case no annual or other school section meeting be held for want of the proper notice, the Trustees or other person whose duty it was to give such notice, shall respectively or individually forfeit the sum of one pound five shillings, to be sued for and recovered for the purposes of such school section, on the complaint of any resident in such section, before any such Justice of the Peace: Provided always, that in the default of the holding of any school section meeting, as hereinbefore authorized by this Act, for want of the proper notice, then any two freeholders or householders in such section, are hereby authorized, within twenty days after the time at which such meeting should have been held, to call such meeting by giving six days' notice, to be posted in at least three public places in such school section; and the meeting thus called shall possess all the power, and perform all the duties of the meeting, in the place of which it shall have been called.

X. And be it enacted, That the Trustees in each school section shall be a Corporation, under the name of "The Trustees of School Section, Number —, in the Township of —, in the County of —;" Provided always, that no such Corporation of any school section shall cease by reason of the want of Trustees, but in case of such want, any two freeholders or householders of such section shall have authority, by giving six days' notice, to be posted in at least three public places in such section, to call a meeting of the freeholders or householders, who shall proceed to elect three Trustees in the manner prescribed in the fifth section of this Act, and the Trustees thus elected shall hold and retire from office in the manner prescribed for Trustees elected under the authority of the said fifth section of this Act.

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XI. And be it enacted, That in any case of difference as to the site of a school house, between the majority of the Trustees of a school section and a majority of the freeholders or householders, at a special meeting called for that purpose, each party shall choose one person as arbitrator, and the two arbitrators thus chosen, and the Local Superintendent, or any person appointed by him to act on his behalf, in case of his inability to attend, or a majority of them, shall finally decide on the matter.

XII. And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Trustees of each school section:

Firstly. To appoint one of themselves, or some other person, to be Secretary-treasurer to the Corporation; and it shall be the duty of such Secretary-treasurer to give such security for the correct and safe keeping and forthcoming (when called for) of the papers and moneys belonging to the Corporation, as may be required by a majority of the Trustees; to keep a record of all their proceedings, in a book procured for that purpose; to receive and account for all school moneys collected by rate-bill, subscription, or otherwise, from the inhabitants of such school section; to disburse such moneys in such manner as may be directed by the majority of the Trustees.

Secondly. To appoint, if they shall think it expedient, a Collector (who may also be Secretary-treasurer), to collect the rates they have imposed, or shall impose upon the inhabitants of their school section, or which the said inhabitants may have subscribed; and to pay such Collector, at the rate of not less than five or more than ten per cent., on the moneys collected by him for his trouble in collecting; and every Collector shall give such security as may be satisfactory to the Trustees, and shall have the same powers, by virtue of a warrant, signed by a majority of the Trustees, in collecting the school-rate or subscription, and shall proceed in the same manner as ordinary Collectors of county and township rates or assessments.

Thirdly. To take possession and have the custody and safe keeping of all Common School property, which may have been acquired or given for Common School purposes in such section, and to acquire and hold as a Corporation, by any title whatsoever, any land, moveable property, moneys or income for Common School purposes, until the power hereby given shall be taken away or modified, according to law, and to apply the same according to the terms of acquiring or receiving them.

Fourthly. To do whatever they may judge expedient with regard to the building, repairing, renting, warming, furnishing, and keeping in order the section school house, and its appendages, wood house, privies, enclosures, lands, and moveable property, which shall be held by them, and for procuring apparatus and text-books for their school; also, to rent, repair, furnish, warm, and keep in order a school house, and its appendages, if there be no suitable school house belonging to such section, or if a second school house be required.

Fifthly. To contract with and employ all teachers for such school section, and determine the amount of their salaries; and to establish, if they shall deem it expedient, by and with the consent of the local Superintendent of Schools, both a female and male school in such section, each of which shall be subject to the same regulations and obligations as Common Schools generally.

Sixthly. To give the teacher or teachers employed by them, the necessary order or orders upon the Local Superintendent for the School Fund apportioned and

Mode of deciding on the site of a school house.

Duties of Trustees.

To appoint a Secretary-treasurer: his duties.

To appoint a Collector: his duties.

His remuneration.

Collector to give security.

Collector's powers.

To have the possession and safe keeping of all the Common School property in their section.

Providing school premises.

School apparatus and books.

To employ teachers.

To establish a female school.

To give orders to teachers for school moneys, but to none but qualified teachers.

To decide upon the manner of providing for the expenses of the School.

Mode of challenging voters at School meetings.

Declaration required.

Proviso: Penalty for making a false declaration and for voting illegally.

Mode of recovering such penalty and its application.

Penalty for refusing to serve as Trustee.

Proviso: Resigning the office of Trustee.

Penalty for not giving due notice of school meeting.

Mode of recovering and applying such penalty.

Mode of calling a school meeting in default of the annual meeting not being called.

Duties and powers of such meeting.

Trustees to be a Corporation.

Proviso: Such Corporation not to cease for want of Trustees.

Mode of electing new Trustees if necessary.

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payable to their school section: Provided always, that the Trustees of any school section shall not give such order in behalf of any teacher who does not, at the time of giving such order, hold a legal certificate of qualification.

To provide for the salaries of teachers and the expenses of the School.

Seventhly. To provide for the salaries of teachers and all other expenses of the school, in such manner as may be desired by a majority of the freeholders or householders of such section, at the annual school meeting, or a special meeting called for that purpose, and to employ all lawful means, as provided for by this Act, to collect the sum or sums required for such salaries and other expenses; and should the sums thus provided be insufficient to defray all the expenses of such school, the Trustees shall have authority to assess and cause to be collected any additional rate, in order to pay the balance of the teacher's salary, and other expenses of such school.

To provide for deficiencies.

Eighthly. To make out a list of the names of all persons rated by them for the school purposes of such section, and the amount payable by each, and to annex to such list a warrant, directed to the Collector of the school section, for the collection of the several sums mentioned in such list: Provided always, that any school-rate imposed by Trustees, according to this Act, may be made payable monthly, quarterly, half-yearly, or yearly, as they may think expedient.

To make out a rate-bill list and warrant for the Collector.

Proviso: Such rate-bill how payable.

Ninthly. To apply to the Municipality of the township, or employ their own lawful authority, as they may judge expedient, for the raising and collecting of all sums authorised in the manner hereinbefore provided, to be collected from the freeholders and householders of such section, by rate, according to the valuation of taxable property, as expressed in the Assessor or Collector's Roll; and the Township Clerk or other officer having possession of such roll, is hereby required to allow any one of the Trustees, or their authorized Collector, to make a copy of such roll, as far as it shall relate to their school section.

To apply to the Township Council at their discretion for the raising of school moneys.

Duty of Township Clerk or other officer in certain cases.

Tenthly. To exempt wholly or in part, from the payment of school-rates, such indigent persons as they shall think proper, and the amount of the same shall be a charge upon the rateable inhabitants of the school section, and shall not be deducted from the salary of a teacher.

To exempt indigent persons.

Teacher's salary not to be lessened.

Eleventhly. To sue for and recover by their name of office, the amounts of school-rates or subscriptions due from persons residing without the limits of their school section, and making default of payment.

To sue non-resident defaulters.

Twelfthly. To appoint the place of each annual school meeting, and to cause notices to be posted in at least three public places of such section, at least six days before the time of holding such meeting; to call and give like notices of any special meeting of the freeholders or householders of such section, for the filling up of any vacancy in the Trustee Corporation, occasioned by death, removal, or any other cause whatever, or for the selection of a new school site, or for any other school purpose, as they may think proper; to specify the object or objects of such meeting; which meeting shall be organized, and its proceedings recorded in the same manner, as those of an annual school meeting; and a copy of them, in like manner, shall be transmitted to the Local Superintendent: Provided always, that in case of a vacancy in the office of any of the Trustees, during the period for which they shall have been respectively elected, the person or persons chosen to fill such vacancy, shall hold office only for the unexpired term.

To fix the place of the annual school meeting.

To call special meetings.

Mode of conducting special meetings.

Proviso: as to vacancies.

Thirteenthly. To permit all residents in such section between the ages of five and twenty-one years of age, to attend the school, so long as their conduct

To admit persons from 5 to 21 years of age to attend the school.

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shall be agreeable to the rules of such school, and so long as the fees or rates required to be paid on their behalf, are duly discharged: Provided always, that this requirement shall not extend to the children of persons in whose behalf a separate school shall have been established, according to the nineteenth section of this Act.

on certain conditions. Exception in certain cases.

Fourteenthly. To visit the school from time to time, and see that it is conducted according to the regulations authorized by law.

To visit the school, &c.

Fifteenthly. To see that no unauthorized books are used in the school, but that the pupils are duly supplied with an uniform series of text-books, sanctioned and recommended according to law; and to procure, annually, for the benefit of their school section, some periodical devoted to education.

To prohibit improper, and provide proper books for the school.

Sixteenthly. To exercise all the corporate powers vested in them by this Act, for the fulfilment of any contract or agreement made by them; and in case any of the Trustees shall wilfully neglect or refuse to exercise such powers, he or they shall be personally responsible for the fulfillment of such contract or agreement.

To be personally responsible for the fulfillment of contracts in certain cases.

Seventeenthly. To appoint a Librarian, and to take such steps as they may judge expedient, and as may be authorized according to law, for the establishment, safe-keeping, and proper management of a school library, whenever provision shall have been made and carried into effect for the establishment of school libraries.

To appoint a Librarian, and provide for the establishment and support of a school library.

Eighteenthly. To ascertain the number of children between the ages of five and sixteen years, residing in their section, on the thirty-first day of December in each year; and to cause to be prepared and read at the annual meeting of their section, their annual school report for the year then terminating, which report shall include, among other things prescribed by law, a full and detailed account of the receipts and expenditures of all school moneys received and expended in behalf of such section, for any purpose whatsoever, during such year; and if such account shall not be satisfactory to a majority of the Freeholders or householders present at such meeting, then a majority of the said freeholders or householders shall appoint one person, and the Trustees shall appoint another; and the two arbitrators thus appointed shall examine the said account, and their decision respecting it shall be final: or, if the two arbitrators thus appointed shall not be able to agree, they shall select a third, and the decision of the majority of the arbitrators so chosen shall be final; and such arbitrators, or a majority of them, shall have authority to collect, or cause to be collected, whatever sum or sums may be awarded against any person or persons by them, in the same manner and under the same regulations as those according to which Trustees are authorized by the twelfth section of this Act to collect school rates; and the sum or sums thus collected shall be expended in the same manner as are other moneys for the Common School purposes of such section.

To ascertain the number of resident children of school age.

To read the school report at the annual school meeting.

Proceeding in case the financial account is not satisfactory to the majority of the meeting.

Nineteenthly. To prepare and transmit, or cause to be prepared and transmitted annually, before the fifteenth day of January, a report to the Local Superintendent; which report shall be signed by the majority of the Trustees, and made according to a form provided by the Chief Superintendent of Schools, and shall specify:

To prepare and transmit the annual school report to the Local Superintendent of Schools.

Istly.—The whole time the school in their section shall have been kept by a qualified teacher during the year ending the thirty-first day of the previous December.

Contents of such report.

Time of keeping the school open.

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Amount of moneys received, and expended.
Number of resident children of School age.
Attendance of pupils in winter and summer.

Average attendance, both winter and summer.

Branches taught, &c. text-books used, public examinations, visits, lectures, &c.

Penalty for signing a false report by a Trustee, or for keeping a false register and making false returns by a teacher.

Foreign books to be used only in certain cases.

Parental and religious rights protected.

Proviso: as to religious instruction.

A qualified teacher defined.

Proviso:

Duties of teachers.

To act according to law and agreement.

To keep registers.

To maintain discipline.

2ndly.—The amount of moneys received from the School Fund, from local rates or contributions, and from other sources, distinguishing the same; and the manner in which all such moneys have been expended.

3rdly.—The whole number of children residing in the school section, over the age of five years, and under the age of sixteen; the number of children and young persons taught in the school in winter and summer, distinguishing the sexes, and those who are over and under sixteen years of age; the average attendance of pupils in both winter and summer.

4thly.—The branches of education taught in the school; the number of pupils in each branch; the text-books used; the number of public school examinations, lectures, and visits, and by whom; and such other information respecting the school premises, and library, as may be required in the form of a report provided by the Chief Superintendent of Schools.

XIII. And be it enacted, That every Trustee of a Common School who shall knowingly sign a false report, and every teacher of a Common School who shall keep a false school register, or make a false return, with the view of obtaining a larger sum than the just proportion of school moneys coming to such Common School, shall, for each offence, forfeit to the Common School Fund of the township, the sum of five pounds, and may be prosecuted before any such Justice of the Peace, by any person whatever, and convicted on the oath of any one credible witness other than the prosecutor, and if convicted, the said penalty shall, if not forthwith paid, be levied with costs, by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of the offender, under warrant of such Justice, and paid over by him to the said Common School Fund, or the said offender shall be liable to be tried and punished for the misdemeanor.

XIV. And be it enacted, That no foreign books in the English branches of education shall be used in any Model or Common School, without the express permission of the Council of Public Instruction; nor shall any pupil in any such school be required to read or study in or from any religious book, or join in any exercise of devotion or religion, which shall be objected to by his or her parents or guardians: Provided always, that, within this limitation, pupils shall be allowed to receive such religious instruction as their parents and guardians shall desire, according to the general regulations which shall be provided according to law.

II.—COMMON SCHOOL TEACHERS, AND THEIR DUTIES.

XV. And be it enacted, That no teacher shall be deemed a qualified teacher within the meaning of this Act, who shall not, at the time of his engaging with the Trustees, and applying for payment from the School Fund, hold a certificate of qualification, as hereinafter provided by this Act; Provided always, that certificates of qualification given by Local Superintendents, shall be in force until the first of January, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one.

XVI. And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of every teacher of a Common School,—

Firstly. To teach diligently and faithfully all the branches required to be taught in the school, according to the terms of his engagement with the Trustees, and according to the provisions of this Act.

Secondly. To keep the daily, weekly, and monthly or quarterly registers of the school; to maintain proper order and discipline therein, according to the forms and regulations which shall be provided accord-

ing to law; also to keep a Visitors' book (which the Trustees shall cause to be provided for that purpose); and he shall enter therein the visits made to his school, and shall present such book to each Visitor, and request him to make such remarks as may have been suggested by such visit.

Thirdly. To have, at the end of each quarter, a public examination of his school, of which he shall give due notice, through the pupils, to their parents and guardians, and the Trustees of the school, and of which he shall also give due notice to any school Visitors who shall reside in or adjacent to such school section.

Fourthly. To furnish to the Local or Chief Superintendent of Schools, when desired, any information which it may be in his power to give respecting any thing connected with the operations of his school, or in anywise affecting its interests or character.

Fifthly. To keep carefully, and at the time of his leaving a school, to deliver up to the order of the Trustees, the registers and Visitors' book, appertaining to the school; Provided always, that he shall, at all times, when desired by them, give Trustees or Visitors access to such register and Visitors' book.

XVII. And be it enacted, That any teacher shall be entitled to be paid at the same rate mentioned in his agreement with the Trustees, even after the expiration of the period of his agreement, until the Trustees shall have paid him the whole of his salary, as teacher of the school, according to their engagement with him: Provided always, that in case of any difference between Trustees and a teacher in regard to his salary, the sum due to him, or any other matter in dispute between them, it shall be lawful to submit such matter in dispute to arbitration, and each party shall choose one Arbitrator; and in case either party in the first instance shall neglect or refuse to name and appoint an Arbitrator on his behalf, it shall be lawful for the party requiring such arbitration, by a notice in writing to be served upon the party so neglecting or refusing to make such appointment, to require the opposite party within three days, inclusive of the day of the service of such notice, to name and appoint an Arbitrator on his behalf, which notice shall name the Arbitrator of the party serving such notice; and in case the party upon whom such notice is served shall not, within the three days mentioned in such notice, name and appoint such Arbitrator, then the party requiring such arbitration shall and may nominate and appoint the second Arbitrator, and the two Arbitrators in either way chosen, and the Local Superintendent, or any person chosen by him to act on his behalf, in case he cannot attend, or any two of them, shall have full authority to make an award between them, and such award shall be final: Provided always, that, so often as any such submission shall fall through, it shall be lawful to re-submit the matters in dispute until a final award shall be made between them:

III.—DUTIES OF TOWNSHIP COUNCILS.

XVIII. And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Municipality of each township in Upper Canada:

Firstly. To levy such sum, by assessment, upon the taxable property in any school section, for the purchase of a school-site, the erection, repairs, renting and furnishing of a school house, the purchase of apparatus and text-books for the school, books for the library, salary of the teacher, as shall be desired by the Trustees of such school section, on behalf of the majority of the freeholders or householders at a public meeting called for such purpose or purposes, as pro-

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To keep a Visitors' book, &c.

To have quarterly examinations, &c.

To give information to the Local or Chief Superintendent.

To deliver papers, &c.

Proviso.

Protection of teachers in case of dismissal.

Mode of settling any difference in financial matters between Trustees and teachers.

Duties of Township Councils.

To levy assessments for common school purposes, as desired by Trustees.

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To authorize a loan, at its discretion for the purchase and erection of school buildings.

To establish a Township Model School, at its discretion.

Members of the Township Councils to be Trustees of such Model School.

One or more Common Schools may be merged into the Model School.

To form new school sections.

To alter and unite school sections under certain conditions.

First meeting for the election of Trustees in an united section.

Alterations in school sections when to go into effect.

All parties concerned to be apprized.

Privileges of altered sections secured.

Disposal and application of property of altered school sections.

vided for by the twelfth section of this Act: Provided always, that such Municipality may, if it shall judge expedient, grant to the Trustees of any school section, on their application, authority to borrow any sum or sums of money which may be necessary for the purposes herein mentioned, in respect to school sites, school houses and their appendages, or for the purchase or erection of a teacher's residence, and cause to be levied upon the taxable property in such section, such sum in each year as shall be necessary for the payment of the interest thereon, and as shall be sufficient to pay off the principal within ten years.

Secondly. To levy at its discretion, such sum or sums as it shall judge expedient for procuring the site and for the erection and support of a township Model School, and for purchasing books for a township library, under such regulations as shall be provided according to law: Provided always, that the members of the township Municipality shall be the Trustees of such Model School, and shall possess the powers of Common School Trustees in respect to all matters affecting such Model School; Provided also, that the Trustees of any one or more Common Schools shall have authority at their discretion, and with the consent of such Council, to merge their school or schools, into such Model School; and provided likewise, that tuition to student-teachers in such Model School shall be free.

Thirdly. To form portions of the Township, where no schools have been established, into school sections; to appoint a person in each new school section to call the first school section meeting; and to cause such person to be notified in the manner prescribed in the fourth section of this Act.

Fourthly. To alter any school section already established, and to unite two or more school sections into one, at the request of the majority of the freeholders or householders in each of such sections, expressed at a public meeting called by the Trustees for that purpose: Provided always, that the first election of Trustees in such section, consisting of two or more sections united, shall be appointed and held in the same manner as is provided for in the fourth section of this Act in respect to a new school section: Provided secondly, that any alteration in the boundaries of a school section shall not go into effect before the twenty-fifth day of December next after the time when it shall have been made; nor shall any step be taken towards the alteration of the boundaries of any school section, nor any application be entertained for that purpose, unless it shall clearly appear that all parties affected by such alteration have been duly notified of such intended step or application: Provided thirdly, that the several parts of such united or altered school sections shall have the same claim to a share of the Common School Fund, to which they would have been entitled, had they not been altered or united; and provided fourthly, that any school site, or school house, or other school property which shall not be required in consequence of such alterations or union of school sections, shall be disposed of, by sale or otherwise, in such a manner as a majority of the freeholders or householders in the altered or united school sections shall think proper, at a public meeting called for that purpose, and the proceeds shall be applied to the erection of a new school house, or other Common School purposes of such united or altered sections; except that the inhabitants transferred from one school section to another, shall be entitled, for the Common School purposes of the section to which they are attached, to such a proportion of the proceeds of the disposal of such school house or other Common School property, as the assessed value of their property bears to that of the other inhabitants of the school section from which they shall have been

separated: Provided fifthly, that union school sections, consisting of parts of two or more townships, may be formed and altered, (under the conditions prescribed in this clause in respect to alterations of other school sections,) by the Reeves and Local Superintendent or Superintendents of the townships out of parts of which such sections are proposed to be formed, at a meeting appointed for that purpose by any two of such Town Reeves; of which meeting the other party or parties authorized to act with them shall be duly notified: Provided sixthly, that each union school section composed of portions of adjoining townships, shall, for all purposes of Trustee elections and control, be deemed one school section, and shall be considered in respect to Superintendents and taxing for the erection of a school house, as belonging to the township in which the school house may be situated.

Fifthly. To cause the Clerk of such township, to furnish the Local Superintendent of Schools with a copy of all the proceedings of such Council relating to the formation or alteration of school sections, all school assessments and other educational matters.

XIX. And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Municipal Council of any township, and of the Board of School Trustees of any city, town, or incorporated village, on the application in writing of twelve or more resident heads of families, to authorize the establishment of one or more separate schools for Protestants, Roman Catholics or coloured people, and, in such case, it shall prescribe the limits of the divisions or sections for such schools, and shall make the same provision for the holding of the first meeting for the election of Trustees of each such separate school or schools, as is provided in the fourth section of this Act for holding the first school meeting in a new school section: Provided always, that each such separate school shall go into operation at the same time with alterations in school sections, and shall be under the same regulations in respect to the persons for whom such school is permitted to be established, as are Common Schools generally: Provided secondly, that none but coloured people shall be allowed to vote for the election of Trustees of the separate school for their children, and none but the parties petitioning for the establishment of, or sending children to a separate Protestant or Roman Catholic school, shall vote at the election of Trustees of such school: Provided thirdly, that each such separate Protestant, or Roman Catholic, or coloured school shall be entitled to share in the school fund according to the average attendance of pupils attending each such separate school, (the mean attendance of pupils for both summer and winter being taken,) as compared with the whole average attendance of pupils attending the Common Schools in such city, town, village or township; Provided fourthly, that no Protestant separate school shall be allowed in any school division except when the teacher of the Common School is a Roman Catholic, nor shall any Roman Catholic separate school be allowed except when the teacher of the Common School is a Protestant: Provided fifthly, that the Trustees of the Common School sections within the limits of which such separate school section or sections shall have been formed, shall not include the children attending such separate school or schools, in their return of children of school age residing in their school sections.

* During the Session of the Legislature of 1851, the following Declaratory Act was passed, relating to cities and towns only:—

14th AND 15th VICTORIA, CHAPTER 111.
AN ACT to define and restore certain Rights to parties therein mentioned.

[30th August, 1851.]
Whereas it is expedient to remove doubts which have arisen in regard to certain provisions of the nineteenth section of an

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Union school sections formed and altered by Town Reeves and local Superintendents.

Copies of certain proceedings to be furnished.

Separate schools for Protestants, Roman Catholics and Coloured People authorized.

Manner of electing Trustees of such separate school sections.

And of apportioning school moneys to them.

Proviso as to certain returns.

Preamble.

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May unite all the school sections in a Township under the management of one Board of Trustees, at the request of a majority of the sections concerned.

Powers of Municipal Councils in cities & towns.

Two Trustees to be elected in each ward of cities and towns.

Mode of retiring from office.

Persons thus elected to form a Board of School Trustees.

One Trustee to be elected in each ward of a city or town, the second Wednesday in January of each year.

Mode of holding such election.

13 and 14 Vict., ch. 48, cited.

Each party applying shall be entitled to have a separate school.

Proviso.

XX. And be it enacted, That whenever the majority of the resident householders of the several school sections of any township, at public meetings called by Trustees for that purpose, shall desire to abolish local school section divisions, and have all their schools conducted under one system, and one management, like the schools in cities and towns, the Municipality of such township shall have authority to comply with their request thus expressed, by passing a By-law to that effect; and all the Common Schools of such township shall be managed by one Board of Trustees, one of whom shall be chosen in and for each ward of the township, if the township be divided into wards, and if not then the whole number shall be chosen in and for the whole township, and invested with the same powers, and subject to the same obligations, as are provided and required, in respect to Trustees in cities and towns, by the twenty-fourth section of this Act.

IV.—COUNCILS AND TRUSTEES IN CITIES, TOWNS, AND INCORPORATED VILLAGES, AND THEIR DUTIES.

XXI. And be it enacted. That the Council or Common Council of each city or incorporated town in Upper Canada, shall be, and is hereby invested, within its limits and liberties as prescribed by law, and shall be subject to the same obligations as are the Municipal Council of each county and the Municipality of each township, by the eighteenth and twenty-seventh sections of this Act: Provided nevertheless, that the appointment of the Local Superintendent of Schools for such city or town, shall be made by the Board of School Trustees for such city or town.

XXII. And be it enacted. That in each ward into which any city or town is or shall be divided according to law, two fit and proper persons shall be elected School Trustees by a majority of all the taxable inhabitants of such ward; one of which Trustees (to be determined by lot, at the first Trustee meeting after their election) shall retire from office the second Wednesday of January following his election; and the second of whom shall continue in office one year longer, and until his successor is elected; and the persons thus elected shall form one Board of School Trustees for such city or town.

XXIII. And be it enacted, That on the second Wednesday in January of each year, at the time prescribed by the second section of this Act, one fit and proper person shall be elected Trustee in each ward of every city and town, and shall continue in office two years, and until his successor is elected: Provided always, that such election shall be held at the place where the last municipal election was held for such ward, and under the direction of the same returning officer, or, in his default, of such person as the electors present shall choose; and such election shall be conducted in the same manner as an ordinary municipal election in each ward of such city or town.

Act passed in the thirteenth and fourteenth year of Her Majesty's Reign, and entitled *An Act for the better Establishment and Maintenance of Common Schools in Upper Canada*; and whereas it is inexpedient to deprive any of the parties concerned of rights which they have enjoyed under preceding School Acts for Upper Canada: Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly of the Province of Canada, constituted and assembled by virtue of and under the authority of an Act passed in the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and intitled *An Act to re-unite the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, and for the Government of Canada*, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That each of the parties applying according to the provisions of the said nineteenth section of said Act, shall be entitled to have a separate school in each ward, or in two or more wards united, as said party or parties shall judge expedient, in each city or town in Upper Canada: Provided always, that each such school shall be subject to all the obligations and entitled to all the advantages imposed and conferred upon separate schools by the said nineteenth section of said Act.

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Board of School Trustees to be a corporation. Duties of the Board.

To appoint certain officers, &c.

To hold School Property, &c.

To make all useful provisions in respect to Common School premises, text-books, &c.

To determine the number and kind of Schools, employ Teachers, &c.

To appoint a committee of three to take the special charge of each school.

To make an estimate of the expenses of the schools.

The Municipal Council to provide for such expenses.

To levy school rate-bills at their discretion.

XXIV. And be it enacted, That the Board of School Trustees for each city and town, shall be a corporation under the name of "*The Board of School Trustees of the City (or Town) of ———, in the County of ———*;" (the first meeting thereof may be called in the City or Town Council room by any Trustee,) and it shall be the duty of such Board,—

Firstly. To appoint annually, or oftener, a Chairman, Secretary, Superintendent of Schools, and one or more collectors of school rates (if required); and to appoint the times and places of their meetings, and the mode of calling them, of conducting and recording their proceedings, and of keeping all their school accounts.

Secondly. To take possession of all Common School property, and to accept and hold as a Corporation all property which may have been acquired or given for Common School purposes in such city or town, by any title whatsoever; to manage or dispose of such property, and all moneys or income for Common School purposes, until the power hereby given shall be taken away or modified by law, and to apply the same, or the proceeds, to the objects for which they have been given or acquired.

Thirdly. To do whatever they may judge expedient with regard to purchasing or renting school sites and premises: building, repairing, furnishing, warming, and keeping in order the school house or school houses, and its or their appendages, lands, enclosures, and moveable property; for procuring suitable apparatus and text-books; and for the establishment and maintenance of a school library or school libraries.

Fourthly. To determine the number, sites, kind, and description of schools which shall be established and maintained in such city or town; the teacher or teachers who shall be employed, the terms of employing them, the amount of their remuneration, and the duties which they are to perform; the salary of the Superintendent of Schools appointed by them, and his duties; and to adopt, at their discretion, such measures as they shall judge expedient, in concurrence with the Trustees of the County Grammar School, for uniting one or more of the Common Schools of the city or town with such Grammar School.

Fifthly. To appoint annually, or oftener if they shall judge expedient, for the special charge, oversight, and management of each school within such city or town, and under such regulations as they shall think proper to prescribe, a committee of not more than three persons for each school.

Sixthly. To prepare from time to time, and lay before the Municipal Council of such city or town, an estimate of the sum or sums which they shall judge expedient for paying the whole or part of the salaries of teachers; for purchasing or renting school premises; for building, renting, repairing, warming, furnishing, and keeping in order the school houses and their appendages and grounds; for procuring suitable apparatus and text-books for the schools; for the establishment and maintenance of school libraries: and for all the necessary expenses of the schools under their charge; and it shall be the duty of the Common Council or Council of such city or town, to provide such sum or sums in such manner as shall be desired by the said Board of School Trustees.

Seventhly. To levy, at their discretion, any rates upon the parents or guardians of children attending any school under their charge; and to employ the

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The sums thus collected to be paid into the hands of the Chamberlain or Treasurer.

To give orders for the payment of Teachers, &c.

To call annual or special school meetings.

Continuance in office of persons elected to fill vacancies.

To see that the pupils are duly supplied with proper text books, &c.

To have their school conducted according to law.

To prepare and transmit an annual report to the Chief Superintendent of Schools.

Contents of such report.

Powers of Municipal Councils in incorporated villages.

First election of Trustees in such villages, the 2nd Wednesday in January, 1851.

How such elections to be held and conducted.

Six Trustees to be elected in each incorporated village.

Mode of retirement from office.

same means for collecting such rates as Trustees of Common Schools in any township may do under the twelfth section of this Act: Provided always, that all moneys thus collected shall be paid into the hands of the Chamberlain or Treasurer of such city or town for the Common School purposes of the same; and shall be subject to the order of the said Board of School Trustees.

Eighthly. To give orders to teachers, and other school officers and creditors, upon the Chamberlain or Treasurer of such city or town, for the sum or sums which shall be due them.

Ninthly. To call and give notice of annual and special school meetings of the taxable inhabitants of such city or town, or of any ward in it; in the same manner and under the same regulations as are prescribed in the twelfth section of this Act, for the appointment of annual and special school meetings in the school sections of townships: Provided always, that any person elected at any special ward school meeting, to fill a vacancy which shall have occurred in the Board of Trustees from any cause whatever, shall hold office only during the unexpired part of the term for which the person whose place shall have become vacant was elected to serve.

Tenthly. To see that all the pupils in the schools are duly supplied with an uniform series of authorized text-books; to appoint a librarian, and take charge of the school library or libraries, whenever established.

Eleventhly. To see that all the schools under their charge are conducted according to the regulations authorized by law; and, at the close of each year, to prepare and publish, in one or more of the public papers, or otherwise, for the information of the inhabitants of such city or town, an annual report of their proceedings, and of the progress and state of the schools under their charge; of the receipts and expenditure of all school moneys; and to prepare and transmit annually, before the fifteenth of January, to the Chief Superintendent of Schools, a report, signed by a majority of the Trustees, and containing all the information required in the reports of Common School Trustees, by the twelfth section of this Act, and any additional items of information which may be lawfully required, and made according to a form which shall be provided for that purpose by the Chief Superintendent of Schools.

XXV. And be it enacted, That the Municipality of every incorporated village shall possess and exercise all the powers, and be subject to all the obligations with regard to the levying and raising of moneys for Common School purposes, and for the establishment and maintenance of school libraries within the limits of such incorporated village, as are conferred and imposed by this Act upon the Municipal Corporations of cities: Provided always, that on the second Wednesday in January, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one, in each such incorporated village, at the place of the then last annual election of Councillors, there shall be a meeting of the taxable inhabitants of such incorporated village, and which meeting shall be organized and conducted in the same manner as is prescribed in the twenty-third section of this Act, for the conducting of annual school meetings in the wards of cities and towns; and at such meeting, six fit and proper persons from among the resident householders, shall be elected School Trustees for such incorporated village; and the persons thus chosen shall be divided by lot into three classes, of two individuals each, to be numbered one, two, three; the first class shall hold office one year, the second two years, and the third three years,

and until their successors are elected; but each Trustee retiring from office shall be eligible to be re-elected with his own consent: Provided secondly, that there shall be a like school meeting annually in each such incorporated village, at which two persons shall be chosen Trustees, in place of the two retiring from office, and shall continue in office two years, and until their successors are elected: Provided thirdly, that the first annual school meeting in each incorporated village shall be called by the town-reeve of such village, who shall cause notices to be posted in at least six public places in such village, at least six days before the time of holding such meeting.

XXVI. And be it enacted, That the Trustees elected in each incorporated village, according to the provisions of the preceding section, shall succeed to all the rights, powers, obligations, and liabilities of the present Trustees of such incorporated village, and shall be a Corporation under the title of "*The Board of School Trustees of the incorporated village of —, in the County of —*;" and shall possess all the powers, and be subject to all the obligations, within the limits of such incorporated village, as are conferred and imposed by the twenty-fourth section of this Act, upon the Trustees of cities and towns.

V.—DUTIES OF COUNTY MUNICIPAL COUNCILS.

XXVII. And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Municipal Council of each County:

Firstly. To cause to be levied each year upon the several townships of such county, such sum or sums of money for the payment of the salaries of legally qualified Common School teachers as shall at least be equal (clear of all charges of collection) to the amount of school money apportioned to the several townships thereof for such year, by the Chief Superintendent of Schools, as notified by him to such Council, through the County Clerk: Provided always, that the sum or sums so levied may be increased at the discretion of such Council, either to increase the County School Fund, or to give special or additional aid to new or needy school sections, on the recommendation of one or more Local Superintendents: Provided also, that the sum required to be levied in such county in each year for the salaries of legally qualified teachers, shall be collected and paid into the hands of the County Treasurer, on or before the fourteenth day of December; and provided likewise, that in case of the non-payment of any part of such sum into the hands of the County Treasurer at that time, no teacher shall, upon application, be refused the payment of the sum to which he may be entitled from such year's County School Fund, but the County Treasurer shall pay any Local Superintendent's lawful order in behalf of such teacher, in anticipation of the payment of the County School assessment; and the County Council shall make the necessary provision to enable the County Treasurer to pay the amount of such lawful order.

Secondly. To raise by assessment such sum or sums of money as it shall judge expedient, for the establishment and maintenance of a County Common School Library.

Thirdly. To appoint annually a Local Superintendent of Schools for the whole county, or for any one or more townships in such county as it shall judge expedient; to fix (within the limits prescribed by the thirtieth section of this Act) and provide for the salary or salaries of such Local Superintendent or Superintendents: Provided always, that no such Local Superintendent shall have the oversight of more than one hundred schools; and provided also, that

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Two Trustees to be elected at each ensuing annual school meeting.

Mode of calling the first annual school meeting.

Trustees in each incorporated village to succeed the present Trustees.

To be a corporation.

Their powers, obligations, and duties the same as Trustees in cities and towns.

Duties of County Councils.

To raise by assessment in each year, a sum equal to the Legislative School Grant apportioned to such County.

Such sum may be increased and the additional sum granted to aid poor School Sections or to increase the County School Fund.

Time for the payment of the County School assessment.

No Teacher to be refused the payment of his due, on account of the non-collection of any part of the County School assessment.

To raise money for County Common School Library.

To appoint local Superintendents of Schools, and provide for their salaries.

No local Superintendent to have charge of more than 100 schools.

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County Clerk to notify the Chief Superintendent of Schools of the names and address of local Superintendents and the County Treasurer.

To secure all school moneys, and see that no deduction be made from the School Fund.

To appoint Sub-treasurers of school moneys at his discretion.

To cause the school accounts to be audited, &c.

County Clerk to transmit to the Chief Superintendent an abstract of such accounts, &c.

Trustees of the County Grammar School and Local Superintendents to constitute a County Board of Public Instruction. More than one County Board may be appointed in certain cases.

Quorum for the examination of Teachers and for other purposes.

Incidental expenses to be defrayed by the County Council.

Duties of County Boards.

To meet quarterly, &c.

To examine and give certificates of qualification to Teachers.

Teacher must give proof of good moral character; must be a British subject.

the County Clerk shall forthwith notify the Chief Superintendent of Schools of the appointment and address of each such Local Superintendent, and of the County Treasurer; and shall likewise furnish him with a copy of all proceedings of such Council, relating to school assessments and other educational matters.

Fourthly. To see that sufficient security be given by all officers of such Council to whom school moneys shall be entrusted; to see that no deduction be made from the School Fund by the County Treasurer or Sub-treasurer, for the receipt and payment of school moneys; to appoint, if it shall judge expedient, one or more Sub-treasurers of school moneys, for one or more townships of such county: Provided always, that each such Sub-treasurer shall be subject to the same responsibilities and obligations in respect to the accounting for school moneys and the payment of lawful orders for such moneys given by any Local Superintendent within the parts of the county for which he is appointed Sub-treasurer, as are imposed by this Act upon each County Treasurer, in respect to the paying and accounting for school moneys.

Fifthly. To appoint annually, or oftener, Auditors, whose duty it shall be to audit the accounts of the County Treasurer and other officers to whom school moneys shall have been intrusted, and report to such Council; and the County Clerk shall transmit to the Chief Superintendent of Schools, on or before the first day of March in each year, a certified copy of the abstract of such report, and also give any explanation relating thereto, as far as he is able, which may be required by the Chief Superintendent.

VI. CONSTITUTION AND DUTIES OF THE COUNTY BOARDS OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

XXVIII. And be it enacted, That the Board of Trustees for the County Grammar School and the Local Superintendent or Superintendents of Schools in each County, shall constitute a Board of Public Instruction for such County: Provided always, that where there is more than one Grammar School in a county, the County Council shall have authority to divide such county into as many circuits as there are County Grammar Schools, and the Trustees of each County Grammar School and the Local Superintendent or Superintendents of Schools in each circuit; shall be a Board of Public Instruction for such circuit: Provided also, that at any lawful meeting of such Board, not less than three members, including a Local Superintendent of Schools, shall constitute a *quorum* for examining and giving certificates of qualification to Common School teachers, and not less than five members shall constitute a *quorum* for the transaction of any other business; Provided likewise, that the incidental expenses connected with the meeting and proceedings of each County Board of Public Instruction shall be provided for by the Municipal Council of such county.

XXIX. And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of each County Board of Public Instruction:

Firstly. To meet not less than four times a year; to determine the time and places of its own meetings, and the order of its proceedings, and the manner of recording them.

Secondly. To examine and give certificates of qualification to teachers of Common Schools, arranging such teachers into three classes, according to their attainments and ability, as shall be prescribed in a programme of examination and instructions to be provided according to law; also to annul any such certificate as it shall judge expedient: Provided always, that no certificate of qualification shall be given to any person as a teacher who shall not furnish satisfactory

proof of good moral character; nor to any person who shall not, at the time of applying for such certificate of qualification, be a natural born or naturalized subject of Her Majesty, or who shall not produce a certificate of having taken the oath of allegiance to Her Majesty, before some one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the county in which he shall be a resident; and all Justices of the Peace are hereby authorized to administer such oath of allegiance: Provided also, that any such certificate of qualification shall be general, as regards the county, or limited as to time or place, at the pleasure of the majority of the members of the County Board of Public Instruction present at such examination: Provided likewise, that every such certificate shall have the signature of at least one Local Superintendent of Schools.

Thirdly. To select (if deemed expedient) from a list of text-books recommended or authorized by the Council of Public Instruction, such books as they shall think best adapted for use in the Common Schools of such county or circuit; and to ascertain and recommend the best facilities for procuring such books.

Fourthly. To adopt all such lawful means in their power as they shall judge expedient, to advance the interests and usefulness of Common Schools, to promote the establishment of school libraries, and to diffuse useful knowledge in such county or circuit.

VII. DUTIES OF LOCAL SUPERINTENDENTS OF SCHOOLS.

XXX. And be it enacted, That each Local Superintendent of Common Schools, appointed as provided for in the twenty-seventh section of this Act, shall be entitled, annually, to not less than one pound currency per school placed under his charge, together with any additional remuneration or allowance which the Council appointing him shall grant; and such Superintendent shall be paid the same in quarterly instalments by the County Treasurer.

XXXI. And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of each Local Superintendent of Schools:

Firstly. As soon as he shall have received from the County Clerk a notification of the amount of money apportioned to the township or townships within the limits of his charge, to apportion the same among the several school sections entitled to receive it. (unless otherwise instructed by the Chief Superintendent of Schools), according to the rates of the average attendance of pupils attending each Common School; (the mean attendance of pupils for both summer and winter being taken), as compared with the whole average number of pupils attending the Common Schools of such township.

Secondly. To give to any qualified teacher, and to no other, on the order of the Trustees of any School Section, a cheque upon the County Treasurer or Sub-treasurer, for any sum or sums of money apportioned and due to such section: Provided always, that he shall not pay any such order of the Trustees of any School Section, from whom no satisfactory annual school report shall have been received for the year ending the last day of the December preceding; nor unless it shall appear by such report that a school has been kept by a qualified teacher in such section for at least six months during the year ending at the date of such report: Provided also, that the foregoing condition shall not apply to the order or orders of Trustees in any new school section, for money apportioned and due to such section.

Thirdly. To visit each Common School within his jurisdiction, at least once in each quarter; and at

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Certificate may be general or limited.

Must have the signature of one Local Superintendent.

To select text-books for Schools from the general authorized list.

To promote the interests of Schools and the diffusion of useful knowledge.

Local Superintendent of Schools to be entitled to not less than £1 per School under his charge.

To be paid quarterly.

Duties of Local Superintendents.

To distribute the Common School Fund among the several School Sections according to the ratio of attendance, unless otherwise directed.

To give cheques to Teachers upon the County Treasurer for School moneys.

Conditions of giving such cheques.

Such conditions not to apply to new Sections.

To visit each School at least once a quarter.

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Duties at such visitations.

To deliver a public lecture in each School Section at least once a year. Other duties.

To enforce the law. To recommend the use of authorized text-books, &c.

To attend the meetings of the County Board of Public Instruction, &c.

To attend arbitrations.

To decide other questions of dispute.

Or refer them to the Chief Superintendent of Schools. *Provido:* Parties may appeal in certain cases.

To suspend certificates of qualification in certain cases.

The cancelling or suspension of a Teacher's certificate to release his Trustees from their agreement.

To observe regulations and instructions. To give information to the Chief Superintendent.

To account to the County Auditors, &c.

To report annually to the Chief Superintendent.

Contents of such report.

the time of each such visit to examine into the state and condition of the school, as respects the progress of the pupils in learning, the order and discipline observed, the system of instruction pursued, the mode of keeping the school registers, the average attendance of pupils, the character and condition of the building and premises, and to give such advice as he shall judge proper.

Fourthly. To deliver in each school section, at least once a year, a public lecture on some subject connected with the objects, principles, and means of practical education; and to do all in his power to persuade and animate parents, guardians, trustees and teachers, to improve the character and efficiency of the Common Schools, and secure the universal and sound education of the young.

Fifthly. To see that all the schools are managed and conducted according to law; to prevent the use of unauthorized, and to recommend the use of authorized books in each school; to acquire and give information as to the manner in which such authorized books can be obtained, and the economy and advantages of using them.

Sixthly. To attend the meetings of the County Board of Public Instruction; to meet and confer with the Chief Superintendent of Schools, at such time and place as he may appoint when making an official visit to such county, for the promotion of the interests of education.

Seventhly. To attend the arbitrations, and to meet the Townreeves as provided for in the twelfth and eighteenth sections of this Act; to decide upon any other questions of difference which may arise between interested parties under the operation of this or any preceding Act, and which may be submitted to him: Provided always, that he may, if he shall deem it advisable, refer any such question to the Chief Superintendent of Schools: Provided also, that any aggrieved or dissatisfied party, in any case not otherwise provided for by this Act, shall have the right of appeal to the Chief Superintendent of Schools.

Eighthly. To suspend the certificate of qualification of any teacher, for any cause which shall appear to him to require it, until the next ensuing meeting of the County Board of Public Instruction, where the case shall be disposed of in such manner as a majority of the members present shall think proper: Provided always, that due notice shall be given to the teacher suspended of such meeting of the County Board: Provided also, that the cancelling or suspension of a teacher's certificate of qualification, shall release his School Trustees from any obligation to continue him in their employment.

Ninthly. To act in accordance with the regulations and instructions which shall be provided, according to law; to give any information in his power (when desired) to the Chief Superintendent of Schools, respecting any Common School matter within his jurisdiction; to furnish the County Auditors, when required, with the Trustees' orders as the authority for his cheques upon the County or Sub-treasurer for school moneys; to deliver copies of his official correspondence and all school papers in his custody, to the order of the County Council on retiring from office.

Tenthly. To prepare and transmit to the Chief Superintendent of Schools, on or before the first day of March, an annual report, which shall be in such form as shall be provided by the said Chief Superintendent, and which shall state:—

1st.—The whole number of schools and school sections or parts of sections in each township within his jurisdiction.

2nd. The number of pupils taught in each school over the age of five and under the age of sixteen years; the number between the ages of sixteen and twenty-one years; the whole number of children residing in each section, or part of a section, over the age of five and under the age of sixteen years.

3rd.—The length of time a school shall have been kept in each such section or parts of sections, by a qualified teacher; the branches taught, the number of pupils in each branch, and the books used; the average attendance of pupils, both male and female, in summer and in winter.

4th.—The amount of moneys which have been received and collected in each section or part of section—distinguishing the amount apportioned by the Chief Superintendent of Schools, the amount received from county assessment, the amount raised by Trustees, and the amount from any other and what source or sources; also how such moneys have been expended, or whether any part remains unexpended, and from what causes; the annual salary of teachers, male and female, with and without board.

5th.—The number of his and other school visits during the year; the number of school lectures delivered; the whole number of school-houses, their sizes, character, furniture and appendages, the number rented, the number erected during the year, and of what character, and by what means.

6th.—The number of qualified teachers, their standing, sex, and religious persuasion; the number, so far as he may be able to ascertain, of private schools, the number of pupils and subjects taught therein; the number of libraries, their extent, how established and supported; also, any other information which he may possess respecting the educational state, wants and advantages in each township of his charge, and any suggestions which he shall think proper to make with a view to the improvement of schools and diffusion of useful knowledge.

VIII. SCHOOL VISITORS AND THEIR DUTIES.

XXXII. And be it enacted, That all Clergymen recognized by law, of whatever denomination, Judges, Members of the Legislature, Magistrates, Members of County Councils and Aldermen, shall be School Visitors in the townships, cities, towns and villages where they shall respectively reside: Provided always, that persons holding the Commission of the Peace for the county only, shall not be School Visitors within towns and cities: Provided also, that each Clergyman shall be a School Visitor in any township, town or city where he may have pastoral charge.

XXXIII. And be it enacted, That it shall be lawful for each of said School Visitors, to visit, as far as practicable, all the Public Schools in such township, city, town or village; especially to attend the quarterly examinations of schools, and, at the time of any such visit, to examine the progress of the pupils, and the state and management of the school, and to give such advice to the teachers and pupils, and any others present, as he may think advisable, in accordance with the regulations and instructions which shall be provided in regard to School Visitors according to law: Provided always, that a general meeting of such Visitors may be held at any time or place which may be appointed by any two Visitors, on sufficient notice being given to the other Visitors in the township, city, town or village, and it shall be lawful for such Visitors, thus assembled, to devise such means as they may deem expedient for the efficient visitation of the schools; and to promote the establishment of libraries and the diffusion of useful knowledge.

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30th July.

Number of Schools, &c. Number of children of school age, &c. Time of keeping the schools open; branches taught, &c.

The amount of moneys received and expended, &c.

The number of School visits and lectures, &c. Of School-houses, &c.

Of teachers, &c. Of private Schools, libraries, &c.

Who shall be School Visitors.

Provido: as to County Magistrates.

School Visitors authorized to visit the Schools, attend examinations, and examine into the state of each School, &c.

Provido: General meetings may be called. Duties and objects of such meetings.

Appendix (K. K.)

30th July.

Chief Superintendent of Schools.

His salary.

To account for the contingent expenses of his office.

To be allowed two Clerks; their salaries.

Duties of the Chief Superintendent.

To apportion all moneys granted by the Legislature for the support of Common Schools and in what ratio.

To certify such apportionment to the Inspector General, and to the County Clerks.

To prepare suitable forms, &c., for executing the law, and transmit them to local School officers.

To cause copies of the School law, regulations, &c., to be printed and distributed as occasion may require.

To see that all School moneys apportioned by him are duly applied.

IX. DUTIES OF THE CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS.

XXXIV. And be it enacted, That the Governor may, from time to time, by Letters Patent under the Great Seal of the Province, appoint a fit and proper person to be Chief Superintendent of Schools for Upper Canada, who shall hold his office during pleasure, and shall receive a salary of the same amount as that now provided by law, or as may hereafter be provided by law, for the Superintendent of Education in Lower Canada; and shall be responsible to, and subject to the direction of, the Governor General, communicated to him through such Department of Her Majesty's Provincial Government, as by the Governor may be directed in that behalf; and shall account for the contingent expense of his office, as provided in respect of other public offices; and shall be allowed two Clerks, who shall receive the same salaries as are or shall be by law attached to similar offices in the education law for Lower Canada, to commence from the first of July, one thousand eight hundred and fifty.

XXXV. And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Chief Superintendent of Schools:

Firstly. To apportion, annually, on or before the first day of May, all moneys granted or provided by the Legislature for the support of Common Schools in Upper Canada, and not otherwise appropriated by this Act, to the several counties, townships, cities, towns and incorporated villages therein, according to the ratio of population in each, as compared with the population of Upper Canada; or when the census or returns upon which such an apportionment is to be made, shall be so far defective, in respect to any county, township, city, town or village, as to render it impracticable for the Chief Superintendent to ascertain from such data the share of school moneys which ought then to be apportioned to such county, township, city, town or village, he shall ascertain, by the best evidence in his power, the facts upon which the ratio of such apportionment can be most fairly and equitably made, and make it accordingly.

Secondly. To certify such apportionment made by him, to the Inspector General, so far as it relates to the several counties, cities, towns and incorporated villages in Upper Canada, and to give immediate notice thereof to the Clerk of each county, city, town and village interested therein, stating the time when the amount of moneys thus apportioned, will be payable to the Treasurer of such county, city, town or village.

Thirdly. To prepare suitable forms, and to give such instructions as he shall judge necessary and proper, for making all reports, and conducting all proceedings under this Act, and to cause the same with such general regulations, as shall be approved of by the Council of Public Instruction, for the better organization and government of Common Schools, to be transmitted to the officers required to execute the provisions of this Act.

Fourthly. To cause to be printed from time to time, in a convenient form, so many copies of this Act, with the necessary forms, instructions, and regulations to be observed in executing its provisions, as he may deem sufficient for the information of all officers of Common Schools, and to cause the same to be distributed for that purpose.

Fifthly. To see that all moneys apportioned by him, be applied to the objects for which they were granted; and for that purpose to decide upon all matters and complaints submitted to him, (and not otherwise provided for by this Act,) which involve the expenditure of any part of the School Fund; and

to direct the application of such balances of the School Fund, as may have been apportioned for any year and forfeited according to the provisions of this Act: Provided always, that such balances of the School Fund shall be expended in making up the salaries of teachers in the county to which they shall have been apportioned.

Sixthly. To appoint one of his Clerks as his Deputy, to perform the duties of his office in case of his absence; and to appoint one or more persons, as he shall from time to time deem necessary, to inspect any school, or examine into any school matter, in the county where such person or persons reside, and report to him: Provided, that no allowance or compensation shall be made to such Special Inspector or Inspectors for any service or services performed by him or them.

Seventhly. To take the general Superintendence of the Normal School; and to use his best endeavours to provide for and recommend the use of uniform and approved text-books in the schools generally.

Eighthly. To employ all lawful means in his power to procure and promote the establishment of School Libraries for general reading, in the several counties, townships, cities, towns and villages; to provide and recommend the adoption of suitable plans of school houses, with the proper furniture and appendages; and to collect and diffuse useful information on the subject of education generally, among the people of Upper Canada.

Ninthly. To submit to the Council of Public Instruction all books or manuscripts which may be placed in his hands with a view of obtaining the recommendation or sanction of such Council, for their introduction as text-books or library books; and to prepare and lay before the Council of Public Instruction for its consideration, such general regulations for the organization and government of Common Schools, and the management of School Libraries as he shall deem necessary and proper.

Tenthly. To apportion whatever sum or sums of money shall be provided by the Legislature for the establishment and support of School Libraries: Provided always, that no aid shall be given towards the establishment or support of any School Library unless an equal amount be contributed and expended from local sources for the same object.

Eleventhly. To appoint proper persons to conduct County Teachers' Institutes, and to furnish such rules and instructions as he shall judge advisable in regard to the proceedings of such Institutes and the best means of promoting their objects, in elevating the profession of school teaching and increasing its usefulness.

Twelfthly. To be responsible for all moneys paid through him in behalf of the Normal and Model Schools, and to give such security for the same as shall be required by the Governor; and to prepare and transmit all correspondence which shall be directed or authorized by the Council of Public Instruction for Upper Canada.

Thirteenthly. To make annually to the Governor, on or before the first day of July, a report of the actual state of the Normal, Model and Common Schools throughout Upper Canada, showing the amount of moneys expended in connexion with each, and from what sources derived, with such statements and suggestions for improving the Common Schools and the Common School laws, and promoting education generally, as he shall deem useful and expedient.

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To direct the disposal of balances of such moneys in certain cases and under certain conditions.

To appoint a Deputy and Special Inspectors in certain cases.

To superintend the Normal School, &c.

To promote the establishment of School Libraries, &c.

To collect and diffuse useful information.

To submit to the Council of Public Instruction, books, manuscripts, &c.; and general regulations, &c.

To apportion School Library Fund.

Condition of such apportionment.

To appoint Teachers' Institutes, and prepare rules and instructions for regulating their proceedings.

To account for moneys, &c.

To report annually to the Governor.

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X. CONSTITUTION AND DUTIES OF THE COUNCIL OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

30th July.

Council of Public Instruction to consist of 9 persons including the Chief Superintendent.

XXXVI. And be it enacted, That the Governor shall have authority to appoint not more than nine persons (of whom the Chief Superintendent of Schools shall be one) to be a Council of Public Instruction for Upper Canada, who shall hold their office during pleasure, and shall be subject from time to time to all lawful orders and directions in the exercise of their duties, which shall, from time to time, be issued by the Governor.

Mode of providing for the meetings of such Council; of calling the first meeting and any special meeting.

XXXVII. And be it enacted, That the Chief Superintendent of Schools shall provide a place for the meetings of the Council of Public Instruction, and shall call the first meeting of the Council, and shall have authority to call a special meeting at any time by giving due notice to the other members; that the expenses attending the proceedings of the said Council shall be accounted for by the Chief Superintendent of Schools as part of the contingent expenses of the Education Office; that the Senior Clerk in the Education Office shall be Recording Clerk to the said Council, shall enter all its proceedings in a book kept for that purpose, shall, as may be directed, procure the books and stationery for the Normal and Model Schools; and shall keep all the accounts of the said Council.

Recording Clerk to the Council;

His duties.

XXXVIII. And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of the said Council of Public Instruction, (three members of which, at any lawful meeting, shall form a quorum for the transaction of business):

Duties of the Council of Public Instruction.

To regulate its own proceedings.

Firstly. To appoint a Chairman, and establish the times of its meetings, and the mode of its proceedings; which Chairman shall be entitled to a second or casting vote in cases of an equality of votes on any question.

To provide for the establishment and efficiency of the Normal School.

Secondly. To adopt all needful measures for the permanent establishment and efficiency of the Normal School for Upper Canada, containing one or more Model Schools for the instruction and training of teachers of Common Schools in the science of education and art of teaching.

To make rules for the Normal School, and to prescribe terms of admission.

Thirdly. To make, from time to time, the rules and regulations, necessary for the management and government of such Normal School; to prescribe the terms and conditions on which students shall be received and instructed therein; to select the location of such school, and erect or procure and furnish the buildings therefor; to determine the number and compensation of teachers, and all others who may be employed therein; and to do all lawful things which such Council shall deem expedient to promote the objects and interests of such school.

To erect Normal School buildings.

To appoint Teachers, &c.

To make regulations for the organization and government of Common Schools.

Fourthly. To make such regulations from time to time as it shall deem expedient for the organization, government and discipline of Common Schools; the classification of Schools and Teachers, and for School Libraries throughout Upper Canada.

To examine and recommend books for Schools, and for School Libraries. Proviso.

Fifthly. To examine, and, at its discretion, recommend or disapprove of text-books for the use of schools, or books for School Libraries: Provided always that no portion of the Legislative School Grant shall be applied in aid of any school in which any book is used that has been disapproved of by the Council, and public notice given of such disapproval.

To account annually to the Governor.

Sixthly. To transmit annually, through the Chief Superintendent of Schools, to the Governor, to be laid before the Legislature, a true account of the receipt and expenditure of all moneys granted for the establishment and support of the Normal School.

XI. MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.

XXXIX. And be it enacted, That a sum not exceeding fifteen hundred pounds per annum shall be allowed out of the Legislative School Grant for the salaries of officers and other contingent expenses of the Normal School; and that a sum not exceeding one thousand pounds per annum be allowed out of the said grant to facilitate the attendance of teachers-in-training at the Normal School, under such regulations as shall, from time to time, be adopted by the Council of Public Instruction.

XL. And be it enacted, That the sum of money apportioned annually by the Chief Superintendent of Schools to each County, Township, City, Town or Village, and at least an equal sum raised annually by local assessment, shall constitute the Common School Fund of such County, Township, City, Town, or Village, and shall be expended for no other purpose than that of paying the salaries of qualified teachers of Common Schools: Provided always, that no County, City, Town or Village, shall be entitled to a share of the Legislative School Grant without raising by assessment, a sum at least equal (clear of all charges for collection) to the share of the said School Grant apportioned to it; and provided also, that should the Municipal Corporation of any County, City, Town or Village, raise in any one year a less sum than that apportioned to it out of the Legislative School Grant, the Chief Superintendent of Schools shall deduct a sum equal to the deficiency, from the apportionment to such County, City, Town or Village in the following year.

XLI. And be it enacted, That it may and shall be lawful for the Governor in Council, to authorize the expenditure annually, out of the share of the Legislative School Grant coming to Upper Canada, of a sum not exceeding three thousand pounds, for the establishment and support of School Libraries, under such regulations as are provided for by this Act; of a sum not exceeding twenty-five pounds in any County or Riding for the encouragement of a Teachers Institute, under the regulations hereinbefore provided; and of a sum not exceeding two hundred pounds in any one year to procure plans and publications for the improvement of School Architecture and practical Science in connexion with the Common Schools: Provided always, that the amount heretofore apportioned in aid of Common Schools to the several Counties, Cities, Towns and Villages in Upper Canada, shall not be lessened by the appropriation of such sums, but they shall be taken out of any additional amount awarded to Upper Canada, out of the said Grant, in consideration of the increase of its population in proportion to that of the whole Province.

XLII. And be it enacted, That the sum of money annually apportioned in aid of Common Schools in the several Counties, Cities, Towns and Villages in Upper Canada, shall be payable on or before the first day of July, in each year, to the Treasurer of each County, City, Town and Village, in such way as the Governor in Council shall from time to time direct.

XLIII. And be it enacted, That if any part of the Common School Fund shall be embezzled or lost through the dishonesty or faithlessness of any party to whom it shall have been entrusted, and proper security against such loss shall not have been taken, the person or persons whose duty it was to have exacted such security, shall be responsible for the sum or sums thus embezzled or lost, and the same may be recovered from them, by Civil Suit in any Court of Law having jurisdiction to the amount claimed, by the party or parties entitled to receive

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£1500 per annum, granted for the Normal School.

£1000 per annum to facilitate the attendance of Teachers in training.

What moneys to constitute the Common School Fund.

Conditions of its apportionment.

Certain sums to be expended for the establishment of School Libraries, &c. under certain regulations.

Proviso: the amount heretofore apportioned in aid of Common Schools not to be lessened.

The moneys apportioned annually in aid of Common Schools to be payable the first day of July.

Protection of the Common School Fund against loss.

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Proviso.
Proceedings of
any Secretary-
treasurer shall
wrongfully with-
hold chattels,
moneys, &c.

such sum or sums, or at the suit of the Crown. Provided always, that if any Secretary-treasurer appointed by the School Trustees of any school division, or any person having been such Secretary-treasurer, and having in his possession any books, papers, chattels, or moneys, which shall have come into his possession, as such Secretary-treasurer, shall wrongfully withhold or refuse to deliver up, or to account for and pay over the same or any part thereof to such person, and in such manner as he may have been lawfully directed by any majority of the School Trustees for such School division then in office, such withholding or refusal shall be a misdemeanor; and upon the application of the majority of such Trustees, supported by affidavit of such wrongful withholding or refusal made by them before some Justice of the Peace to the Judge of the County Court, such Judge shall thereupon make an order that such Secretary-treasurer or person having been such, do appear before such Judge at a time and place to be appointed in such order, which shall, by a Bailiff of any Division Court, be personally served on the party complained against, or left with a grown up person at his residence, and at the time and place so appointed, the Judge being satisfied that such service has been made, shall in a summary manner and whether the party complained of do or do not appear, hear the complaint; and if he shall be of opinion that the complaint is well founded, he shall order the party complained of to deliver up, account for and pay over the books, papers, chattels, or moneys, as aforesaid, by a certain day, to be named by the Judge in such order, together with reasonable costs incurred in making such application, as the Judge may tax, and in the event of a noncompliance with the terms specified in the said order or any or either of them, then to order the said party to be forthwith arrested by the Sheriff of any County in which such party shall be found, and be by him committed to the Common Gaol of his County, there to remain without bail or mainprize until such Judge shall be satisfied that such party has delivered up, accounted for or paid over the books, papers, chattels, or moneys in question in the manner directed by the majority of the Trustees as aforesaid, upon proof of his having done which, such Judge shall make an order for his discharge, and he shall be discharged accordingly; provided always, that no proceeding under this proviso shall be construed to impair or affect any other remedy which the said Trustees may have against such Secretary-treasurer, or person having been such, or his sureties.

Provincial Cer-
tificates of qual-
ification granted
to Teachers
under certain
circumstances

XLIV. And be it enacted, That it may and shall be lawful for the Chief Superintendent of Schools on the recommendation of the teachers in the Normal School, to give to any teacher of Common Schools a certificate of qualification which shall be valid in any part of Upper Canada, until revoked according to law; Provided always, that no such certificate shall be given to any person who shall not have been a student in the Normal School.

Proviso.

Salaries of Su-
perintendents
and other expen-
ses how paid.

XLV. And be it enacted, That no part of the salaries of the Chief or Local Superintendents of Schools, nor of any other persons employed, or expenses incurred, in the execution of this Act, shall be paid out of the Common School Fund, which shall, wholly and without diminution, be expended in the payment of teachers' salaries, as hereinbefore provided.

Punishment of
persons disturb-
ing meetings,
&c.

XLVI. And be it enacted, That any person who shall wilfully disturb, interrupt, or disquiet the proceedings of any school meeting authorized to be held by this Act, or any school established and conducted under its authority, shall, for each offence, forfeit for Common School purposes, to the School

Section, city, town or village, within the limits of which such offence shall have been committed, a sum not exceeding five pounds, and may be prosecuted before any Justice of the Peace, by any person whatever, and convicted on the oath of one credible witness other than the prosecutor, and if convicted, the said penalty shall, if not forthwith paid, be levied with costs by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of the offender, under warrant of such Justice, and paid over by him to the School Treasurer of such a section, city, town or village; or the said offender shall be liable to be indicted and punished for the same as a misdemeanor.

XLVII. And be it enacted, That the first election of Trustees in all the cities and towns in Upper Canada, as provided for in the twenty-second section of this Act, shall commence at ten of the clock in the forenoon of the first Tuesday in September, one thousand eight hundred and fifty, and that the places of election in the several wards of each city or town, together with the name of the Returning Officer for each such ward, shall be duly notified, by causing notices to be put up in at least three public places in each such ward, and not less than six days before such election, by the Mayor of each city and town respectively: Provided always, that the School Trustees then elected in each city and town, shall be subject to all the obligations which have been contracted by the present School Trustees of such city or town; and shall be invested with all the powers conferred by this Act on School Trustees of cities and towns for the fulfilment of such obligations, and for the performance of all other duties imposed by this Act.

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Provisions for
holding the first
elections in
cities and
towns.

XLVIII. And be it enacted, That the Interpretation Act shall apply to this Act; that the word "Teacher," shall include female as well as male teachers; that the word "Townships" shall include Unions of Townships made for municipal purposes; and the word "County" shall include Unions of Counties for municipal purposes.

Interpretation
clause.

IV.—FORMS AND INSTRUCTIONS for executing the provisions of the Common School Act, 13th and 14th Victoria, chapter 48. By the Chief Superintendent of Schools. Authorized and required by the third clause of the thirty-fifth section of said Act.

CONTENTS.

- CHAP. I. Forms for Trustees: 1. Notice of a first Section meeting. 2. Intimating the election of Trustees. 3 and 4. Notice of an annual meeting. 5 and 6. Notice of special meetings. 7. Form of Agreement between Trustees and Teacher; 8. of Warrant and Rate-bill; 9. of Collector's receipt; 10. of Trustees' order on Superintendent; 11. of Deed for School site; 12. of Trustees' annual report.
- II. Forms for Teachers: 1. Of Teacher's receipt; 2. Notice of quarterly examinations; 3. Teacher's register.
- III. Forms for Township Councils: 1. Of Clerk's notice to the person appointed to call a first Section meeting; 2 and 3. Of intimating alterations in Sections.
- IV. Forms and Instructions for Councils and Trustees in Cities, Towns, and Villages.
- V. Forms and Instructions for County Councils, Boards of Public Instruction, and Local Superintendents of Schools.

Appendix
(K. K.)CHAPTER I. FORMS FOR TRUSTEES, AND FOR THE CALLING
OF SCHOOL SECTION MEETINGS, &c.,

30th July.

In conformity with the Common School Act, 13th and 14th
Victoria, chap. 48, section 4-14.

SECTION 1.—Form of Notice of a first School Section Meeting.

SCHOOL NOTICE.

The undersigned informs the freeholders and house-
holders concerned, that the Municipal Council of this
township has formed a part of the township into a
school section, to be designated School Section, No.
, and to be limited and known as follows:—

[Here insert the description of the Section.]

The undersigned having been authorized and re-
quired by the Municipal Council to appoint the time
and place of holding the first meeting, for the election
of Trustees for the school section above described,
hereby notifies the freeholders and householders of
said school section, that a public meeting will be held
at on the of , at the hour of 10
o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of electing
three fit and proper persons as School Trustees of
the said section, as required by the School Act, 13th
and 14th Vict., chap. 48, sect. 4.

Given under my hand, this day of , 18 .

[Name.]

REMARKS.—Should the person authorized and appointed by
the Municipal Council to call the first school section meeting
refuse or neglect to do so, he subjects himself to a penalty of
one pound five shillings, recoverable for the purposes of such
school section; and, then, any two householders are authorized,
within twenty days, on giving six days' notice, to call a meeting
for the election of Trustees. The form of their notice—to be
posted in at least three public places in the school section
concerned, and at least six days before the time of holding
such meeting—should be as follows:—

SCHOOL NOTICE.

In conformity with the 9th section of the Common
School Act, 13th and 14th Vict., chap. 48, the under-
signed, householders of School Section No. , in the
township of hereby give notice to the free-
holders and householders of said school section, that
a public meeting will be held at , on the
of , at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon,
for the purpose of electing School Trustees for the
said section.

Dated this day of , 18 .

A. B., }
C. D., } Householders.

SECTION 2.—Form of Notice, signed by the Chairman and
Secretary of a School Section Meeting, to be transmitted by
the Secretary to the Local Superintendent of Schools, intimating
the election of one or more persons as Trustee or Trustees.

[Place and Date.]

SIR,—In conformity with the Common School Act,
13th and 14th Vict., chap. 48, sect. 5, we have the
honor to inform you that, at a meeting of the free-
holders and householders of School Section No. ,
in the township of , held according to law, on
the day of , [Here insert the name or names
or address of the person or persons elected]
chosen School [Trustee or Trustees] of said section.

We have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient Servants,

D. E., Chairman.

F. A., Secretary.

To the Local Superintendent of Schools.

SECTION 3.—Form of a Notice of an ordinary ANNUAL School
Section Meeting, pursuant to the 12th clause of the 12th section
of the School Act, 13th and 14th Vict., chap. 48.

SCHOOL NOTICE.

The undersigned, Trustees of School Section, No.
, in the township of , hereby give notice to
the freeholders and householders of said school section,
that a public meeting will be held at , on the
second Wednesday in January, 18 , at the hour of
ten of the clock in the forenoon; for the purpose of
electing a fit and proper person as a School Trustee
for said section.

Dated this day of , 18 .

A. B., } Trustees of
C. D., } School Section
E. F., } No.

REMARKS.—The above notice should be signed by a majority
of the existing or surviving Trustees, and posted in at least
three public places of the school section, at least six days before
the holding of the meeting. The manner of proceeding at the
annual meeting is prescribed in the 6th section of the Act.

Should the Trustees neglect to give the prescribed notice of
the annual section meeting, they forfeit each the sum of one
pound five shillings, recoverable for the purposes of the school
section; and then any two householders of the school section
are authorized within twenty days, on giving six days' notice,
to call such meeting. Their form of notice should be as
follows:—

SECTION 4.—Form of Notice of an ANNUAL School Section
Meeting to be given by two Householders.

SCHOOL NOTICE.

The Trustees of School Section, No. , in the
township of , having neglected to give notice
of the annual school section meeting, as prescribed
by the 12th clause of the 12th section of the Common
School Act, the undersigned hereby give notice to the
freeholders and householders of the said school section
that a public meeting will be held at , on
the day of , at ten of the clock in the fore-
noon, for the purpose of electing a fit and proper
person as Trustee, as directed by law.

Dated this day of , 18 .

A. B., } Householders,
C. D., } School Section No.

REMARK.—The mode of proceeding at a school meeting
thus called is prescribed in the 6th section of the Act.

SECTION 5.—Form of Notice of a School Meeting to FILL UP A
VACANCY created by the death, permanent absence, incapacity
from sickness, refusal to serve, resignation, &c., on the part
of a Trustee.

SCHOOL NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given to the freeholders and house-
holders of School Section, No. , in the township
of that a public meeting will be held at , on
the day of , at the hour of ten of the clock
in the forenoon, for the purpose of electing a fit and
proper person as School Trustee, in the place of
[deceased removed, incapacitated from sickness,
absent, resigned, or who has refused to serve, as the
case may be.]

Dated this day of , 18 .

A. B., } Surviving Trustees, or Trustee,
C. D., } [as the case may be]

REMARKS.—A Trustee who refuses to serve when elected,
forfeits the sum of one pound five shillings; but having accepted
office, if he shall at any time refuse or neglect to perform the
duties of that office he shall forfeit the sum of five pounds,
recoverable for the purposes of the school section; but a Trustee
cannot be re-elected without his own consent. (See 8th section
of the Act.) The mode of proceeding at a meeting called as
above is the same as at an ordinary annual school section
meeting, and is prescribed in the 6th section of the Act.

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SECTION 6.—Form for Trustees calling SPECIAL Meetings.

SPECIAL SCHOOL NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given to the freeholders and householders of School Section, No. , in the township of , that a public meeting will be held at , on the day of , at the hour of of the clock in for the purpose [Here state the object or objects of the meeting.]

Dated this day of , 18

A. B., } Trustees.
C. D., }
E. F., }

REMARKS.—It belongs to the office of Trustees to determine the amount of the teacher's salary and all other expenses connected with the school; but it appertains to the majority of the freeholders and householders of each school section, at the annual meeting or at a public meeting called for that purpose, to decide as to the manner in which such expenses shall be provided for, whether by voluntary subscription, by rate-bill on parents or guardians sending children to the school, or by rate on all the freeholders and householders of the school section according to property. But should not a sufficient sum be thus provided to meet the expenses incurred for school purposes, the Trustees are authorized by the latter part of the 7th clause of the 12th section, to provide the balance in such manner as they may think proper. But for all the money received and expended by them, the Trustees must account annually to their constituents, as prescribed in the 18th clause of the 12th section. Besides calling annual school section meetings, Trustees are authorized to call special meetings to consider the site and erection of a school house, the mode of raising a teacher's salary, or for any school purpose whatever. The object or objects of each school meeting should be invariably stated in the notices calling it; and the notices calling any school meeting, should in all cases be put up six days before holding such meeting. One form is sufficient for calling a special school section meeting of any kind.

SECTION 7.—Form of Agreement between Trustees and Teacher.

We, the undersigned, Trustees of School Section, No. , in the township of , by virtue of the authority vested in us by the 5th clause of the 12th section of the School Act, 13th and 14th Vict., chap. 48, have chosen [here insert the teacher's name] who holds a certificate of qualification, to be a teacher in said school section; and We do hereby contract with and employ him, at the rate of [here insert the sum in words, in currency] per annum, from and after the day hereof; and we further bind and oblige ourselves, and our successors in office, faithfully to employ the powers with which we are legally invested by the said section of said Act to collect and pay the said teacher, during the continuance of this agreement, the sum for which we hereby become bound—the said sum to be paid to the said teacher [quarterly, &c., as the case may be.] And the said Teacher hereby contracts and binds himself to teach and conduct the school, in said school section, according to the regulations provided for by the said School Act. This agreement to continue [here insert the period of agreement] from the date thereof.

Dated this day of , 18

[Seal.] A. B., } Trustees.
C. D., }
E. F., }

(Witness,) G. H., Teacher.
O. K.

REMARKS.—This agreement should be signed by, at least, two of the Trustees and the teacher, and must have the corporate seal attached to it, or, in case of a dispute, the Trustees may be made personally responsible for their agreement with the teacher. It should also be entered in the Trustees' book, and a copy of it given to the teacher. The Trustees being a Corporation, their agreement with their teacher is binding upon their successors in office; and should they refuse or wilfully neglect to exercise the corporate powers vested on them, they would be personally liable for the amount due a

teacher—See 16th clause of the 12th section. As to the mode of settling disputes between Trustees and a teacher, see the 17th section. And, on the other hand, the teacher is equally bound to faithfulness in the performance of his duties according to law. See section 16; and clause 8 of section 31.

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SECTION 8.—Form of Warrant for the Collection of School Fees.

We, the undersigned, Trustees of School Section, No. , in the township of , in the county of , by virtue of the authority vested in us by the 8th clause of the 12th section of the Act 13th and 14th Vict., chap. 48, hereby authorize and require you (here insert the name and residence of the person appointed to collect the rate-bill), after ten days from the date hereof, to collect from the several individuals in the annexed rate-bill, for the period therein mentioned, the sum of money opposite their respective names, and to pay, within thirty days from the date hereof, the amount collected, after retaining your own fees, to the Secretary-treasurer, whose discharge shall be your acquittance for the sum so paid. And in default of payment on demand by any person so rated, you are hereby authorized and required to levy the amount by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of the person or persons making default.

Given under our hands this day of , 18

A. B., } Trustees.
C. D., }
E. F., }

To the Collector of the School Section No. , township of

Form of Rate-bill, as authorized by the second and eighth clauses of the 12th section of the Act, to be annexed to the foregoing Warrant.

RATE-BILL of persons liable for School Fees in School Section No. , in the township of , for the [month or quarter, &c.] commencing the day of , and ending the day of , 18

Table with 6 columns: Names of Parents or Guardians, Names of children attending School, Amount of rate-bill per [month or quarter, &c.] for tuition, Amount of rate-bill per [month or quarter, &c.] for fuel, rent, &c., Amount of Collector's fees, at five per cent, Total amount of rate-bill for the [month or quarter] &c.

Given under our hands this day of , 18

A. B., } Trustees.
C. D., }
E. F., }

SECTION 9.—Form of Receipt to be given by the Collector on receiving the amount named in the Rate-bill.

RECEIVED from [here insert the person's name] the sum of [here write the sum in words], being the amount of his [or her] rate-bill for the [month or quarter, &c.] ending on the day of , 18

Dated this day of 18

A. B., Collector.

EXPLANATORY REMARKS on the Imposition and Collection of Rate-bills, &c.—1. The Collectors should take a receipt from the Secretary-treasurer for all moneys paid him. The Secretary-treasurer should also take a receipt from the teacher for all moneys paid him. The taking and giving receipts for money paid and received will prevent errors and misunderstandings.

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2. The Trustees can raise the school fees by voluntary subscription, if they please. They can also appoint the school teacher to act as Collector, if he chooses to accept of the appointment, and to give the required security. The Trustees can also, if they judge it expedient, impose any rate-bill which they may think necessary for renting and repairing and furnishing a school house, or for the teacher's salary, upon the inhabitants of their school section, or they can apply to the Municipality of their township to impose and collect such rate for those purposes.

3. As the school accounts of each year must be kept separate by the Chief Superintendent of Schools, so must the rate-bills. The rate-bills and warrants can be made out for a month, or for one or more quarters of a year, at the same time, as the Trustees may think expedient.

4. Those parents and guardians who pay the rate-bills to the Secretary-treasurer or Collector *within ten days* from the date of such rate-bill, and without being called upon for it, will be exempt from paying the Collector's fees.

5. The Collector, by virtue of the warrant from the Trustees, can enforce payment of the rate-bill by distress and the sale of goods, from any person who resides, or has goods and chattels within the limits of the school section. For the mode of proceeding by the Trustees in case of persons rated, who may not at the time of collecting the rate-bill reside or have goods and chattels within the limits of the school section, see *eleventh* clause of the 12th section of the Act.

6. The Trustees should make the apportionment for fuel in money, as one item in the rate-bill, and then exercise their own discretion as to whether the item for fuel should be paid in money or wood—fixing the price per cord to be allowed for the wood, describing the kind of wood, and the manner in which it should be prepared for the school. In case any person should fail to pay the amount of his wood-bill in the manner and at the time prescribed by the Trustees, the payment should, of course, be enforced in the same manner as that of the school teacher's wages, and the amount thus collected paid for the purchase of wood.

SECTION 10.—*Form of Trustees' Order upon the Local Superintendent.*

To the Local Superintendent of Schools for the
of

PAY TO [*here insert the teacher's name*] or Order,
out of the School Fund apportioned to School Section No. , in the township of , the sum of [*here write the sum in words*].

Dated this day of , 18 .

A. B., }
C. D., } Trustees.
E. F., }

REMARKS.—No part of the School Fund is allowed to be paid for any other purpose than for the salary of the teacher; and the Local Superintendent is not authorized to give a cheque upon the County Treasurer or Sub-treasurer to pay the School Fund moiety of a teacher's salary to any other than the teacher interested, or to some person authorized by the teacher to receive it.

SECTION 11.—*Form of Deed for the Site of the Common School House, Teacher's Residence, &c.*

THIS INDENTURE, made the day of , in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and , in pursuance of the Act to facilitate the conveyance of real property, between of the township [*village, town, or city*] of the county of , and Province of Canada, of the first part, and the Trustees of School Section Number , in the township of , in the county of , and Province aforesaid, on the second part,

WITNESSETH that in consideration of , of lawful money of Canada, now paid by the Trustees of the school section aforesaid to the said party of the first part, who hereby grants unto the Trustees of the school section aforesaid, their successors and assigns for ever, all that parcel of land [*here insert the description of the land, &c.*]

IN TRUST for the use of a Common School, in and for School Section, Number , in the township of , in the county and Province aforesaid.

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THE said COVENANTS with the Trustees of the school section aforesaid, that he hath the right to convey the said lands to the Trustees of the school section aforesaid. And that the Trustees of the school section aforesaid shall have quiet possession of the said lands, FREE FROM INCUMBRANCES. And the said COVENANTS with the Trustees of the school section aforesaid, that he will execute such further assurances of the said lands as may be requisite.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the said parties hereto have hereunto set their hands and seals in the day and year before mentioned.

J. D., (Seal.)
F. H., }
S. M., } (Seal.) Trustees.
I. B., }

Signed, sealed, and delivered in presence of

J. G., }
F. R., } Witnesses.

REMARKS.—1. If the Grantor be a married man, his wife's name must be inserted in the deed, and this phrase added after the word "requisite": And , wife of the said hereby bars her dower in the said lands.

2. When, however, the land has descended to the wife in her own right, she must, besides joining with her husband in the conveyance, appear before two Justices of the Peace, to declare that she has parted with her estate in the land intended to be conveyed, without any coercion or fear thereof by or on the part of her husband; and the certificates of such Justices must appear on the back of the conveyance the day of its execution. The form of the certificate is as follows:—

We, the undersigned, Justices of the Peace for , do hereby certify that on this day of , one thousand eight hundred and , at , the within deed was duly executed in the presence of , by , wife of , one of the Grantors therein named; and that the said at the said time and place, being examined by us, apart from her husband, did appear to give her consent to, depart with her estate in the lands mentioned in the said deed, freely and voluntarily, and without coercion or fear of coercion on the part of her husband, or of any other person or persons whatsoever.

R. W.—, J. P.
A. M.—, J. P.

3. If the deed be for the site of a school house in a city, town, or incorporated village, the words, "Board of School Trustees" for such city, town, or village, should be inserted instead of the words, "Trustees of School Section Number " &c., in the foregoing form. See the 24th and 26th sections of the Act.

SECTION 12.—*Form of the Annual Report of School Trustees to the Local Superintendent of Schools.*

See Appendix No. XII.

REMARKS.—A copy of a blank form of the Annual School Report to be filled up and forwarded to the Local Superintendent before the 15th of January in each year, will be furnished to each set of Trustees. For the items of information to be included in the Report, see the 19th clause of the 12th section of the Common School Act, 13th and 14th Vict., chap. 48.

According to the *thirteenth* section of the Act, any Trustee wilfully signing a false report, will render himself liable to a severe penalty; and also, according to the *sixteenth* clause of the *twelfth* section, in the event of his refusing or wilfully neglecting, at any time, to perform his duty.

Remarks on the *Duties of Trustees* will be found in the *General Regulations*, Appendix, No. V, section 2; as well as the list of school books, maps, &c., authorized by the Council of Public Instruction for Upper Canada.

It is to be observed that, according to the *fifteenth* clause of the *twelfth* section, it is the duty of each Corporation of Trustees to *procure annually*, "for the benefit of their school section, some periodical devoted to Education." The price of such a periodical is, of course, to be charged by the Trustees to the contingent expenses of their school section, and included in the school rate.

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CHAPTER II. FORMS FOR TEACHERS OF COMMON SCHOOLS.

SECTION 1.—Form of a Teacher's Receipt.

1.—Form of a receipt to parents or guardians on the payment of their rate-bill.

RECEIVED from [here write the name of the pupil or person paying] the sum of [here write the sum in words] currency, in payment of the rate-bill due from [here write the name of the person in whose behalf payment is made] to School Section No. , in the township of , for the [month or quarter] ending the day of , 18 .

Dated this day of , 18 .

A. B., Teacher.

REMARKS.—When the payment of the rate-bill is made by the parent or guardian concerned, the receipt should state it accordingly.

The payment of the rate-bill to the teacher within the time which may be prescribed by the Trustees, will exempt the person thus paying it from the payment of the Collector's fees. The teacher should, of course, apprise the Collector of all payments made to him, so that the Collector may not be at the trouble of calling upon such persons; and should the teacher not inform the Collector of such payments within the time prescribed by the Trustees, he should be liable to pay the Collector the usual fees for the unnecessary trouble imposed upon him by such teacher's neglect.

2.—Form of a receipt to Trustees.

RECEIVED from the Trustees of School Section No. , in the township of , the sum of [here write the sum in words] currency, in payment of my salary in part [or in full] for the [month or quarter] ending the day of , 18 .

A. B., Teacher.

SECTION 2.—Form of Teacher's Circular Notice of the Quarterly Examination of his School.

School Section, No. , 18 .

Sir,—In conformity with the 3rd clause of the 16th Section of the Common School Act, 13th and 14th Vict., Chapter 48, the Quarterly Examination of the School Section No. , will be held on the of , when the pupils of this School will be publicly examined in the several subjects which they have been taught during the quarter now closing. The Exercises will commence at 9 o'clock, A. M., and you are respectfully requested to attend them.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,

A. B., Teacher.

To C. D., School Trustee, or Visitor.

REMARKS.—A copy of the above Notice ought to be sent to each of the Trustees, and to as many Visitors of the School Section as possible. Clergymen are School Visitors of any Township in which they have pastoral charge; all Judges, Members of the Legislature, Members of the County Council, and Justices of the Peace, are School Visitors of the Township in which they reside. The teacher should address a circular notice to those of them who reside within two or three miles of his school; he is, also, required to give notice, through his pupils, to their parents and guardians and to the neighbourhood, of the examination.

For Holidays and Vacations, see *General Regulations*, Appendix, No. V, sec. 1. For Remarks on the *Duties of Teachers*, see section 3.

SECTION 3.—Teacher's School Register.

A Blank Form of Register has been prepared, and may be procured at the Educational Depository. Price 1s. 3d. each, or 12s. 6d. per doz.

REMARKS.—As the first clause of the thirty-first section of the Act contemplates the distribution of the school money to the several sections of a Township according to the attendance of pupils at school, and not according to school population, the teacher who fails to keep a full and accurate account of the attendance of pupils at his school, lessens the resources of the School Section. No teacher is entitled to his salary who neglects to keep a full and accurate school register. On the other hand, according to the thirteenth section of the Act, any teacher who shall keep a false School Register, or make a false School return will render himself liable to a severe penalty. The order of the Trustees delivered to a Local Superintendent will be the Superintendent's authority and receipt for the cheque upon the County or Sub-treasurer, and that cheque will be the Treasurer's receipt for the amount specified on the face of it.

CHAPTER III. FORMS FOR TOWNSHIP COUNCILS.

SECTION 1.—Form of Notice to be given by the Township Clerk to the person designated by the Municipal Authority to appoint the time and place of the first School Section Meeting.

TOWNSHIP CLERK'S OFFICE,

, 18 .

Sir,—I have the honor to inform you, that in conformity with the 3rd clause of the 18th section of the Common School Act, 13th and 14th Vict., cap. 48, the Municipal Council of this Township has authorized and required you, within twenty days after receiving this notice, to appoint the time and place of holding the first School Meeting for the election of three Trustees for School Section No. , which School Section is bounded and may be known as follows: [Here insert the description of it.] Copies of your Notice are to be posted, in at least three public places in the School Section above described, at least six days before the time of holding such meeting.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

A. B., Township Clerk.

REMARKS.—In notifying the formation of several School Sections, or the formation of parts of Sections, the phraseology of the notices should be varied, at the discretion of the Township Clerk, and in accordance with the proceedings and directions of the Council.

The Notices of *School Assessments* and Assessments for the *erection and furnishing of School houses*, for the *purchasing of School Sites, &c.*, may be given in such a manner as the Council shall direct.

For *Form of Deed* for a School Site, &c., see chap. 1, sec. 12.

SECTION 2.—Form of intimating to Trustees the alteration of their School Section.

TOWNSHIP CLERK'S OFFICE,

, 18 .

GENTLEMEN,—In conformity with the 4th clause of the 13th section of the Common School Act, 13th and 14th Vict., chap. 48, I have to acquaint you that the Municipal Council of this Township has altered the School Section of which you are Trustees, in the following manner: [Here insert the changes which have been made, and the description of the new School Section.] These changes will go into effect from and after the twenty-fifth day of next December, according to the 4th clause of the 18th section of the Act.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

A. B., Township Clerk.

To the Trustees of School Section No. .

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REMARK.—In giving notice of the formation of Union School Sections, see the remark at the end of the following section 3.

SECTION 3. Form of intimating to the Local Superintendent of Schools the alteration of a School Section.

TOWNSHIP CLERK'S OFFICE,
, 1

SIR,—In conformity with the 4th clause of the 18th section of the Common School Act, 13th and 14th Vict., chap. 48, I have to acquaint you that the Municipal Council of this Township has altered School Section No. , in the following manner: [*Here insert the changes which have been made, and the description of the new School Section.*] These changes go into effect from and after the twenty-fifth day of next December, according to the 4th clause of the 18th section of the Act.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

A. B., Township Clerk.

To the Local Superintendent of Schools.

REMARK.—When the Union School Section is formed or altered, as authorized by the 5th proviso of the 4th clause of the 18th section, the Clerk of the Township in which the school house of such Union Section is situated, should communicate the requisite notices to the parties concerned. See 6th proviso of the 4th clause of the 18th section, compared with the 4th section of the Act.

CHAPTER IV. FORMS AND INSTRUCTIONS FOR COUNCILS AND TRUSTEES IN CITIES, TOWNS, AND INCORPORATED VILLAGES.

1. The *forty-seventh and twenty-fifth* sections of the Act require the Mayors of cities and towns and the Town-reeves of incorporated villages to call the first school meetings in their respective Municipalities for the election of Trustees. The sections of the Act referred to are so explicit as to the manner in which such notices should be given, that it would be superfluous to insert any form for them in this place.

2. According to the *twenty-sixth* section and the *ninth clause of the twenty-fourth* section, the *annual and special* meetings for the election of Trustees, and for any other school purpose, are to be called by the Board of School Trustees of each city, town or incorporated village. The notices in every such case should be signed, in behalf of the Board of School Trustees, by the *Chairman or Secretary*,—should be given to the *taxable inhabitants* of the city, town, ward, or village concerned, and should specify the object of the meeting called. With these remarks, the forms for calling annual and special school meetings in townships by school Trustees, given in the *first chapter* of these Forms and Instructions, will afford a sufficient directory to Trustees in cities, towns and incorporated villages for calling similar meetings. The same reference may be made in respect to the forms of school rate-bills and agreements with teachers, as far as it may be thought expedient to adopt them.

3. School Trustees of cities, towns and incorporated villages, will also adopt such forms as they may think proper, in laying, from time to time, before their respective Councils, estimates of the sums required by them for Common School purposes; likewise in preparing for publication the annual reports of their proceedings, as required by the *eleventh*

clause of the twenty-fourth section. To facilitate the performance of the duty required by the latter part of the same clause, a *blank annual report* will be prepared and transmitted to the Board of School Trustees in each city, town and incorporated village. This remark does not, of course, apply to incorporated villages the current year (1850) until the end of which their present school section divisions and Trustees remain unchanged, and will report as heretofore by filling up the blank reports provided for them.

4. The School Registers and Visitors' books kept in each Common School of any city, town, or incorporated village, are the same as those required to be kept in each Common School of a township; respecting which, see remarks in chapter I of these Forms and Instructions.

CHAPTER V. FORMS AND INSTRUCTIONS FOR COUNTY COUNCILS, COUNTY BOARDS OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, AND LOCAL SUPERINTENDENTS OF SCHOOLS.

1. *The Duties of County Councils*, or the Councils of Unions of Counties, (see 48th section) are so clearly stated in the several clauses of the *twenty-seventh* section of the Act, that it is needless to make any explanatory remarks in reference to them; nor is it necessary to furnish any forms for bonds of security required of County Treasurers or Sub-Treasurers of school moneys, or forms of notices required of each County Clerk to each Local Superintendent of his appointment and of the amount of money apportioned to the township or townships of his charge, and to the Chief Superintendent of the name and post-office address of the County Treasurer and of each Local Superintendent of Schools in the county, and also transmitting to the Chief Superintendent a copy of all the proceedings of the County Council on school matters, and an abstract of the auditor's annual report to the Council.

The Treasurer of each county, city or town (see section 42,) should either apply personally, or appoint some person at the Seat of Government, to apply and receive the Legislative School Grant apportioned to such county, city or town. The proper form of a Power of Attorney for that purpose must be familiar to every officer concerned; also that each such Power of Attorney must be witnessed, signed, and forwarded in duplicate.

2. *On the fidelity and ability with which County Boards of Public Instruction* fulfil the functions assigned to them in the 20th section of the Act, depend the character and efficiency of the schools as affected by the character and qualifications of the teachers. Much has been said about incompetent Trustees and their employment of incompetent teachers; but Trustees cannot employ *such* teachers by means of the *School Fund*, unless *such* teachers are licensed to teach. It therefore remains with the County Boards (chiefly with the Local Superintendents) to say whether a penny of the School Fund shall be misapplied in payment of any intemperate, immoral or incompetent teacher. In giving certificates of qualification, County Boards should not, therefore, regard individual applicants, but the interests of youth, the destinies of the rising and future generations of the country. As the *fifteenth* section of the Act recognizes the validity of Local Superintendents' certificates of qualifications until the expiration of the current year (1850) the functions of County Boards in this respect will hardly commence until the year 1851, before which time a Programme of Examination and Instructions, as authorized by the *twenty-ninth* section of the Act, will be provided, according to which the future

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examinations and classification of teachers will be conducted and determined.*

3. No *Local Superintendent* will need a *form* for notifying the Trustees of each school section within his jurisdiction of the amount of the School Fund apportioned to such section for any one year; nor a *form* of cheque upon the County Treasurer or Sub-Treasurer for school moneys in behalf of legally qualified teachers. No explanation can make the important duties of each Local Superintendent plainer than the several clauses of the *thirty-first* section of the Act; and the form of conducting the correspondence which the duties of his office require, is left to his own judgment. The Chief Superintendent of Schools will furnish each Local Superintendent with a *blank annual report* for himself and for the Trustees of each school section within his charge. For forms of these Reports, see Appendix, Nos. XI and XII.

MISCELLANEOUS INSTRUCTIONS.

1. *Appeals to the Chief Superintendent of Schools, &c.*—All parties concerned in the operation of the Common School Act have the right of appeal to the Chief Superintendent of Schools; and he is authorized to decide on such questions as are not otherwise provided for by law. But for the ends of justice—to prevent delay, and to save expense, it will be necessary for any party thus appealing to the Chief Superintendent: 1. To furnish the party against whom they may appeal, with a correct copy of their communication to the Chief Superintendent, in order that the opposite party may have an opportunity of transmitting, also, any explanation or answer that such party may judge expedient. 2. To state expressly, in the appeal to the Chief Superintendent, that the opposite party has thus been notified of it. It must not be supposed that the Chief Superintendent will decide, or form an opinion, on any point affecting different parties, without hearing both sides—whatever delay may at any time be occasioned in order to secure such a hearing.

2. The foregoing directions do not, of course, refer to communications asking for advice on doubtful points, or prudential measures of a local or general character.

3. *Communications generally.*—The parties concerned are left to their own discretion as to the forms of all communications, relating to Common Schools, for which specific Forms are not furnished in the foregoing pages.

4. All communications with the Government, relating to schools conducted under the authority of the Common School Act, 13th and 14th Victoria, chapter 48, should be made through the Education Office, Toronto.

5. Communications with the Government, not so made, are referred back to the Education Office, to be brought before His Excellency through the proper Department—which occasions unnecessary delay and expense.

V.—GENERAL REGULATIONS for the Organization, Government and Discipline of Common Schools in Upper Canada; adopted after mature deliberation, by the Council of Public Instruction, as authorized by the Act, 13th and 14th Victoria, chapter 48, section 38.

CONTENTS.

1. Hours of Daily Teaching, Holidays, and Vacations.
 2. Duties of Trustees.
 3. Duties of Teachers.
 4. Duties of Visitors.
 5. Constitution and Government of Common Schools in respect to Religious and Moral Instruction.
- List of School Books authorized by the Council of Public Instruction.

SECTION 1.—Hours of Daily Teaching, Holidays, and Vacations.

1. The hours of teaching each day shall not exceed six, exclusive of all the time allowed at noon for re-

* See Appendix to this Report, No. VII.

creation. Nevertheless, a less number of hours for daily teaching may be determined upon in any school, at the option of the Trustees.

2. Every alternate Saturday shall be a holiday in each school.

3. There shall be three vacations during each year; the first, eight days, at Easter; the second, the first two weeks in August; the third, eight days, at Christmas.

4. All agreements between Trustees and Teachers shall be subject to the foregoing regulations; and no teacher shall be deprived of any part of his salary on account of observing allowed Holidays and Vacations.

SECTION 2.—Duties of Trustees.

1. The full and explicit manner in which the duties of Trustees are enumerated and stated in the several clauses of the twelfth section of the Act, renders it unnecessary to do more, in this place, than make some expository remarks on the nature of the general duties of Trustees, and the relations subsisting between them and the teachers whom they employ. The law invests Trustees with most important functions; they are a corporation, and as such the ownership and control of the school, site, school house, and all the property attached thereto, is vested in them; they are to provide and furnish the school house and premises, and apparatus and text-books for the school; and they alone have authority to employ the teacher. Their duties are, therefore, of the greatest importance, and they should be well understood.

2. While the Trustees employ the teacher—agree with him as to the period during which he shall teach, and the amount of his remuneration—the *mode of teaching* is at the option of the teacher; and the Local Superintendent and Visitors alone have a right to advise him on the subject. The teacher is not a mere machine, and no Trustee or parent should attempt to reduce him to that position. His character and his interest alike prompt him to make his instructions as efficient and popular as possible; and if he does not give satisfaction, he can be dismissed according to the terms of his agreement with his employers. To interfere with him, and deprive him of his discretion as a teacher, and then to dismiss him for inefficiency, which is the natural and usual result, is to inflict upon him a double wrong, and frequently injures the pupils themselves, and all parties concerned. It should then be distinctly understood, as essential to the teacher's character, position and success, that he judge for himself as to the mode of teaching in his school, including, of course, the classification of pupils, as well as the manner of instructing them. It is, nevertheless, the duty of the Trustees to see that the school is conducted according to the regulations authorized by law.

3. It is therefore important that Trustees should select a competent teacher. *The best Teacher is always the cheapest.* He teaches most, and inculcates the best habits of learning and mental development, in a given time; and time and proper habits are worth more than money, both to pupils and their parents. Trustees who pay a teacher fairly and punctually, and treat him properly, will seldom want a good teacher. To employ an incompetent person, because he offers his incompetent services for a small sum, is a waste of money, and a mockery and injury of the youth of the neighbourhood. We entirely concur with the *National Board of Educa-*

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tion in Ireland, in the following estimate of the qualities of a good teacher:—

"A Teacher should be a person of Christian sentiment, of calm temper, and discretion; he should be imbued with the spirit of peace, of obedience to the law, and of loyalty to his Sovereign; he should not only possess the art of communicating knowledge, but be capable of moulding the mind of youth, and of giving to the power, which education confers, a useful direction. These are the qualities for which Patrons [or Trustees] of Schools, when making choice of a teacher, should anxiously look."

4. Trustees will always find it the best economy to have a commodious school house, kept comfortable, and properly furnished. It is as difficult for pupils to learn, as it is for the master to teach, in an unfurnished and comfortless school house.

5. In the selection of books to be used in the school, from the general list authorized according to law, the Trustees should see that but *one* series of reading books, *one* Arithmetic, or one for the beginners and another for the more advanced pupils, *one* Geography, &c., should be used in any *one* school, in order that the scholars may be classified in the several branches which they are studying. Heterogeneous school books (however good each book may be in itself) render classification impossible, increase the labour and waste the time of the teacher, and retard the progress of the pupils. But the teacher and pupils labour at the greatest disadvantage, when they are compelled to use books which are as various as the scholars' names.

SECTION 3.—Duties of Teachers.

The sixteenth section of the School Act prescribes, in explicit and comprehensive terms, the duties of teachers; and no teacher can legally claim his salary who disregards the requirements of the law. Among other things, the Act requires each teacher "to maintain proper order and discipline in his school, according to the forms and regulations which shall be provided according to law." The law makes it the duty of the Chief Superintendent of Schools to provide the forms; and the Council of Public Instruction prescribes the following regulations for the guidance of teachers in the conduct and discipline of their schools.

It shall be the duty of each Teacher of a Common School:—

1. To receive courteously the Visitors appointed by law, and to afford them every facility for inspecting the books used, and to examine into the state of the school; to have the Visitors' book open that the Visitors may, if they choose, enter remarks in it. The frequency of visits to the school by intelligent persons, animates the pupils, and greatly aids the faithful teacher.

2. To keep the Registers accurately and neatly, according to the prescribed forms; which is the more important under the present School Act, as the 31st section of it authorizes the distribution of the local School Fund according to the average attendance of pupils attending each school.

3. To classify the children according to the books used; to study those books himself; and to teach according to the improved method recommended in their prefaces.

4. To observe himself, and to impress upon the minds of the pupils, the great rule of regularity and

order,—A TIME AND A PLACE FOR EVERY THING, AND EVERY THING IN ITS PROPER TIME AND PLACE.

5. To promote, both by precept and example, CLEANLINESS, NEATNESS, and DECENCY. To effect this, the teacher should set an example of cleanliness and neatness in his own person, and in the state and general appearance of the school. He should also satisfy himself, by personal inspection every morning, that the children have had their hands and faces washed, their hair combed, and clothes cleaned and, when necessary, mended. The school apartments, too, should be swept and dusted every evening.

6. To pay the strictest attention to the morals and general conduct of his pupils, and to omit no opportunity of inculcating the principles of TRUTH AND HONESTY; the duties of respect to superiors, and obedience to all persons placed in authority over them.

7. To evince a regard for the improvement and general welfare of his pupils, to treat them with kindness combined with firmness; and to aim at governing them by their affections and reason, rather than by harshness and severity.

8. To cultivate kindly and affectionate feelings among his pupils; to discountenance quarrelling, cruelty to animals, and every approach to vice.

SECTION 4.—Duties of Visitors.

1. The *thirty-second* section of the Act provides that all Clergymen recognized by law of whatever denomination, Judges, Members of the Legislature, Magistrates, Members of County Councils, and Aldermen, shall be School Visitors; and the *thirty-third* section of the Act prescribes their lawful duties.

2. The parties thus authorized to act as Visitors, have it in their power to exert an immense influence in elevating the character and promoting the efficiency of the schools, by identifying themselves with them, by visiting them, encouraging the pupils, aiding and counselling teachers, and impressing upon parents their interests and duties in the education of their offspring. In visiting schools however, Visitors should, in no instance, speak disparagingly of the instructions or management of the teacher in the presence of the pupils; but if they think it necessary to give any advice to the teacher, they should do it privately. They are also desired to communicate to the local or Chief Superintendent any thing which they shall think important to the interests of any school visited by them. The law recommends Visitors, "*especially to attend the Quarterly Examinations of the Schools.*" It is hoped that all Visitors will feel it both a duty and a privilege to aid, on such occasions, by their presence and influence. While it is competent to a Visitor to engage in any exercises which shall not be objected to by the authorities of the school, it is expected that no Visitor will introduce, on any occasion, any thing calculated to wound or give offence to the feelings of any class of his fellow Christians.

3. The Local Superintendents are School Visitors, by virtue of their office, and their comprehensive duties, as such, are stated with sufficient minuteness in the third clause of the 31st section of the School Act. While each Local Superintendent makes the careful inquiries and examinations required by law, and gives privately to the teacher and Trustees such advice as he may deem expedient, and such counsel and encouragement to the pupils, as circumstances may suggest, he will exhibit a courteous and conciliatory conduct towards all persons with whom he

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is to communicate, and pursue such a line of conduct as will tend to uphold the just influence and authority, both of Trustees and teachers.

4. Too strong a recommendation cannot be given to the establishment of Circulating Libraries in the various townships, and school sections. A Township Association, with an auxiliary in each school section, might, by means of a comparatively small sum, supply popular and useful reading for the young people of a whole township. It is submitted to the serious attention of all school Visitors, as well as Trustees, and other friends of the diffusion of useful knowledge.

SECTION 5. *Constitution and Government of Schools in respect to Religious and Moral Instruction.*

As Christianity is the basis of our whole system of Elementary Education, that principle should prevade it throughout. Where it cannot be carried out in mixed schools to the satisfaction of both Roman Catholics and Protestants, the law provides for the establishment of separate schools. And the Common School Act, fourteenth section, securing individual rights as well as recognizing Christianity, provides, "That in any Model or Common Schools established under this Act, no child shall be required to read or study in or from any religious book, or to join in any exercise of devotion or religion, which shall be objected to by his or her parents or guardians: Provided always, that within this limitation, pupils shall be allowed to receive such religious instruction as their parents or guardians shall desire, according to the general regulations which shall be provided according to law."

In the section of the Act thus quoted, the principal of religious instruction in the schools is recognized, the restriction within which it is to be given is stated, and the exclusive right of each parent and guardian on the subject is secured, without any interposition from Trustees, Superintendents, or the Government itself.

The Common School being a *day*, and not a *boarding* school, rules arising from domestic relations and duties are not required; and as the pupils are under the care of their parents and guardians on Sabbaths, no regulations are called for in respect to their attendance at public worship.

In regard to the nature and extent of the daily religious exercises of the school, and the special religious instruction given to pupils, the COUNCIL OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION FOR UPPER CANADA makes the following Regulations and Recommendations:—

1. The public religious exercises of each school shall be a matter of mutual voluntary arrangement between the Trustees and teacher; and it shall be a matter of mutual voluntary arrangement between the teacher and the parent or guardian of each pupil, as to whether he shall hear such pupil recite from the Scriptures, or Catechism, or other summary of religious doctrine and duty of the persuasion of such parent or guardian. Such recitations, however, are not to interfere with the regular exercises of the school.

2. But the principles of religion and morality should be inculcated upon all the pupils of the school. What the Commissioners of National Education in Ireland state as existing in schools under their charge, should characterize the instruction given in each school in Upper Canada. The Commissioners state that "in the National Schools the importance of religion is constantly impressed upon the minds of children, through the works calculated to promote good principles and fill the heart with

love for religion, but which are so compiled as not to clash with the doctrines of any particular class of Christians." In each school the teacher should exert his best endeavours, both by example and precept, to impress upon the minds of all children and youth committed to his care and instruction, the principles of piety, justice, and a sacred regard to truth, love to their country, humanity and universal benevolence, sobriety, industry, frugality, chastity, moderation and temperance, and those other virtues which are the ornament of society and on which a free constitution of government is founded; and it is the duty of each teacher to endeavour to lead his pupils, as their ages and capacities will admit, into a clear understanding of the tendency of the above mentioned virtues, in order to preserve and perfect the blessings of law and liberty, as well as to promote their future happiness, and also to point out to them the evil tendency of the opposite vices.

By order of the Council of Public Instruction for Upper Canada.

(Signed,) J. GEORGE HODGINS,
Recording Clerk, C. P. I.

Education Office, Toronto,

Adopted the 5th day of August, 1850.

LIST OF SCHOOL BOOKS "Published under the direction of the Commissioners of National Education in Ireland"—prepared by practical and experienced Masters—and authorized and recommended by the Council of Public Instruction for Upper Canada, to be used in Common Schools. (The Council of Public Instruction has also recommended *Jennie's English Grammar*, and sanctioned the use of *Kirkham's English Grammar* and *Morse's Geography*.)

First Book of Lessons.
Second ditto.
Sequel to Second Book.
Third Book of Lessons.
Fourth ditto.
Fifth ditto for Boys.
Sixth ditto for Girls.
Introduction to the Art of Reading.
Spelling Book Superseded.
English Grammar.
Key to ditto.
Epitome of Geographical Knowledge.
Compendium of ditto.
Geography Generalized, by Professor SULLIVAN.
Introduction to Geography and History, by ditto.
First Arithmetic.
Key to ditto.
Arithmetic, in Theory and Practice.
Book-Keeping.
Key to ditto.
Elements of Geometry.
Measurement.
Appendix to ditto.
Scripture Lessons, (O. T.) No. 1.
Ditto (O. T.) No. 2.
Ditto (N. T.) No. 1.
Ditto (N. T.) No. 2.
Sacred Poetry.
Lessons on the Truth of Christianity.
Set Tablet Lessons, Arithmetic.
Ditto Spelling and Reading.
Ditto Copy Lines.
Map of the World.
Ditto Ancient World.
Ditto Europe.
Ditto Asia.
Ditto Africa.
Ditto America.
Ditto England.
Ditto Scotland.
Ditto Ireland.
Ditto Palestine.

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VI.—CIRCULARS to the various Municipal and other officers concerned in the administration of the Common School Act for Upper Canada, 13th and 14th Victoria, Chapter 48.

No. 1.—CIRCULAR to the Wardens of Counties and Unions of Counties in Upper Canada, on the Duties of County Municipal Councils under the Common School Act.

EDUCATION OFFICE,
Toronto, July 31st, 1850.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit to you herewith, a copy of the new Common School Act for Upper Canada, which, having passed the Legislative Council and Assembly, received the Royal sanction and came into force on the 24th instant; and I desire to direct the attention of the Council over which you have been chosen to preside, to the duties which will devolve upon it under the provisions of this Act.

Though the Act is new, the provisions of it are mere renewals of the provisions of the general School Act of 1846 and the City and Town School Act of 1847—combined into one Act, with a new and more simple arrangement, and such additional provisions as experience has suggested, and the progress of the schools and the new system of Municipal Councils seem to require. The duties of the County Councils under the new School Act are substantially the same as were those of the District Councils under the School Act of 1846, with this exception, that the County Council is relieved from the task of forming and altering school sections, and of considering applications and levying assessments for the erection and repairs of school houses.

Under our present system of Municipal Councils, a two-fold provision has been made to enable the people, through their local representatives, to meet together and manage their local affairs: The one is by the meeting of the representatives of the several townships collectively in County Councils; the other is by the meeting of the several representatives of a township in such township separately. It is the several townships that act in the one case as well as in the other; but in the one case they act *collectively*, and in the other *separately*. Of course some diversity of opinion may naturally exist as to the precise parts of a school system which can be best managed by the townships in their *collective* or *separate* representative capacity. After large consultation and much consideration, it has been decided that the townships *separately* can best arrange the boundaries of school sections and do what may be deemed expedient in providing school sites, and for erecting and repairing school houses and imposing other school section assessments; but that the townships can best consult *collectively* in regard to the selection of proper School Superintendents, and can best arrange for the more uniform, certain and punctual providing and payment of the local assessment moiety of the School Fund.

It will be seen by the first section of the new School Act, that all lawful proceedings and obligations of every description which have taken place under former school acts are confirmed until fulfilled or modified according to the provisions of this Act. The duties of the County Council are specified in the several clauses of the 27th section of the Act.

1. The first and immediate duty of the County Council will be to cause to be levied upon the several Townships represented in the Council a sum or sums at least equal (clear of all charges of collection), to the sum or sums of money apportioned to them for the current year out of the Legislative School grant. That apportionment I have notified to the

Clerk of your Council, as required by the 35th section of the Act. If any of the Township Councils in your county have anticipated the apportionment of the Legislative grant, and have levied a sum or sums for the payment of the salaries of teachers equal to the amount of the Legislative grant apportioned to such municipalities therein, then it will be unnecessary, in such cases, for the County Council to impose any further assessment. But in every case the County Council must see that the local assessment part of the School Fund is available to teachers before the end of the second half-year—the Legislative grant part of it being payable at the end of the first half-year. In the neighbouring state of New-York, this order of proceeding is reversed. The County assessment part of the School Fund must be imposed and collected and attested to the State Superintendent, before the State part of the Fund apportioned to any county can be paid. In my circular addressed to Wardens of Districts, and dated January 16th, 1848* I called the attention of Municipal Councils to the great injustice to teachers, and injury to the efficiency of the school system, arising from the non-payment of the local assessment part of the School Fund at the end of the year. Several Councils provided forthwith for the future punctual payment of the amount of the local school assessment prescribed by law, on or before the fourteenth day of December of each year. What several Councils so promptly and advantageously did in the cases referred to, the new School Act requires to be done in every case.

2. The securing, and mode of paying, the local School Fund is another subject which will engage the attention of the County Council. The new School Act contemplates but one financial officer and his subordinates in each county. If the payment of the School moneys in each District by one financial officer (in the person of the District Superintendent of Schools) has, during the last few years, been attended with no inconvenience equal to the advantages of it, of course no greater inconvenience will be experienced by confining the payment of such moneys to the County Treasurer. But if the County Council deems it expedient, it can appoint any number of Sub-treasurers, even to the Treasurer of each township as a Sub-treasurer, duly providing for uniformity of responsibility and obligation in the method and punctuality of payments of school-moneys. Under this system, Local Superintendents will be under no temptation, at any time, from considerations of personal convenience, to withhold or delay the payment of school moneys; they will be relieved from keeping financial accounts, and from giving sureties as heretofore. The mode of accounting for the expenditure of school-moneys will be extremely simple and complete. No receipts need be given or taken. The order of the Trustees in behalf of a legally qualified teacher will be the Local Superintendent's authority in each instance, for his cheque upon the County Treasurer or Sub-treasurer; and the Local Superintendent's cheque will in each instance be such Treasurer or Sub-treasurer's receipt for the school money paid out by him. The duty of the County Auditors will be plain and easy; and the moneys will be best secured against every kind of misappropriation.

3. The next most important duty which the new School Act devolves upon the County Council, is the annual appointment of Local Superintendents of Schools. I believe that it is generally agreed that it is not expedient or desirable to have both County and Township Superintendents; but as to which class of these local school officers should be provided, there is considerable diversity of opinion—some pre-

*See Appendix to the Provincial School Report for 1847, page 81.

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ferring a County Superintendent, others desiring Township Superintendents. The new School Act leaves the decision of this question to the choice of the Local Representatives of the people assembled in County Councils—each Council having authority to appoint a School Superintendent for each township, or for two, three or four townships, or for a county, provided it does not contain more than one hundred schools. In some municipalities, where the duties of the office have been very imperfectly discharged, doubts are entertained by many persons as to the utility of the office at all; but this is not the case where the office is filled with ability, diligence and skill; and School Countries are unanimous in their judgment and practice as to the vast importance of an efficient local inspection and supervision of schools.*

The new School Act, by fixing the minimum of the allowance of a Local Superintendent, has relieved the Municipal Council of what has often proved an embarrassing and thankless duty. During the last session of the New-York State Legislature, a Bill was introduced, on the recommendation of the State Superintendent of Schools and the Report of a Select Committee, providing for the abolition of the office of Town Superintendent and the appointment of a School Superintendent for each Legislative Assembly District—analogous to an electoral *Riding* with us. The salary of each Superintendent was fixed at \$500 per annum. There are 128 Assembly Districts and 11,000 Schools in the State—giving an average of about 86 schools to each Superintendent, who was required to visit each school twice a year, with a remuneration of nearly six dollars per school. With us, under the new School Act, the Local Superintendent is required to visit each school under his charge at least once in each quarter, and to deliver a public educational lecture in each section once a year, besides various other duties prescribed by law; and the minimum of his remuneration is fixed at one pound per school—a less sum than is given to Local Superintendents by most of the Township Councils from which I have heard the present year. Persons who offer their services at a very low salary in order to get an office, generally do little that is of any value after they get the office, and then justify their inefficiency by the plea that they do more than they are paid for. It is of very little importance to the people at large whether a Local Superintendent receives a few shillings more or less per school; but it is of the greatest importance to them and their children, whether an able supervision be provided for their schools. Under the provisions of the new School Act, new and feeble Townships can be provided with an efficient School Superintendence, and aided, if not altogether relieved, in regard to its remuneration.†

* The following remarks, from a late New York School Report, deserve the deep attention of all Municipal Councils, School Trustees and other friends of popular education:

"The success of schools is based upon two things which are closely connected and mutually dependent on each other; viz: the pre-eminent moral and intellectual qualifications of teachers, and the active and vigilant supervision of inspectors to render the methods of teaching more and more perfect. If either of these be wanting, the whole fabric receives a shock from which it is unable to recover. The great and important object is to have good schools. To have none is a great disadvantage; but to have bad schools, in which error is taught and learned, is a great misfortune. A superintending power is the main spring of all schools. A moment's reflection will satisfy any one that the whole must hinge upon it. If the education of the people be seriously taken up, we may rest assured that the whole vigour and life of that education will depend upon the system by which it is to be regulated. If it be weak and insecure, the schools will make no advance; they may, by some transient circumstances, have a momentary success, but there will be no security that they do not speedily fall back into a deplorable state of languor. If, however, these schools are placed under a vigorous and active government, the spirit of that government will be communicated to every part of the machine, and will impart to it life and motion."

† This provision in regard to the duties and minimum allowance of Local Superintendents, I first submitted to the consideration of the

The School Act imposing upon a Local Superintendent not only miscellaneous duties which require judgment and knowledge of men and things, but a visitatorial examination of each school once a quarter, (which, if conducted as the law expressly enjoins, cannot be performed in more than two schools a-day,) and a lecture on education in each school section once a year, and the examination of teachers for the schools, the County Council should spare no pains to search out and appoint men as Local Superintendents who will command public attention as lecturers, who understand the true principles of school organization and the improved modes of school teaching, who will do justice to the great interests entrusted to them by their examinations of teachers, their visitations of schools, and their patriotic exertions to diffuse sound education and knowledge as widely as possible. I doubt not each County Council will respond to the spirit of the New York State Superintendent of Schools, when he says, "It is fervently hoped that in every election hereafter to be made of a Local Superintendent, the most competent individual, without reference to sect or party, will be selected. On such a subject, where the good of their children is at stake, men should dismiss their narrow prejudices, and tear in sunder the shackles of party. They should consult only the greatest good of the greatest number of the rising generation. They should direct their preferences to those only who are the ardent friends of youthful progress—to those only, the smoke of whose incense offered in this holy cause, daily ascends to heaven; whose lips have been touched with a burning coal from the altar."

Government on the 23rd of February, 1849. It formed the 23rd section of a then proposed "Draft of Bill making further provision for the improvement of Common Schools in Upper Canada,"—designed to remedy the defects of the then existing School law, and to adapt it to the provisions of Mr. Attorney General Baldwin's Municipal Council Bill, then before the Legislature. The following are the reasons I assigned for this provision:

"The *Twenty-third* section confers upon Township Superintendents, within the limits of their respective jurisdictions, the powers of District Superintendents, with two vitally important provisos:—The one fixing the minimum of the allowance to Township Superintendents, [at one pound per school,] the other prescribing additional duties of the highest importance to the progress of Common Schools [namely, that the Superintendent should visit each school once a quarter, and deliver a lecture on Education in each section, once a year.] Without these provisos, I think the system of Township Superintendents will prove a failure, as it has done in the State of New York; with these provisos, I think it will add very greatly to the efficiency of our Common School system. In the Municipal Corporations Bill, I perceive the minimum of allowance to certain officers is prescribed by law; and I think such a provision *absolutely essential* to the efficiency of the office of Township Superintendent. The inefficiency of the late office of Township Superintendent was, I am persuaded, chiefly owing to the absence of the provisos which I here propose. In some instances, persons offered to perform the duties of Township Superintendent gratuitously, and such offers were invariably accepted; but that gratuitous zeal soon subsided; and as gratuitous service is irresponsible service, those who performed it considered themselves entitled to gratitude for the little that they did, rather than liable to blame for the much that they did not. Besides, when there were rival candidates for the office, the lowest bidder almost always received the largest suffrage; but when once in office, he would proportion his work to his compensation. Such was the tendency and practical effects of the system; although there were many honorable exceptions. And a still worse effect of that system was the appointment, under such circumstances, of many incompetent persons. The first proviso which I propose, will remove all competition for the office upon pecuniary grounds; and while the compensation will be such as to secure the services of competent persons, the duties enjoined by the *second proviso* can hardly be discharged, or even attempted, by incompetent persons. The *second proviso* will prevent the Councils from appointing persons who are not competent to prepare and deliver lectures; and persons who are competent to do that will be most likely to be qualified to inspect and superintend the schools—their qualifications for which will be necessarily increased by their obligations to prepare public lectures on such subjects. The *second proviso* will produce, per annum, 12,000 school visits of Superintendents, instead of 3,000, as at present, besides, 3,000 public school lectures,—one in each school section in Upper Canada. The vast amount of good which will result from such an arrangement, can scarcely be estimated."—*Correspondence on the subject of the School Law for Upper Canada, lately laid before, and printed by order of, the Legislative Assembly, page 22.*

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And as the selection to the office of Local Superintendent of Schools should be made upon the sole ground of personal qualification and character, and irrespective of party considerations, so should the duties of the office be performed in the same spirit. During the recent discussions in the Legislative Assembly on the School Bill, it was averred on all sides that the office of Chief Superintendent of Schools was and should be non-political—that whatever might have been the political opinions of the incumbent, or of his mode of advocating them, previously to his appointment to office, that, as in the case of a judge, he should take no part in party political questions during his continuance in office. On this principle I have sacredly acted since my appointment to office, as was admitted in gratifying terms by all parties in the discussion referred to; and I think the same principle should be insisted upon by each County Council in respect to each Local Superintendent of Schools, and should be faithfully acted upon by every person filling that important office, thus making it equally confided in by all classes of the community. I am sure every Municipal Council in Upper Canada will agree with me, that the entire superintendence of the school system, in all its parts and applications, should be perfectly free from the spirit or tinge of political partizanship—that its influence, like the genial light and warmth of the sun, should be employed for the equal benefit of all without regard to party, sect, or colour.

It will, of course, be a matter of discretionary consideration with each County Council, as to whether it will leave any or all the township Superintendents in office during the remainder of the current year, before re-appointing or changing them. If not re-appointed or changed, the present Local Superintendents will, of course, (as provided by the first section of the Act) be paid for the current year by the Council appointing them, and according to its agreement with them. But they must henceforth perform their duties according to the provisions of the new school Act—the basis and authority for all Common School proceedings of every description. In all cases where the Superintendents of schools in any township has not been provided for the current year, it will be necessary for the County Council to supply the essential instrumentality in the payment of the school moneys and the supervision of the schools.

4. In respect to the exercise of other powers with which the Act invests the County Council, I do not think it necessary to make more than one or two remarks. I trust that by the commencement of next year, provisions will be made for the establishment of school libraries, when the County Council will be able to judge as to the mode in which it can best employ its legal power for the introduction and diffusion of that most potent element of high civilization. The County Council is, of course, the best judge whether and to what extent it may be desirable and expedient to make provision "to give special or additional aid to new or needy school sections, on the recommendation of one or more Local Superintendents." It will be important that the County Council see that all the balances of school moneys yet unexpended and in the hands of any Local Superintendent, and all township assessments for raising part of the current year's school fund, be paid into the hands of the County Treasurer or Sub-treasurer, and expended and accounted for in the manner prescribed by the Act.

5. The spirit in which the provisions of the new school Act have been, generally speaking, discussed and adopted in the Legislature, I regard as an omen for the good of our country, and worthy of imitation in all Municipal and Local School proceedings throughout Upper Canada. Party differences were

not permitted to mar this great measure for the education of the people; and although there were individual differences of opinion among men of different parties as to some of the details of the Bill, yet men of all parties united in the support of its general principles, and in an earnest desire and effort to render it as perfect as possible in all its provisions. I hope that, no party spirit will be permitted to impair the efficiency of its administration in any Municipal Council public meeting or Corporation. In the great work of providing for the education of the young, let partizanship and sectarianism be forgotten; and all acting as christians and patriots, let us each endeavour to leave our country better than we found it, and stamp upon the whole rising and coming generation of Canada, the principles and spirit of an active, a practical, a generous, and christian intelligence.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed,)

E. RYERSON.

No. 2.—CIRCULAR to the Mayors of Cities and Towns in Upper Canada, on the duties of City and Town Councils, under the Common School Act.

EDUCATION OFFICE,
Toronto, August 12th, 1850.

SIR,—In transmitting to you a copy of the new Common School Act for Upper Canada, I wish to call the attention of the Council over which you have been elected to preside, to its principal provisions relative to cities and towns. These provisions are contained in sections 21, 22, 23, 24, and 47.

By the first section of the Act, you will perceive that all the elections, appointments, contracts, assessments, &c., which have taken place in your Municipality are confirmed until fulfilled or superseded according to the provisions of the same. By the 47th section, you will observe that an election of a new Board of Trustees is provided for in your Municipality the first Tuesday in September next, and that you are authorized and required to give due notices for the holding of such election.

From the twenty-first and three following sections of the Act, it will be seen, that there is to be but one Board of School Trustees for each city or town, as there has been since 1847; but that the Board of Trustees is to be elected by taxable inhabitants, instead of being appointed, as heretofore, by the Corporation. It is at variance with a fundamental principle of representative government, to invest a Board of Trustees who are not elected representatives of any constituency, with discretionary power to raise or cause money to be raised for school purposes; it has been found that without such power, their office is quite inadequate to accomplish the objects for which it has been created. There is also reason to believe that, as a general rule, persons who are formally elected by the suffrages of their fellow-citizens at large for the special object of representing and promoting their educational interests, will be more lively to attend to those interests with greater energy and zeal than the nominees of any Corporation—although much (and in some instances immense) good has been done during the last three years by Boards of Trustees appointed by the Corporations of the several cities and towns in Upper Canada. Under the provisions of the new School Act, the school Trustees of each city and town are to be elected by a larger suffrage than the members of the Municipal Council and being the representatives of their fellow citizens for school purposes, have

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the management of all the Common School affairs of the city or town, and determine the sum or sums of money to be raised for Common School purposes, and the manner in which such sum or sums of money shall be provided. But as the whole apparatus of agency for levying and collecting property assessments, has already been created, and is in the hands of the Municipal Council, it would be superfluous and bad economy to create a new municipal authority and a new agency of officers, &c., for levying and collecting assessments for school purposes. To do this, therefore, devolves upon the Municipal Council, whose duty in this respect is strictly ministerial.

This is the system which has been established with so much success in the principal cities and towns of the neighbouring States, from which we have adopted so much of our general Common School system. In the city of New York, for example, the Board of Education (called with us Board of Trustees) the members of which are elected in the several wards of the city, as is provided in the new School Act with us, determines the sum or sums of money necessary for every Common School purpose, and the municipal authorities are required by law to provide the sum or sums thus determined from time to time by the school representatives of the people. And in behalf of no object is there such unanimous and cordial willingness among all classes and parties to contribute liberally, as for the education of the young.

In my Circular, dated the 15th January, 1848, addressed to heads of city and town Corporations, I explained at large the system of schools required to supply the educational wants of cities and towns, and for which provision is made by establishing one general Board of Trustees with proper powers, for all the schools in each city and town. The expositions referred to, need not to be repeated in this place; but after the election of the new Boards of Trustees for cities and towns, I shall deem it my duty to address them on the nature of their duties and responsibilities under the provisions of the present School Act; an Act which I trust is destined to confer great and lasting benefits upon the cities, towns, and villages, as well as counties and townships, of Upper Canada.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed,)

E. RYERSON.

No. 3.—CIRCULAR to the Town-reeves of Townships in Upper Canada, on the duties of Township Councils, under the Common School Act.

EDUCATION OFFICE,
Toronto, 12th August, 1850.

Sir,—In the eighteenth, and two following sections of the new Common School Act for Upper Canada, (a copy of which I herewith transmit) special powers and duties are conferred upon Township Councils, in addition to the general powers given them in the third clause of the thirty-first section of the Municipal Corporations' Act, 12th Victoria, chapter 81. On the duties which are thus devolved upon Township Councils, and this part of our school system, I think it proper to offer a few practical remarks.

As in common life, there are some things which each individual can do best alone, and other things which can be best accomplished by combination with others; so in our Municipal and Common School system, there are some interests which can be best promoted by the townships separately, and others which can be best consulted by the union of several

townships, assembled, through their representative in County Council. The line of demarcation which the Legislature has deemed it most natural and advantageous to draw, in prescribing the respective duties of Township and County Councils, (that is of townships separately and collectively,) in the administration of the school system, I have pointed out in my circular to County Wardens; and I need not, therefore, further allude to the subject in this place.

1. The authority and duty of the Township Council to levy assessments on certain conditions for the purchase of school sites, the erection of school houses, and other common school purposes, are so plainly stated in the first clause of the 18th section as to require no other remark than this—that the inhabitants of each school section ought certainly to be the judges as to assessments levied upon them for the school purposes of their own section, and their wishes should be carried into effect without regard to the opinions of any person not belonging to their section; and as the Councillors are the proper representatives of the township or township affairs, so should the Trustees of each school section (or a majority of them) be regarded as the representatives of such section in its school affairs. Such are the true principles involved in this clause of the Act.

2. The second clause of the 18th section of the Act, authorizes the Council, at its discretion, to establish a township Model School. The attempts of local Councils to establish Model Schools have thus far proved entire failures; and, with one exception, I think the money applied by the Councils and from the School grant for such schools, has done little good. The late District Councils have, in every instance except one, abandoned the attempt. I would suggest to each Township Council to consider such a matter well before undertaking it. To the success and usefulness of a Model School, a model teacher, at any expense, is indispensable, then a Model School house properly furnished, and then judicious and energetic management.

3. The *third* and *fourth* clauses of this section, relate to the authority and duty of the Council in regard to the formation and alteration of school sections. *The formation and alteration of school sections* is a duty, on the judicious performance of which, the efficiency of the schools greatly depends. The conditions and precautions provided in the new Act relative to the time and manner of making changes in the limits of school sections, will prevent the recurrence of the evils which have been experienced and the complaints which have been frequently made on this subject, and afford due protection to all parties affected by such changes. The duty of forming and altering school sections, which was formerly enjoined upon District Councils, now devolves upon Township Councils. I know not that I can add anything on this point to the remarks which I made in my first Circular addressed to the heads of District Municipal Councils, 1st October, 1846. Subsequent experience has only confirmed me in the correctness and importance of those remarks, which are as follows:

"Much—very much—in respect to the efficiency of Common Schools depends upon the manner in which the provision of the law is acted upon. The tendency is to form small school sections; each parent is anxious to have the school house as close to his own door as possible. But the evil of forming small school sections is as great as the local tendency is strong. I have been much impressed with the magnitude of the evil by the reports of school Superintendents and Inspectors in the States of Massachusetts and New York—countries similarly situated

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to our own, and whose experience on this important subject is highly valuable to us. They represent that the efficiency and usefulness of their schools has been greatly retarded by the unwise multiplication of school sections—thus multiplying feeble and inefficient schools, &c., subdividing the resources of the inhabitants, so as to put it out of their power to build proper school houses, or support competent teachers without incurring a burthen which they are unwilling, if not unable to bear. The same documents also contain many curious statistics, proving that on an average the *punctual* attendance and *proficiency* of pupils residing from one to two miles from the school far exceed those of pupils who reside within a less distance. The purport of these statements is to show that proximity to the School is not essential either to the punctual attendance or to the proficiency of pupils. The managers of Common School education in these States have of late years directed their particular attention to prevent and remedy this evil of small school sections; and they detail many examples of beneficial success. Some of the advantages of large school sections are, the lessening of the burthen, upon each inhabitant, in establishing and supporting the schools; the erection of better buildings, and the procuring of greater conveniences for instruction; the employment of better teachers, and, therefore, the benefit of better education for youth. The subject is, therefore, submitted to the grave consideration of the Council, whenever the exercise of this part of its powers may be required."

4. It will be observed that special provision is made for the formation and alteration of *union* school sections, consisting of parts of two or more townships, and that alterations of sections and the formation of separate sections, provided for in the 19th section, take effect the 26th day of December—thus preventing the inconvenience resulting from alterations in school sections, in the course of the year, and at the same time providing that the annual returns of children of school age residing in each section the last week in December, shall be a proper basis on which to distribute the school fund to school sections the ensuing year. It is hardly necessary for me to direct the attention of the Council to the notifications required by the *third* and *fifth* clauses of this section of the Act. It is important that the Local Superintendent should be made acquainted with all proceedings relative to the schools of which he has the oversight; and for that reason provision is made in the 5th section, the 12th clause of the 12th section, and the 5th clause of the 18th section of the Act.

5. The provision of the 19th Section, as far as it relates to separate Protestant and Roman Catholic schools, is substantially the same as that contained in the 55th and 56th sections of the School Act of 1843 and in the 32nd and 33rd sections of the School Act of 1846, with the exception that the present Act imposes more effective restrictions and conditions in the establishment of such schools than either of the former Acts referred to. Under the city and town school Act of 1847, the establishment of separate schools in cities and towns was at the discretion of the Municipalities, and not at that of the applicant parties. No complaints having been made against this provision of the law, even in cities and towns, it was at first proposed to extend the application of the same principle and provisions to Township Municipalities; but objections having been made to it by some (both Protestant and Roman Catholic) Members of the Legislature, the provision of the former school act was re-enacted—requiring however, the petition of twelve heads of families instead of ten inhabitants, as a condition of

establishing a separate school, and aiding it upon the principle of average attendance, instead of at the discretion of the Local Superintendent, as under the former Acts. But notwithstanding the existence of this provision of the law since 1843, there were last year but 51 separate schools in all Upper Canada—nearly as many of them being Protestant as Roman Catholic; so that this provision of the law is seldom acted upon, except in extreme cases, and is of little consequence for good or for evil—the law providing effectual protection against interference with the religious opinions and wishes of parents and guardians of all classes, and there being no probability that separate schools will be more injurious in time to come than they have been in time past. It is also to be observed, that a separate school is entitled to no aid beyond a certain portion of the school fund for the salary of the teacher. The school house must be provided, furnished, warmed, books procured, &c., by the persons petitioning for the separate school. Nor are the patrons and supporters of a separate school exempted from any of the local assessments or rates for Common School purposes. The law provides equal protection for all classes and denominations; if there be any class or classes of either Protestants or Roman Catholics who are not satisfied with the equal protection secured to them by law in mixed schools, but wish to have a school subservient to sectional religious purposes, they should, of course, contribute in proportion, and not tax a whole community for the support of sectarian interests."

6. The *twentieth* section of the Act provides, under certain circumstances, for the incorporation of all the schools in a township under one Board of Trustees, like all the schools in cities and towns. This would supersede the necessity of the school *section* divisions of a township, and establish one interest and one management for all the schools in such township. In the State of Massachusetts this option is given, as the inhabitants of each town (called township with us) can have each school managed by an elective committee of three (analogous to our Trustees), or all the schools managed by Selectmen (a Board of Trustees) for the whole town. The Hon. Horace Mann states that schools managed according to the latter method are generally more efficient than those managed by separate committees. But the towns there are smaller in geographical extent than our townships. I am not prepared formally to recommend Township Boards of Trustees; but I think it is well for the inhabitants of each township to have the power of adopting it, if they desire to do so.

7. Before concluding, I desire to advert to the relief which the provisions of this Act afford Municipal Councils in the settlement of school section disputes. Heretofore, a very considerable portion of the time of some Municipal Councils has been occupied in the investigation and discussion of such disputes, at a heavy expense to the municipalities, and often to the satisfaction of no party. Besides, it was hardly fair to make an elective council a *judicial* tribunal for the impartial trial of matters affecting, in a considerable proportion of cases, one or more individual councillors themselves, or one or more individual constituents, by whom one or more councillor-judges had been opposed or supported at municipal elections, or whose anticipated support or opposition at future elections might place councillors in a position equally painful in the investigation of such matters. It is a grave question of civil polity, whether *popularly elective* bodies should be invested with *judicial* functions. The judicial decisions of such bodies have generally been most severely criticized, and have exposed their authors to more odium

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than have any other judges been liable to for their decisions. The judicial decisions of the highest elective body in the land—the Legislative Assembly—have been questioned even in the smallest matters, such as a decision on the conduct of a newspaper reporter towards one of its own members. I have always, therefore, considered it impolitic and unjust to councillors to impose upon them the task of investigating and deciding upon personal matters of dispute between their constituents, or in which they themselves might be considered as interested parties. The new Act is free from this objection. It will be seen by referring to the *eleventh* section, to the 18th clause of the *twelfth* section, and to the *seventeenth* section, that the new Act provides for the settlement of nearly all probable school section disputes, by a simple, inexpensive system of local arbitration,—(without appeal to the Chief Superintendent, or to any other tribunal),—a mode of settling disputes which I hope will soon become general throughout the Province.

8. I hope to have it in my power, in the course of a few months, to present each Township Council in Upper Canada with a copy of a valuable work on *School Architecture*—containing a great variety of plans of school houses and premises, specifications, and every information necessary to aid in the erection and furnishing of school houses, and providing every description of school apparatus. I trust that each Township Council will do honour to its important position in this great work of the country's education, and by the united and individual example of its members, speedily succeed in rendering a good school accessible to every child in the Municipality. I believe the present School Act furnishes greater facilities than any preceding one for the accomplishment of this object; a party, a selfish, a slothful spirit alone can defeat it.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed,)

E. RYERSON.

No. 4.—CIRCULAR to Local Superintendents of Common Schools in Upper Canada, on their duties under the Common School Act.

EDUCATION OFFICE,
Toronto, 12th August, 1850.

SIR,—With this circular you will receive a copy of the new School Act for Upper Canada, 13th and 14th Victoria, chapter 48, and of the forms and instructions necessary for its due execution.

The duties which this Act imposes upon Local Superintendents are of the gravest importance; and it is on the nature of these duties, and the manner of discharging them, that I desire to address you on this occasion.

The new Act relieves each Local Superintendent from being a Treasurer of school moneys, from keeping financial accounts, and from giving bonds with sureties to the Municipal Council appointing him. The County Treasurer is the responsible officer for the safe keeping and prompt payment of the County School Fund, upon the orders of Local Superintendents. Whatever balances of school moneys may chance to be in your hands, should be forthwith handed over to your County Treasurer, you taking his receipt for the same.

1. The duties of each Local Superintendent are clearly pointed out in the several clauses of the *thirty-first* section of the Act. The first duty mentioned is,

to apportion the school money notified to him by the County Clerk, to the several school sections within the limits of his charge. This he is to do according to the average attendance of pupils in each school, unless otherwise instructed by the Chief Superintendent of Schools. The local distribution of the School Fund among the several Schools according to average attendance (the mean attendance of pupils for both winter and summer being taken) is an important provision of the law, and based upon reasons which will be found in a note;* but it should not be adopted without previous and full notice to all parties concerned. It is not, therefore, to be adopted the present year. You will this year apportion the school money to the several sections within the limits of your charge entitled to receive it (as in former

* This provision of the new Act was first submitted by me to the consideration of the Governor General in Council the 14th October, 1848, in transmitting the draft of a short bill designed to remedy some of the defects of the School Law of 1846. The reasons assigned for the introduction of this new principle into the law relative to the apportionment of school moneys, were as follows:—

“The *twelfth* section proposes giving a discretionary power for the distribution of the School Fund in each district to the several schools, according to *attendance*, instead of according to school population. The Bathurst District Council has strongly advocated *attendance* as the basis of distributing the District School Fund. As population has been invariably adopted in all the popular school laws with which I have met, as the basis of distributing the Local School Fund of each county or town, as well as the State or National Fund to the several Municipal localities, I hesitated in proposing any other until within a few months since, when I received the last Annual Report of the Massachusetts Board of Education, in which I find this distribution of the School Fund recommended to the Legislature with a force of argument which, I think, cannot be resisted. I find experienced persons whom I have consulted of the same opinion. I find on examination, that in many large school sections the attendance of pupils is often not larger than in small ones. Distributing the School Fund according to *attendance* will therefore be favourable to small sections. I find also that the attendance of pupils in new and poor rural sections and townships is larger in proportion to the whole school population, than in older townships and cities or towns. The adoption of the proposed principle of distribution will, therefore, be favourable to the newer and poorest sections of the country. This is the result of a most extended inquiry into the statistics of school *attendance* as compared with school *population* in the State of Massachusetts; and the Secretary of the State Board of Education concludes his argument on this point with the following impressive remarks:—

“It is most obvious, then, that an apportionment of the income of the School Fund according to the average attendance of children upon the school—taking the mean of attendance for both summer and winter schools—would conduce greatly to the benefit of the smaller, the more agricultural, and the more sparsely populated towns. It would distribute the bounty of the State on the principle of helping those who help themselves. It would confer the benefit of the income on the children who attend the public schools, instead of bestowing it in behalf of children who attend academies and private schools, and never enter public schools at all; and thus it would give a practical answer to the pertinent question why money should be given to those who disdain to use it. And, lastly, it would be a new argument of great weight in many minds in favour of a more uniform attendance upon school; because, the detention from school of any child who ought to be in it, would diminish the town's share of the income, and thus inflict palpable injustice, not only on the absentee, but on all other children in the town.”

In the last Annual School Report of the Superintendent of Schools for the State of New York, laid before the Legislature a few months since, I find the same provision recommended to the favourable consideration of the Legislature of that State, in the following words:—

“It is respectfully suggested to the Legislature, whether the ratio of apportionment and of distribution of the school money might not advantageously be so changed as to have reference to the attendance of pupils upon the district schools, for a certain specified period during the preceding year, instead of being upon either population or the number of children actually residing in the district. By the adoption of this mode of distribution, strong inducements would be presented to the taxable inhabitants of the several districts, to place their children in the Common Schools, and to keep them there for a sufficient length of time to secure an additional share of the public money.”

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Years), according to the ratio of children over five and under sixteen years of age in such sections respectively, as compared with the whole number of children of the same ages in the township, or each township, under your superintendence. In my circular to County Clerks, I have adverted to the manner in which, these data should be furnished to any Local Superintendent who may not have obtained them.

2. Having apportioned the school money to the several sections within the limits of his charge, the Local Superintendent's next duty is to pay the money thus apportioned to *legally qualified teachers, and no others*, on the lawful orders of Trustees. The proviso of the *fifteenth* section of the Act gives validity to the certificates of qualification by Local Superintendents during the present year. No teacher who has not such a certificate, or who cannot procure one, is entitled to any part of the School Fund. Before the end of the current year, I trust regulations and provisions will be made for the more uniform and thorough examination of teachers, and the more systematic and equitable classification of them. In my circular to Wardens of Counties, and in my remarks in chapter V of the Forms and Instructions, I have sufficiently adverted to the manner of paying teachers, and accounting for school moneys under the provisions of the new Act.

3. The next, and of all the duties of the Local Superintendent, the most vitally important, is the *inspection* of schools. The provision of the law is explicit, both as to the *frequency* and the *manner* of this inspection. The law requires each Local Superintendent "to visit each school within his jurisdiction, at least once in each quarter; and at the time of each such visit, to *examine into the condition of the school*, as it respects the *progress of the pupils in learning*, the *order and discipline* observed, the *system of instruction* pursued, the *mode of keeping the school registers*, the *average attendance* of pupils, the *character and condition* of the *building and premises*, and to *give such advice* as he shall think proper." I do not think it is possible for a Local Superintendent to observe, with any sort of fidelity, even the letter of the law, without spending nearly if not quite, half a day in each school at each visit. To deal in a few vague generalities on such occasions, and to make it a kind of exhibition, is a burlesque on the object and duty of the *inspection* of schools. Such an exhibition of general results is appropriate at a public quarterly examination; but the object of inspection is much more detailed, practical, and thorough, and relates to the *mode* of proceeding in every particular of school instruction and government. The infrequency and very defective manner in which the schools have been inspected in some districts, have given rise to objections against the very office of Local Superintendent.

To perform this duty with any degree of efficiency, a Local Superintendent should be acquainted with the best modes of teaching every department of an English School, and be able to explain and exemplify them. It is, of course, the Local Superintendent's duty to witness the modes of teaching adopted by the teacher, but he should do something more. He should, some part of the time, be an *actor* as well as *spectator*. To do so he must keep pace with the *progress of the science of teaching*. When young, I taught a District Grammar School some two years, and with some degree of reputed success; but the kind of teaching and school organization which would, in many instances, have been applauded in this country twenty-five or thirty years ago, ought not to be tolerated now. Every man who has to do with schools, ought to make himself master of the best modes of conducting them in all

the details of arrangement, instruction, and discipline. A man commits a wrong against teachers, against children, and against the interests of school education, who seeks the office of Local Superintendent without being qualified and able to fulfil all its functions. In respect to the manner of performing the *visitorial* part of your duties, I have nothing material to add to the suggestions which I made in my circular to District Superintendents of Schools in December, 1846. They are as follows:

"Your own inspection of the schools must be chiefly relied on as the basis of your judgment, and the source of your information, as to the character and methods of school instruction, discipline, management, accommodations, &c.; and on this subject we ought not to content ourselves with those exterior and general facts which have hitherto been the special, and almost only subject of school reports, such as the number of schools, that of pupils, their age, the sums expended, &c. These items of information are of unquestionable importance, and every means ought to be employed to render them more exact and complete. But it is not of less importance to know the *interior regime* of the schools,—the aptitude, the zeal, the deportment of the teachers,—their relations with the pupils, the Trustees, and the neighbourhood,—the progress and attainments of the pupils,—and, in a word, the whole moral and social character and results of the instruction given, as far as can be ascertained. Such information cannot be acquired from reports and statistical tables; it can only be obtained by special visits, and by personal conversation and observation, by an examination of the several classes in their different branches of study, so as to enable you to ascertain the degree and efficiency of the instruction imparted.

"In the inspection of schools, I would suggest something like the following order and subjects of inquiry and examination:—

"I. *Mechanical Arrangements*.—The tenure of property; the materials, dimensions, and plan of the buildings; how lighted, warmed, and ventilated; if any class-rooms are provided for the separate instruction of part of the children; if there is a lobby, or closet, for hats, cloaks, bonnets, &c.; how the desks and seats are arranged and constructed, and with what conveniences; what arrangements for the teacher; what play-ground is provided; what gymnastic apparatus, if any; whether there be a well, and proper conveniences for private purposes.

"II. *Means of Instruction*.—The books used in the several classes, under the heads of Reading, Arithmetic, Geography, &c.; the apparatus provided, as tablets, maps, globes, black-boards, models, cabinets, library, &c.

"III. *Organization*.—Arrangement of classes; whether each child is taught by the same teacher; if any assistant or assistants are employed, to what extent, how remunerated, and how qualified.

"IV. *Discipline*.—If the pupils change places in their several classes, or whether they are marked at each lesson, or exercise, according to their relative merit; if distinction depends on intellectual proficiency, or on a mixed estimate of intellectual proficiency and moral conduct, or on moral conduct only; what rewards, if any; whether corporeal punishments are employed, if so, their nature, and whether inflicted publicly or privately; what other punishments are used; whether attendance is regular; what religious exercises are observed, and what religious instruction is given, if any.

"V. *Method of Instruction*.—Whether mutual, or simultaneous, or individual, or mixed; if mutual,

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the number of monitors, of what attainments, how appointed, how employed; if simultaneous, that is, by classes, to what subjects of instruction; whether the simultaneous method is not more or less mingled with individual teaching, and on what subjects; to what extent the intellectual, or the mere rote method, is pursued, and on what subjects; how far the interrogative method only is used; whether the suggestive method is employed; whether the elliptical method is resorted to; how the attainments in the lessons are variously tested—by individual oral interrogation—by requiring written answers to written questions—or by requiring an abstract of the lesson to be written from memory.

“VI. *Attainments of Pupils.*—1. *In Reading*; whether they can read imperfectly, decently, or with ease and expression. 2. *In Writing*; whether they can write at all, or imperfectly, decently, or with ease and elegance. 3. *In Arithmetic*; whether acquainted with notation and numeration, addition, subtraction, multiplication, division, or not, respectively; whether skilful in them; whether acquainted with the tables of moneys, weights, measures, and skilful in them; whether acquainted with the compound rules, and skilful in them; whether acquainted with the higher rules, and skilful in them; whether acquainted with the exercises in mental arithmetic, and skilful in them. 4. *In Grammar*; whether acquainted with its divisions, rules of orthography, parts of speech, their nature and modifications, parsing, composition, &c. 5. *Geography, History, Book-keeping, &c.*; the order of questions, suggested by the nature of the subject. The extent and degree of minuteness with which the inspection will be prosecuted, in respect to any, or all of the foregoing and kindred subjects, must, of course, depend on circumstances.”

4. Another most important duty required of each Local Superintendent is, “*To deliver in each school section, at least once a year, a public lecture on some subject connected with the objects, principles, and means of practical education.*” The education of a free people is, to a great extent, a system of voluntary exertion. There may be a good school law, and there may be a large school fund, and yet education may decline. Massachusetts, without a farthing's State School Fund until since 1835, (and it amounts now to only a few thousand dollars a year,) has nobly advanced in the sound and universal education of her youth; while Connecticut, with the largest School Fund of any State in America, in proportion to her population, has ignobly declined in the same great work of patriotism and humanity. In a “*Prize Essay* [published in the appendix to the last School Report of the State Commissioner] *on the necessity and means of improving the Common Schools of Connecticut,*” I find the following, among many similar statements:—

“A few years since, the name of Connecticut was mentioned in connection with Common Schools with honour only; it is now, in this connection, coupled with expressions of doubt and regret, and that by wise and sober men. Her large State endowment is described as having put her effectually asleep, as having sent her to “*Sheepy Hollow,*” from the influence of which, when she is aroused for a moment, it is to talk of her noble School Fund and James Hillhouse, just as Rip Van Winkle did of his neighbours who had been dead forty years. The School Fund is quoted everywhere *out of Connecticut*—we venture to say it is quoted in every other State in the Union—as a *warning and example* to deter them from giving the proceeds of their own funds, except only on the condition that those who receive shall themselves raise as much as they take, and report

annually as to the results. Those who go from other States into Connecticut, can hardly credit the testimony of their own senses when they are forced to believe the apathy that prevails. Every newspaper and every lecturer out of Connecticut, high and low, ignorant and knowing, sneers at the Connecticut School Fund, and the present condition of Connecticut schools. Those who go from Connecticut into other States, and from them into Connecticut, feel a shock in the transition. It is like going from a cellar into sunshine, or from sunshine into a cellar. We know an intelligent gentleman who has seen his scores of years, who has recently removed from Rhode Island into the “*land of steady habits,*” and can hardly understand or believe that the apathy which he finds there can be a reality. The writer has within a few years made the change the other way, from Connecticut to the Bay State. He, too, has been forcibly impressed with the contrast. In one particular, this contrast is very striking. In Connecticut, the people have been persuaded that to be taxed for the support of Common Schools, is a levy upon the poor for the Schools of the rich. In Massachusetts, the people *know* that all such taxes are a lawful tribute from the rich for the benefit of the poor. We have seen in the latter State, in a crowded town meeting, a thousand hands raised as by magic, to vote the largest of two sums named by a School Committee, a sum which was nearly a dollar for every individual of the entire population, men, women, and children. The motion was made by one of the wealthiest men in the town, whose own children were too old to attend the public school. It was supported by others wealthier than he, and having no interest of their own in the schools.”

These facts demonstrate that the onward progress of the education of a country does not depend, primarily or chiefly, upon a School Fund or School Law, but upon the *spirit and action* of the *people*; and the great object of public school lectures is, to awaken that spirit and arouse this action. The law requires that a voice should be lifted up on this subject in every school section in Upper Canada; the commanding authority of that voice will depend upon the ability, the industry, the *heart* of each Local Superintendent. No man ought to aspire to the office, or retain it a week, who has not the heart and ability to prepare and deliver public lectures in a spirit and manner worthy, in a good degree, of a cause interwoven with every vital interest of our country's civilization and happiness. We cannot be too strongly impressed with the fact, that the administration of the school system is not like that of any other department of the public service; a vigilant and effective oversight of the execution of the law, the protection and development of the country's resources, the due administration of the school system,—and indeed, properly speaking, the great object of it, besides the ordinary administration of the law, is to excite and maintain as widely, and in as high a degree as possible, among all classes of the community, a correct appreciation of the nature and importance of popular education, and a spirit of intelligence, philanthropy, and patriotism in the adoption of the diversified means necessary for the attainment of that end. From the office of the Chief Superintendent down to the desk of the humblest teacher, a moral influence, an energy, a vitality should be sent forth in behalf of the education of youth and the diffusion of useful knowledge among the people. If the right spirit glow in the bosom of every Superintendent, it will appear in every public lecture, in every school visit, on every proper occasion in the intercourse of private and public life, and the results will soon be manifest in every municipality of Upper Canada. On the other hand, great must be the responsibility,

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and deep the disgrace, of any Superintendent who shall suffer the interests of schools to droop and die, or linger on in a sickly condition, under his oversight.

5. On the duties of a Local Superintendent respecting school books and attending meetings of the County Board of Public Instruction, I will not remark at any length. The former topic I have discussed at some length in my annual school report for 1849,—which will be printed, and a copy sent to you, in the course of a month or two; and, on the latter topic, some practical suggestions may be made when the programme for the examination and classification of teachers shall have been prepared and published. Nor need I here offer any observations upon the duties imposed upon you by the subsequent clauses of this *thirty-first* section of the Act. I doubt not but the several provisions respecting the support and duties of the office of Local Superintendent will contribute very much to its efficiency and usefulness.

6. It therefore remains with each Superintendent to say, whether the spirit and intentions of the law shall be fulfilled within his jurisdiction, as far as depends on the performance of the duties of his office. The Act has been passed by the Legislature in the spirit of a generous nationality; the spirit of patriotism prevailed over the selfishness of party during the Parliamentary deliberations on this subject. The Government duly appreciated the wants and interests of the whole country in the preparation of the measure, and all parties in the Legislature cordially responded to it. In the same non-party and national spirit I hope to see the law administered. In 1841, the Common School law of the State of New York was so amended as to authorize and require the Board of Supervisors of each County (a body in school matters similar to a County Council with us) to appoint a County Superintendent of Common Schools. In a *Digest of the Common School System of the State of New York*, published in 1844 by the Deputy, under the auspices of the State Superintendent of Schools I find the following remarks, which I commend to your serious attention:—

“As the usefulness of Local Superintendents will depend mainly on the influence they shall be able to exercise upon the officers and teachers of schools, and upon parents and the inhabitants of districts generally, they will endeavour to deserve that influence by their deportment, and studiously to avoid everything which may impair it. Hence it will be indispensable that they should abstain wholly and absolutely from all interference in any local divisions, or in any questions by which the community in any town or district may be agitated; and although they cannot be expected to abandon their political sentiments, yet it is obvious that any participation in measures to promote the success of any political party, will not only diminish their influence and impair their usefulness, by exciting suspicion of the objects of their movements and measures, but will expose the office they hold to a vindictive hostility that will not cease until it is abolished. The intelligence of our people will not tolerate the idea of the agents of public instruction becoming the emissaries of partizan management.”

The conviction expressed in the concluding sentences of this quotation has been painfully realized. As party politics ran high, it was found that the appointments of Local Superintendents were made, to a considerable extent in the spirit of political partizanship and the influence of the office was frequently employed for partizan purposes. A clamor was soon raised against the office itself, which resulted in its abolition in 1847. Great efforts have been made during the last two years by the State Superintendent and other experienced educationists to restore the office, and place it on a better footing

than heretofore. These facts are admonitory. A man's qualifications, irrespective of sect or party, should influence his appointment to the office; but when once appointed, and during his continuance in office, he should act in the spirit of impartiality and kindness towards all persuasions and parties. This has been the avowal of the Government and the sense of the Legislature in regard to the office and duties of the Chief Superintendent; and I think it was equally understood and intended that no tinge of partizanship should attach to the supervision of schools, even in the remotest township of the Province. The spirit of the vow made by the Prussian School Counsellor Dinter, should imbue the heart of every school officer in Upper Canada: “I promised God, that I would look upon every Prussian peasant child as a being who could complain of me before God; if I did not provide him the best education, as a man and a Christian, which it was possible for me to provide.”

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed)

E. RYERSON.

No. 5.—CIRCULAR to the Trustees of Common Schools in Upper Canada, on their duties under the Common School Act.

EDUCATION OFFICE,

Toronto, 12th August, 1850.

GENTLEMEN,—Having caused the new School Act to be printed, and having provided for sending a copy of it to each of the 3036 Corporations of Common School Trustees in Upper Canada, I now address a few words to you on your duties and responsibilities under the provisions of that Act.

The correspondence on the Common School Law, which has been recently printed by order of the Legislative Assembly, furnishes evidence that in every communication which I have addressed to the Government on the subject of our School Law, during upwards of four years, I have endeavoured to get both Trustees and teachers placed in a better position for the fulfilment of their duties and the protection of their interests. I am happy that the provisions of the new Act contain all that I have sought for in both these respects; and I can now congratulate Trustees of Common Schools in Upper Canada on their being placed in a position more favorable for the efficient and satisfactory discharge of their duties than the Trustees of Common Schools in any State of America.

The new Act confirms all past elections, appointments, contracts, assessments, rates, &c., while it gives to all parties concerned the advantages of its own provisions in the execution of whatever may have been commenced or undertaken under the authority of any previous Act. Nothing, therefore, in any part of our school operations, is in the slightest degree deranged; but Trustees are provided with additional facilities, as they are invested with new obligations to fulfil their previous engagements, and provide for the future interests of the schools under their charge. The several clauses of the *twelfth* section of the Act clearly specify the powers and duties of Trustees. I will only advert at present to the more important of them.

1. As the Representatives of the people in the Legislative Assembly determine the amount of money to be expended for any object, or the salary of any public officer to be employed; so the Trustees, as the representatives of the people in a school section,

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have the sole power of determining the *amount* of the teacher's salary, and of the incidental expenses of the school. They can also procure such apparatus and text books as they may judge expedient for the use of the pupils in the school. But the *manner* in which the salary of a teacher and other actual or estimated expenses of the school shall be raised is left to a public meeting of the tax-payers, to be called for that purpose. Then, if the whole of the expenses are not thus provided for, the Trustees have authority to raise the balance in such manner as they may think proper, either by voluntary subscription, by rates on parents sending children to the school, or rates on all the rateable property of the school section. Trustees themselves (and not a magistrate) issue the necessary warrants for the collection of all rates levied by them on resident rate-payers. Trustees can also, if they so desire, petition the Township Council in behalf of any lawful meeting to impose school section rates, and the Council is required to give effect to the request of such meeting as expressed by the Trustees. The Common School property of a section is no longer vested in the Municipal Council, but in the Corporation of Trustees, and is therefore liable for debts contracted by them. Trustees are, therefore, furnished with every needful security and means to enable them to establish a good school, and provide for its efficient support. Faithful Trustees are provided with a still further protection and assistance in the penalties which the Act imposes upon those Trustees who refuse or wilfully neglect to perform their duties. It has sometimes occurred that the Trustees have been thwarted or embarrassed in fulfilling their engagements, or doing their duty, by one or other of their colleagues refusing to act, and perhaps, in some instances, actually supporting an opposition school. The 10th clause of the *twelfth* section provides that, "in case any of the Trustees shall wilfully neglect or refuse to exercise such corporate powers for the fulfilment of any contract or agreement made by them, he or they shall be personally responsible for the fulfilment of such contract or agreement." The *eighth* section of the Act further provides, that "every person chosen as Trustee, and not having refused to accept, who shall at any time refuse or neglect to perform the duties of his office, shall forfeit the sum of five pounds, which sum or sums may be sued for and recovered by the Trustees of the section, for its use, before any Justice of the Peace."

It will thus be seen that the Act makes effectual provision against any person getting into the office of Trustee, and then refusing or neglecting to perform its duties; that it affords ample protection to each Trustee who performs his duties, and provides every means necessary to enable Trustees to fulfil their engagements. Instances sometimes occur of parents or individual Trustees refusing or neglecting to pay a teacher on the expiration of his engagement,—the teacher being thus compelled to leave without the payment of his hard-earned dues, and a debt thus perpetuated to the disadvantage of a new teacher and the future injury of the school. The *seventeenth* section of the Act guards against this injustice and evil, by providing that "any teacher shall be entitled to be paid at the same rate mentioned in his agreement with the Trustees, even at the expiration of the period of his agreement until the Trustees shall have paid him the whole of his salary, according to their engagement with him." This provision will prevent the injurious accumulation of debts to teachers in a section, and it will furnish Trustees desirous of performing their duties with satisfactory reasons for insisting upon the prompt payment of the rates for the teacher's salary; while it will afford protection to the discharged teacher against any possible attempt to wrong him. Then the *eleventh* and *seventeenth* sections, and the 18th clause of the *twelfth*

section, provide an easy mode of arbitration, by which Trustees can settle any differences which may arise between them and the teacher, or other parties in their school section.

I know not how a law, founded upon popular principles and a due regard to the equal rights of all parties, can more effectually provide for the easy and efficient discharge of the duties of Trustees, the right of each school section to manage its own local affairs, and the means and facilities of education for all its children.

2. On the duties of Trustees in respect to their teacher and school, I refer you to the second section of the General Regulations prescribed by the Council of Public Instruction, for the Organization, Government and Discipline of Common Schools in Upper Canada. It is needless for me to attempt to add a word to the practical and impressive views there expressed relative to the *Duties of Trustees*; and I would also recommend to your special attention the several sections of those general regulations, as also the forms and remarks upon them, which I have prepared according to law, to aid Trustees in the performance of their duties.

3. It will be seen that the new Act provides every desirable facility for the establishment of *Free Schools*—schools supported by the property of all, and equally free to the children of all—the only schools which are, in my opinion, based upon the true principles of national education, and adapted to national wants. But I wish every school municipality to be the judge as to the manner of supporting its own schools; and I think the success of Free Schools will be greatly influenced by the discretion exercised in their first establishment. As the very object of a Free School and the principle of supporting it implies a school for the common education of all the children and youth of a school section, the first requisite towards its accomplishment is to provide a house and teacher adequate to that end. To employ a teacher incompetent to teach all the school-going youth of a section, and yet to tax all the inhabitants to pay the salary of such incompetent teacher, is manifestly unjust. Trustees should therefore, upon the ground of justice to all school-rate payers, as well as from regard to the interests of their children, employ none but a highly competent teacher, when it is determined to have a Free School. A good school and a Free School should be convertible terms, as should an able teacher and a teacher of a Free School. Then will the quality and character of instruction be as much advanced as the number of pupils will be multiplied with the establishment of every Free School. The Appendix to my School Report for 1849 contains copies of my addresses on the subject of Free Schools throughout Upper Canada; and the Legislative Assembly has ordered a copy of that Report to be furnished to each School Corporation in the Province. The Report itself also contains the sentiments of Local Superintendents and other enlightened friends of education on the subject of Free Schools. That report will be printed and placed in your hands in the course of two or three months. I will therefore dismiss the subject in this place, with the single additional remark, that I hope, before the year 1860, to see the light of a Free School emitting its splendour and imparting its blessings to every child of every school section in Upper Canada.

It only remains for me, while I again congratulate you on the auspicious circumstances in which the new Act places you, to urge upon you the fulfilment of the high purposes of your responsible office. The destinies of the rising and future generations of the country are truly in your hands. The youth of the land look up to you as the guardians and providers of that education which will enable them to perform

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their duties to their Maker, to their country, and to posterity. Surely you cannot, you will not betray their interests and disappoint their hopes. May they have reason to rise up and call you blessed! May the fruits of your labours place Upper Canada in a position of honour and pre-eminence among the other countries of North America!

I have the honor to remain,

Gentlemen,

Your fellow-labourer and obedient servant,

(Signed)

E. RYERSON.

P. S.—I trust to be able, in the course of two or three months, to present to each Township Council a copy of a valuable work on *School Architecture*, containing a great variety of plans of school houses, with specifications, and directions as to their construction, furniture, &c. It will therefore be accessible to the Trustees of the several school sections in each township, and will, I hope, contribute much to improve the character and convenience of our school houses and school premises.

(Signed)

E. R.

No. 6.—CIRCULAR to the Teachers of Common Schools in Upper Canada on their duties under the Common School Act.

EDUCATION OFFICE,

Toronto, 14th August, 1850.

SIR.—The new Common School Act for Upper Canada is now printed and distributed to all the Municipalities and School Sections. It may be regarded as the great charter of Common School teachers in Upper Canada. It stamps their profession with new importance, and throws over their interests and character the shield of a new protection. I can now say truly, that I know of no State, where a popular school system exists, in which the rights and interests of teachers are so effectually protected, as under the provisions of the new School Act for Upper Canada. The pages of the "*Journal of Education*" and the "*Correspondence on the School Law*," lately printed by order of the Legislative Assembly, attest the feelings I have entertained and the efforts I have made to elevate the position, protect the rights, and improve the circumstances of school teachers; and I rejoice to witness the enactment of a law so far satisfactory on this subject, as to prompt me, for the first time during my five years' occupancy of office, to address an official circular to teachers—believing that their position and prospects are now sufficiently encouraging to justify me in holding up the profession of a teacher as a comfortable as well as respectable and useful employment for life.

2. The new Act provides Trustees of Common Schools with greater facilities for raising the salaries of teachers and furnishing the schools with all needful maps, apparatus, and text-books, than I know of in any other country; while, at the same time, it makes corresponding provision for the punctual payment of teachers, both from the school fund and school rates. You have only to study carefully the provisions of the Act to be impressed with the conviction, that they have been conceived in the spirit of the warmest regard for the interests and efficiency of the teacher's profession, and contain all that can be secured by law to a teacher, under a system of local self-government, where the patronage and emoluments of each school (beyond the amount of

the school fund apportioned to each school section), are in the hands of a local elective corporation, and not of a central Executive, as in other systems of government. The facilities for Normal School instruction to all teachers who wish to avail themselves of it, are also greater, under the liberal provisions of the new Act, than in any other country in America. A valuable series of uniform text-books coming so generally into use, and the Trustees being authorized to supply all the pupils with them, cannot fail greatly to relieve and facilitate the labors of the teacher. It will also be observed, in the regulations which have been made by the Council of Public Instruction (under the provisions of the new Act) that the *independence* of the teacher, in the teaching and classification of his school, is placed beyond petty interference or individual tyranny. Under the more effective system for examining and licensing teachers as provided for by the new Act, and the Programme for the examination and classification of teachers to be prepared by the Council of Public Instruction, a proper line of demarcation will be drawn between teachers according to their relative qualifications, and each teacher will acquire the position and advantage to which he is entitled.

3. Such being your position, relations and prospects under the provisions of the new School Act, I am desirous of making a few general remarks and suggestions relative to your future conduct. Your general duties are prescribed in the several clauses of the *sixteenth* section of the Act, and the rules according to which you are to conduct your school, will be found in the *third* and *fifth* sections of the General Regulations for the organization, government, and discipline of Common Schools, adopted by the Council of Public Instruction. I hope you will meditate upon, and make yourself thoroughly acquainted with the intention and spirit of these requirements of the law and of the regulations authorized by it. What I have now to offer is of a more general character.

4. Permit me first to say, value your profession. If you do not value it, others will not. But do not show your estimate of it, by assuming lofty airs, or making lofty pretensions; but by making yourself thoroughly master of it, by devoting your energies to it, by becoming imbued with its spirit. Let your actions speak, and let your heart feel. If an orator would have his audience feel, he must first feel himself; and if a teacher does not feel, and does not give proof that he feels, the value and importance of his work, can he reasonably expect others to do so? We often hear it said, "teachers are not respected." But is it not almost as often true, that teachers do not respect themselves—that they do not act respectably—that they themselves provoke the disrespect of which they complain. A teacher cannot be made respectable by Act of Parliament. He must make himself so. In every ordinary employment of life, a man who acts upon high principles, and shows that he understands and values his business, will invariably command respect. Nor are the teacher and his work an exception to the general rule. Nay, wherever a teacher has shown himself the possessor of noble principles, and that he understood and loved his work, has he not commanded respect, and soon acquired commanding influence in the neighbourhood of his residence? I am persuaded that the people of Upper Canada do not, to any considerable extent, disrespect teachers worthy of respect. A people in so young a Province, and in the infancy of the school system who voluntarily taxed themselves last year to the amount of *two hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars* (considerably more in proportion to population than the amount raised last year by the people of the State of New York) for salaries of teachers alone—irre-

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spective of the Legislative school grant, and of the sums assessed and collected for the erection of school houses and the incidental expenses of schools—cannot but respect every respectable teacher. It is true that narrow and mean views are entertained by some as to the amount of a teacher's remuneration, but the same persons entertain similar views as to the remuneration of all public officers. But the number of these enemies of knowledge and petty tyrants of mental labour, will diminish as intelligence and manly virtues advance in society. The large increase which has already, in many instances, taken place in the salaries of efficient teachers, and the increasing demand for such teachers in various parts of the Province, indicate a progress full of encouraging hopes and anticipations for the future.

5. Then, if you value your profession yourself, employ the proper means to give it a place, not only in the esteem, but in the interest and sympathies of others. The profession of a teacher is a means to an end; it exists not for the sake of the teacher himself, but for the interests of society. It is a work indispensable to the progress and well-being of society. What is the teacher's work? It is to develop the mind, to mould the heart, and to form the character of the future citizens, magistrates and rulers of our land! It is to teach and implant that which is the only guarantee of liberty, order, and social stability—the essential element of a country's prosperity and happiness. Show that you sympathise with these objects—that your heart is in them—that your thoughts and aims do not terminate in yourself alone, but embrace others,—and especially encircle the rising generation. Such a spirit, like heat in the atmosphere, will be diffusive. Others will imbibe it; the indifferent will become interested, and the selfish will begin to feel the impulses of intelligent generosity: parents will become increasingly anxious for the education of their children, and children will become increasingly anxious to be educated. In any neighbourhood, both in town and country, where any youth are allowed to grow up uneducated, a teacher should be an educational missionary, as well as an educational pastor; and every instance of success will add to his influence and means of support, as well as usefulness. No class of men in the country will derive so large an individual advantage from the progress of society as school teachers, and they ought to be intent in efforts to excite every sentiment and feeling, and to procure and circulate every publication, which will tend to diffuse education and knowledge. A teacher who folds his arms in slothful inactivity—neither improving in knowledge himself, nor advancing it among others—and yet complaining that no Hercules comes to his relief, deserves neither respect nor assistance; while the teacher who nobly exerts himself in both acquiring and diffusing knowledge, will receive both emolument and respect, if not admiration and applause.

6. The mutual intercourse of teachers—mutual visits to each other's schools—forming, and meeting occasionally or periodically in Associations for mutual improvement, and the promotion of professional objects—which are no other than public interests;—these and kindred measures, in connexion with professional reading and industry, cannot fail to contribute much to the success, enjoyment, and social standing of teachers. Professional friendships will be formed; professional feeling will be enkindled; professional zeal and emulation will be excited; professional skill and usefulness will be improved; and teachers will be more respected by the community at large, by thus evincing proper respect for each other. Faithful teachers have already on their side the enlightened part of the community, the press, the pulpit, and the Legislature. Let them be

true to themselves and to their profession. Lord Bacon has said truly—"Every man owes a debt to his profession." On one occasion some weeks since, I felt pained beyond expression, in witnessing certain members of the Bar chiming in with a senseless and shameful clamour against a profession, to members of which the American people have at this moment entrusted every department of their supreme government, and to the intelligence and patriotic advocacy of which Upper Canada is indebted for every vestige of her constitutional and municipal government, and the most valuable statutes of civil and criminal jurisprudence, as well as the largest facilities for public education, and some of the finest examples of personal and social virtues. I hope that no temptation to pander to the passions of prejudice, ignorance, or selfishness, will ever induce you to forget the debt which you owe to your profession. Seek to have it purged of every inebriate, every blasphemer, every ignorant idler who "cannot teach and will not learn;" and do what in you lies to stamp upon it the character of intelligence and virtue, and make it worthy of that high respect and liberal support which an enlightened people will readily award to able teachers of their offspring.

7. I would also offer a word of caution against discouragement in your work, or disinclination to it, on account of its comparative obscurity. It is true, the circle of your daily labours is narrow, and the results of them are remote; there is little variety in your employment, and the monotony of it is only varied by quarterly examinations and short vacations, it therefore requires more than ordinary patience, perseverance and benevolence to pursue your work, month after month, and year after year, with unabated zeal and energy. Yet your work is now a public profession, recognized by law, and none but a teacher examined and licensed according to law, is permitted to receive a farthing of the public School Fund, any more than a person not examined and admitted to the Law Society, is permitted to practice as a Barrister-at-Law. And the results of the work performed in the humble school house, though remote, will not be uncertain, and may one day appear in the highest position of a free people's gift, or in the most important affairs of a nation's diplomacy, or in the most honoured relations of parental and social life. The common school house is the sole educational college for the vast majority of the present youth and future fathers and mothers of our country. That accomplished scholar and elegant writer, Dr. Jared Sparks, President of Harvard University, traces his early training, and several years of his apprenticeship in teaching, to the common school; and the great American statesman and orator, Daniel Webster, is accustomed to refer to the common school as his first *alma mater*, in which was laid the foundation of his future character. Through long months, and in retirement and solitude, the Italian painter occupied his brush on a single piece of canvas; but that canvas has, age after age, imparted instruction and delight to hundreds of thousands. For years did the Grecian sculptor, in almost exiled seclusion, employ his chisel on a single block of marble; but that marble has survived the wreck of empires, and still commands the admiration of the refined of all countries. Let the practical philosophy of these facts be engraved upon the heart of every right-minded teacher, and it will sweeten his toil, and add fresh attractions to every successive year of his increasingly skilful and efficient labours.

I remain, Sir,

Your faithful friend and servant,

(Signed,)

E. RYERSON.

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No. 7.—CIRCULAR to the Clerks of the several Counties and Unions of Counties in Upper Canada, transmitting a certified copy of the Apportionment of the Legislative School Grant for 1850.

EDUCATION OFFICE,
Toronto, 30th July, 1850.

SIR,—Pursuant to the provisions of the School Act, passed during the present session of the Legislature, entitled, "*An Act for the better establishment and maintenance of Common Schools in Upper Canada*," section 35, clauses 1st and 2nd, I herewith transmit to you the certified Apportionment of the Legislative School Grant for the current year to the several townships in the county of which you are Clerk.

I also transmit you a copy of the School Act, and of the Forms and Instructions for the execution of its provisions.

According to the 42nd section of the Act, the money apportioned to the several townships of your county, is forthwith payable to the County Treasurer.

As required by the *third* clause of the 27th section of the Act, you will please notify the Local Superintendents of Schools of this apportionment as far as relates to the townships under their charge respectively, and notify me also of the name and address of your County Treasurer, and of each Local Superintendent in your county; also favour me with the information, from time to time, required by the last proviso of the same section.

Besides raising by local assessment a sum equal (*clear of all charges of collection*.) to that now apportioned to the several townships of your county, it is important that two things be specially provided for by the Council of which you are Clerk: The one, is, to obtain forthwith from the late District Superintendent (if they have not been already obtained) the last year's statistical returns of the children of school age in each school section and parts of sections in your county. These returns are the data upon which the Local Superintendents must distribute the School Fund to the several school sections the present year. It will be necessary for each Local Superintendent to be furnished with a copy of such returns so far as they relate to the school sections under his charge. He cannot take the first step towards the apportionment of the school money notified to him without these data.

It is also important that your County Council—consisting, as it does, of one or more representatives from each township—take the requisite steps to have all school moneys, either of the past or present year, which now are or may come into the hands of Township Collectors or Local Superintendents, paid over to the County Treasurer,—so that they may be paid out and accounted for according to the provisions of the Act.

I regret the unavoidable necessity (arising from the state of the School Law) which has compelled me to defer, to so late a period, the notification of the current year's apportionment of the School Grant. I trust that such a necessity will not occur again, and that the promptness of co-ordinate action on the part of each County Council will provide for the payment of the assessment part of the School Fund within the period prescribed by law.

I fear that the School Returns on which I have been compelled—for the want of better data—to base the apportionment to the various Municipalities of Upper Canada, are defective in some instances and exaggerated in others. I hope the general census of the Province, now in the course of being taken, will enable me to revise and render the whole school apportionment more equitable, as well as

enable me to notify it to the several Municipalities at the beginning of the ensuing year.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed,) E. RYERSON.

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APPORTIONMENT of the Legislative School Grant to the several Counties, Townships, (including Incorporated Villages,) Cities and Towns in Upper Canada, for the year 1850.

GENERAL ABSTRACT of the Apportionment of the Legislative School Grant for the Years 1849 and 1850:—

	IN 1849.			IN 1850.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Apportioned to the Counties,	17,253	18	11½	17,394	4	4½
Apportioned to the Cities, ...	837	10	2½	843	3	4½
Apportioned to the Towns, ...	731	7	4	736	6	2
District Model Schools and Poor Schools,	45	0	0	35	0	0
Grand total apportioned,	18,867	16	6	19,008	13	10½

APPORTIONMENT of the Legislative School Grant to the several Counties in Upper Canada, for the year 1850.

	£	s.	d.
I. Stormont, Dundas, and Glengarry.....	1,022	0	11½
II. Prescott and Russell	281	0	1½
III. Carleton	395	3	2½
IV. Leeds and Grenville	1,164	1	3
V. Lanark and Renfrew	755	1	9½
VI. Frontenac, Lennox, and Addington ...	1,078	4	7½
VII. Hastings	627	16	4½
VIII. Prince Edward	437	4	6½
IX. Northumberland and Durham	1,167	11	1½
X. Peterborough	582	0	7½
XI. York.....	2,236	0	6½
XII. Simcoe.....	641	17	3½
XIII. Wentworth and Halton	1,390	8	8½
XIV. Lincoln, Haldimand, and Welland ...	957	1	10½
XV. Waterloo.....	853	9	9½
XVI. Oxford.....	713	3	7½
XVII. Norfolk.....	519	9	7½
XVIII. Middlesex	1,206	11	9½
XIX. Huron, Perth, and Bruce	425	8	6½
XX. Essex, Kent, and Lambton	931	8	1½
Total.....	£17,394	4	4½

I. UNITED COUNTIES OF STORMONT, DUNDAS AND GLENGARRY.

(Late the Eastern District.)

	£	s.	d.
Mtilda.....	100	17	8½
Mountain	58	19	7
Williamsburgh	108	12	11½
Winchester	49	13	4
Osnabruok	106	6	4½
Finch.....	29	9	9½
Cornwall	108	12	11½
Roxborough	45	0	2½
Charlottenburgh	136	16	1½
Kenyon.....	95	9	0½
Lancaster	94	13	6½
Lochiel	88	9	4½
Apportionment for 1850.....	£1022	0	11½
Apportionment for 1849.....	£1013	3	8

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II. UNITED COUNTIES OF PRESCOTT AND RUSSELL.
(Late the Ottawa District.)

	£	s.	d.
Hawkesbury West	77	15	2½
Hawkesbury East.....	65	13	0½
Longueuil.....	32	7	2½
Caledonia.....	27	6	4
Plantagenet North.....	28	8	0½
Plantagenet South.....	11	12	9½
Alfred.....	6	19	8½
Clarence.....	6	16	7
Cumberland.....	18	12	6
Russell.....	4	0	8½
Cambridge.....	1	7	11½
Apportionment for 1850.....	£281	0	1½
Apportionment for 1849.....	£279	2	4½

III. COUNTY OF CARLETON.
(Late the Dalhousie District.)

	£	s.	d.
Nepean.....	61	6	1½
Osgoode.....	46	3	5½
Marlborough.....	38	8	3½
North Gower.....	31	0	10
Torbolton.....	9	4	8½
March.....	14	19	6½
Gloucester.....	45	12	7½
Huntley.....	50	19	8½
Fitzroy.....	40	5	6½
Goulbourn.....	67	2	4
Apportionment for 1850.....	£395	3	2½
Apportionment for 1849.....	£392	10	2

IV. UNITED COUNTIES OF LEEDS AND GRENVILLE.
(Late the Johnstown District.)

	£	s.	d.
Elizabethtown.....	145	17	11
Yonge.....	89	4	10½
Escott.....	34	18	5½
Bastard.....	92	6	11½
Burgess.....	7	15	2½
Kitley.....	97	0	1½
South Elmsley.....	34	18	5½
Leeds and Lansdowne, front.....	85	7	3½
Leeds and Lansdowne, rear.....	42	13	7½
South Crosby.....	31	0	10
North Crosby.....	34	18	5½
Augusta.....	143	11	4½
Edwardsburgh.....	102	8	9
Oxford.....	116	8	1½
Wolford.....	85	7	3½
South Gower.....	20	3	6½
Apportionment for 1850.....	£1164	1	3
Apportionment for 1849.....	£1156	6	0

V. UNITED COUNTIES OF LANARK AND RENFREW.
(Late the Bathurst District.)

	£	s.	d.
Admaston.....	8	6	0½
Bagot and Blithfield.....	9	7	0½
Bathurst.....	74	10	0
Beckwith.....	65	19	3½
Bromley.....	16	10	7½
Burgess.....	18	10	11½
Dalhousie and Levant.....	34	2	11
Darling.....	13	3	10½
Drummond.....	96	4	7
North Elmsley.....	54	6	5½
Horton.....	18	3	2½
Lanark.....	65	16	2
Montague.....	80	14	2
McNab.....	27	3	2½
Packenham.....	38	16	0½
Pembroke and Stafford.....	14	13	4½
Ramsay.....	77	12	1
Ross.....	10	17	3½
Sherbrooke, North.....	8	12	3½
Sherbrooke, South.....	12	0	6½
Westmeath.....	9	10	10½
Apportionment for 1850.....	£755	1	9½
Apportionment for 1849.....	£750	0	5

VI. UNITED COUNTIES OF FRONTENAC, LENNOX, AND
ADDINGTON.

(Late the Midland District.)

	£	s.	d.
Pittsburgh.....	62	1	8
Kingston.....	206	0	9½
Loughborough.....	48	8	6
Bedford.....	16	16	9½
Portland.....	49	7	1½
Camden.....	179	6	10½
Sheffield.....	54	6	5½
Richmond.....	83	3	10
Ernestown.....	128	10	3
Adolphustown.....	17	16	11½
Fredericksburgh.....	86	10	6½
Amherst Island.....	32	8	9½
Wolfe Island.....	53	14	0½
Storrington.....	59	12	0
Apportionment for 1850.....	£1078	4	7½
Apportionment for 1849.....	£1077	3	3

VII. COUNTY OF HASTINGS.
(Late the Victoria District.)

	£	s.	d.
Thurlow.....	108	12	11
Sidney.....	102	11	10½
Tyendinaga.....	151	12	9½
Rawdon.....	72	18	11½
Huntingdon.....	56	6	9½
Hungerford.....	73	6	8½
Madoc.....	41	1	0½
Marmora.....	17	1	5½
Elzevir.....	4	3	9½
Apportionment for 1850.....	£627	16	4½
Apportionment for 1849.....	£616	13	4

VIII. COUNTY OF PRINCE EDWARD.
(Late the Prince Edward District.)

	£	s.	d.
Hallowell.....	61	6	1½
Athol.....	42	7	5½
Lillier.....	70	3	1
Amelinsburgh.....	82	9	10½
Sophiasburgh.....	85	8	10½
Marysburgh.....	95	9	0½
Apportionment for 1850.....	£437	4	5½
Apportionment for 1849.....	£434	5	9

IX. UNITED COUNTIES OF NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.
(Late the Newcastle District.)

	£	s.	d.
Haldimand.....	86	18	4½
Murray.....	131	18	6
Cartwright.....	37	5	0
Clarke.....	143	11	4½
Cavan.....	110	3	11½
South Monaghan.....	31	16	4½
Hamilton.....	95	9	0½
Manvers.....	40	14	10½
Hope.....	107	1	10½
Seymour.....	51	4	4½
Percy.....	45	15	8½
Cramahe.....	103	4	3½
Darlington.....	182	7	4½
Apportionment for 1850.....	£1167	11	1½
Apportionment for 1849.....	£1156	6	0

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X. COUNTY OF PETERBOROUGH.

(Late the Colborne District.)

	£	s.	d.
Monaghan	58	19	7
Asphodel	38	16	0
Belmont	4	13	1
Dummer	35	13	11
Douro	46	11	3
Ennismore.....	15	10	5
Emily	85	7	3
Eldon	31	16	4
Fenelon.....	8	10	8
Mariposa	62	1	8
Otonabee	77	12	1
Ops	46	11	3
Smith	53	19	7
Verulam	10	17	3
Apportionment for 1850.....	£582	0	7
Apportionment for 1849.....	£578	2	6

XI. COUNTY OF YORK.

(Late the Home District.)

	£	s.	d.
Albion	107	11	2
Brock	83	11	7
Caledon	89	11	1
Chinguncousy	178	17	6
Etobicoke	85	13	6
Gwillimbury, East	63	11	1
Gwillimbury, North.....	29	6	8
Georgina	18	3	2
Gore of Toronto	37	5	0
King	129	5	9
Markham	188	17	9
Pickering	156	10	6
Reach	62	1	8
Scarborough	88	0	0
Scott	12	9	10
Toronto.....	178	6	8
Uxbridge	19	9	11
Vaughan	169	17	6
Whitby	201	12	3
Whitechurch	90	15	11
Thornh	21	8	4
York	212	11	1
Mara	11	1	11
Apportionment for 1850.....	£2236	0	6
Apportionment for 1849.....	£2203	14	8

XII. COUNTY OF SIMCOE.

(Late the Simcoe District.)

	£	s.	d.
West Gwillimbury	112	5	10
Tecumseth	99	19	1
Mono	67	18	0
Adjala	55	1	11
Oro	48	17	9
Innisfil	47	9	10
Medonte	24	15	1
Nottawasaga.....	34	1	4
St. Vincent	20	19	0
Vespra	29	14	5
Easa	29	14	5
Floss	8	16	11
Tiny	14	7	1
Tay	5	7	1
Mulmer.....	13	17	9
Tossorontio	8	12	3
South Owillia	11	13	9
North Owillia	3	13	6
Sunnidale.....	4	11	6
Apportionment for 1850.....	£641	17	3
Apportionment for 1849.....	£687	11	1

XIII. UNITED COUNTIES OF WENTWORTH AND HALTON.

(Late the Gore District.)

	£	s.	d.
Ancaster	88	9	4
Barton	38	16	0
Beverley	108	12	11
Binbrooke.....	34	18	5
Brantford	146	13	5
Dumfries	205	13	0
Esquesing	126	9	10
Flamborough, East	59	19	9
Flamborough, West.....	69	16	10
Glandford	36	9	5
Nassagawaya	52	1	5
Nelson	92	5	5
Oucida	30	5	3
Onondaga	38	0	6
Saltfleet.....	69	16	10
Seneca	50	8	10
Trafalgar	150	11	0
Apportionment for 1850.....	£1399	8	8
Apportionment for 1849.....	£1390	0	10

XIV. UNITED COUNTIES OF LINCOLN, HALDIMAND AND WELLAND.

(Late the Niagara District.)

	£	s.	d.
Bertie	66	8	7
Caistor	28	8	0
Canborough	23	14	11
Crowland	36	18	9
Cayuga	46	5	0
Clinton	54	0	3
Dunn.....	19	1	9
Gainsborough	51	13	8
Grantham	79	12	6
Grimsby	60	4	5
Humberstone	53	4	8
Louth	43	18	5
Moulton	33	16	8
Niagara.....	57	2	4
Pelham	53	4	8
Stanford	76	10	4
Sherbooke.....	9	15	6
Thorold	89	14	2
Willoughby	38	18	9
Wainfleet.....	36	7	11
Apportionment for 1850.....	£957	1	10
Apportionment for 1849.....	£950	13	4

XV. COUNTY OF WATERLOO.

(Late the Wellington District.)

	£	s.	d.
Amaranth.....	5	3	0
Arthur	27	11	0
Bentineck	17	18	0
Derby	15	13	0
Egremont	11	16	0
Eramosa	41	14	0
Erin	57	8	0
Garafraxa	33	0	0
Gleng	12	14	0
Guelph	83	18	0
Holland.....	13	14	0
Maryborough	11	18	0
Melancthon	4	13	0
Nichol	38	4	0
Normanby.....	8	11	9
Peel	37	5	0
Postinch	63	4	0
Sullivan.....	9	11	0
Sydenham.....	28	12	0
Waterloo	133	8	0
Wellesley.....	48	16	0
Wilmot	91	12	0
Woolwich	67	11	0
Apportionment for 1850.....	£853	9	9
Apportionment for 1849.....	£847	16	3

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XVI. COUNTY OF OXFORD.
(Late the Broch District.)

	£	s.	d.
Oakland	20	3	6½
Burford	85	7	3½
Blenheim	81	9	8½
Norwich	100	17	8½
Dereham	48	2	3½
Woodstock	30	5	3½
Blandford	14	14	10½
East Oxford	43	9	2
East Zorra	60	10	7½
West Zorra	62	1	8
Oxford North	23	5	7½
Oxford West	65	19	3½
Nissouri	76	16	6½
Apportionment for 1850.....	£713	3	7½
Apportionment for 1849.....	£708	7	11

XVII. COUNTY OF NORFOLK.
(Late the Talbot District.)

	£	s.	d.
Townsend.....	118	16	2½
Woodhouse	82	0	6½
Walpole	58	0	11½
Walsingham	49	0	11
Windham	54	3	4½
Charlottesville	74	6	10½
Rainham	30	2	2½
Middleton.....	25	13	8½
Houghton	27	4	9½
Apportionment for 1850.....	£519	9	7½
Apportionment for 1849.....	£515	19	11

XVIII. COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.
(Late the London District.)

	£	s.	d.
Adelaide	52	7	7½
Aldborough	22	5	5½
Bayham	86	9	0½
Carradoc	38	19	1½
Delaware	23	2	6½
Dorchester	103	2	8½
Dunwich	41	2	7½
Ekfrid	41	2	7½
Lobo	81	0	4½
London	172	18	0½
Malahide	85	7	3½
Metcalfe	23	11	10
Mosa	53	0	3½
Southwold.....	109	19	3½
Westminster.....	103	10	5½
Williams	30	2	2½
Yarmouth	138	10	5½
Apportionment for 1850.....	£1206	11	9½
Apportionment for 1849.....	£1198	9	10

XIX. UNITED COUNTIES OF HURON, PERTH AND DRUCE.
(Late the Huron District.)

	£	s.	d.
Ashfield	9	6	3
Biddulph	20	11	3½
Blanchard.....	29	2	0½
Colborne	13	19	4½
Downie	59	19	9½
Ellice	13	0	3½
North Easthope.....	31	16	4½
South Easthope	18	1	7½
Fullarton	6	7	3½
Goderich	78	9	1½
Hullet	7	13	7½
Logan	7	4	10
McGillivray	26	13	11
McKillop	24	8	10½
Stanley	29	19	1½
Stephen	9	12	5½
Tuckersmith.....	27	4	9½
Usborne	7	19	10½
Wawanosh	3	17	7½
Apportionment for 1850.....	£425	8	6½
Apportionment for 1849.....	£422	11	5

XX. UNITED COUNTIES OF ESSEX, KENT AND LAMBTON.
(Late the Western District.)

	£	s.	d.
Anderton	14	18	0
Bosanquet.....	3	3	7½
Brooke	9	14	0½
Colchester	49	13	4
Chatham	26	9	3½
Camden.....	10	6	5½
Dawn	31	0	10
Dover, East and West.....	28	11	2
Gosfield.....	43	9	2
Harwich	70	18	7
Howard.....	66	8	7½
Maidstone	19	8	0½
Mersca	29	2	0½
Malden	47	9	10½
Moore and Enniskillen	35	7	9
Orford	34	18	9½
Plympton	27	12	6½
Raleigh.....	62	7	10½
Romney	7	15	2½
Rochester	15	8	10½
Sandwich	125	15	11½
Sombra	34	16	10½
Sarnia	23	10	3½
Tilbury East.....	17	9	2½
Tilbury West	12	8	4
Warwick	32	1	0½
Zone	51	7	5½
Apportionment for 1850.....	£931	8	1½
Apportionment for 1849.....	£925	8	1

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No. 8.—CIRCULAR to the Clerks of the several Cities and Towns in Upper Canada, transmitting a certified copy of the Apportionment of the Legislative School Grant for 1850.

EDUCATION OFFICE,

Toronto, 31st July, 1850.

Sir,—As required by the *thirty-fifth* section of the School Act, 13th and 14th Victoria, chapter 48, (a copy of which, with the Forms and Instructions to aid in executing its provisions, I herewith transmit,) I have the honor to intimate to you, for the information of the Council of which you are Clerk, and of your Board of Common School Trustees, that the sum stated below opposite the name of your city or town has been apportioned for the current year out of the Legislative School Grant. By the 42nd section of the Act, the amount of school money apportioned to each city or town is payable to the Chamberlain or Treasurer of such city or town. Your Treasurer can forthwith apply and receive such apportionment for the current year.

In accordance with the *twenty-first* section of the Act, taken in connexion with the 2nd proviso of the 3rd clause of the *twenty-seventh* section, you will please inform me of the name of the Chamberlain or Treasurer of your city or town, and favor me, from time to time, with a copy of the proceedings of your Council on school matters.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed,)

E. RYERSON.

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(K. K.)

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APPORTIONMENT of the Legislative School Grant to the several Cities and Towns in Upper Canada, for the year 1850.

CITIES.	APPORTIONMENT FOR 1849.	APPORTIONMENT FOR 1850.
Toronto	£423 19 2	£426 16 5½
Kingston	223 10 10	223 1 0½
Hamilton	190 0 2½	191 5 10½
TOWNS.		
London	115 12 6	116 8 1½
Cobourg	73 4 7	73 14 5½
Bytown	68 5 11	68 15 1½
Niagara	61 2 6½	61 10 9½
St. Catharines.....	61 1 0	61 9 3
Brockville	57 16 3	58 4 0½
Belleville.....	54 2 3	54 9 6½
Brantford.....	48 5 1	48 11 7½
Dundas	46 5 0	46 11 3
Port Hope	40 1 8	40 7 1
Pictou	38 10 10	38 16 0½
Prescott	36 3 0½	36 7 11½
Cornwall.....	30 16 8	31 0 10

No. 9.—CIRCULAR to the Clerks of the several Counties and Union of Counties in Upper Canada, calling attention to several provisions of the Common School Act, relating to financial matters.

EDUCATION OFFICE,
Toronto, 4th March, 1851.

SIR,—I have the honor to state, that the Local Superintendents for the Townships named in the annexed list have omitted to transmit to this Office their Annual Report for 1850, as required by the 10th clause of the 31st section of the School Act.

These local school officers having received their appointment from the Council of which you are Clerk, I have deemed it more appropriate to call their attention to the omission through you.

It is of the utmost importance that the annual school returns for 1850 should reach this office previously to making the apportionment of the Legislative School Grant to the several incorporated villages, townships, towns, cities and counties in Upper Canada for the current year; as this department can have no other means of ascertaining how far the general terms prescribed by the Legislature, as a condition of receiving a portion of the school fund, have been complied with on the part of the school authorities of each school section in Upper Canada.

It is also from these annual reports, in connexion with the certified abstract of the County auditors' Report (so far as it relates to the school moneys of the county) that this department can judge to what extent the positive enactments contained in the following clauses and sections of the school law have been observed and acted upon by the Municipal Council of each county throughout Upper Canada, during the past year:—

“XXVII. And be it enacted, that it shall be the duty of the Municipal Council of each County:

Fourthly. To see that sufficient security be given by all officers of such Council to whom school moneys shall be entrusted: to see that no deduction be made from the school fund by the county Treasurer or sub-treasurer, for the receipt and payment of School moneys; to appoint, if it shall judge expedient, one or more sub-treasurers of school moneys, for one or more townships of such county: Provided always, that each such sub-treasurer shall be subject to the same responsibilities and obligations in respect to the accounting for school moneys and the payment of lawful orders for such moneys, given by

any Local Superintendent within the parts of the county for which he is appointed sub-treasurer, as are imposed by this Act upon each county Treasurer, in respect to the paying and accounting for School moneys.

“XI. And be it enacted, That the sum of money apportioned annually by the Chief Superintendent of Schools to each county, township, city, town or village, and at least an equal sum raised annually by local assessment, shall constitute the common school fund of such county, township, city, town, or village, and shall be expended for no other purpose than that of paying the salaries of qualified teachers of common schools: Provided always, that no county, city, town or village, shall be entitled to a share of the Legislative school grant without raising by assessment, a sum at least equal (clear of all charges for collection) to the share of the said school grant apportioned to it: and provided also, that should the municipal corporation of any county, city, town or village, raise in any one year a less sum than that apportioned to it out of the Legislative school grant, the Chief Superintendent of Schools shall deduct a sum equal to the deficiency, from the apportionment to such county, city, town or village, in the following year.

“XLV. And be it enacted, That no part of the salaries of the Chief or Local Superintendents of Schools, nor of any other persons employed, or expenses incurred, in the execution of this Act, shall be paid out of the common school fund, which shall, wholly and without diminution, be expended in the payment of teachers' salaries as hereinbefore provided.”

The following clauses of the 27th section of the School Act refer to the duty of each county Clerk, in transmitting certain items of important information to this office. As several of those officers have omitted to transmit the information required, I fear the clauses referred to have escaped their notice.

“XXVII. And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of each Municipal Council of each County:

Fifthly. To appoint annually, or oftener, Auditors, whose duty it shall be to audit the accounts of the county Treasurer and other officers to whom school moneys shall have been intrusted, and report to such Council; and the county Clerk shall transmit to the Chief Superintendent of Schools, on or before the first day of March in each year, a certified copy of the abstract of such report, and also give any explanations relating thereto, as far as he is able, which may be required by the Chief Superintendent.—

Thirdly. * * And provided also, that the county Clerk shall forthwith notify the Chief Superintendent of Schools of the appointment and [Post Office] address of each such Local Superintendent, and of the county Treasurer: and shall likewise furnish him with a copy of all proceedings of such Council, relating to school assessments and other educational matters.”

Your attention to the subjects of this communication will enable the Chief Superintendent to notify you at an early day of the amount of the annual apportionment of the Legislative school grant to your county for the current year. The apportionment to the several incorporated villages, townships, towns, cities and counties, will be officially notified in the *Journal of Education for Upper Canada*.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed.)

J. GEORGE HODGINS,
Deputy Superintendent.

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(K. K.)

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Appendix
(K. K.)
30th July.

No. 10.—CIRCULAR to the Clerks of the several Counties and Unions of Counties in Upper Canada, notifying the Apportionment of the Legislative School Grant for the year 1851.

SIR.—As required by the provisions of the first and second clauses of the 35th section, in connection with the 6th clause of the same section, of the Common School Act for Upper Canada, 13th and 14th Victoria, chapter 48, I have the honor to annex herewith the certified apportionment of the Legislative School Grant, for the current year, to the several townships in the municipality of which you are Clerk.

2. The gross amount apportioned this year to the several counties, townships, cities, towns, and villages in Upper Canada, (deducting the sums authorized by the 39th and 41st sections of the School Act.) is greater than that apportioned to the entire province last year; but separate apportionments having been now made to several towns and incorporated villages recently erected into school municipalities, the amount apportioned to some individual counties may appear smaller in consequence.

3. The money apportioned to your county will, as provided by the 42nd section of the School Act, be payable to the County Treasurer, or his Attorney, at the office of the Honorable the Receiver General, Toronto, on the 1st day of July next.

4. As required by the first clause of the 31st section of the School Act, you will please notify the Local Superintendents of this apportionment, so far

as it relates to the townships under their charge respectively.

5. It not having been considered advisable this year to adopt arbitrarily the basis, in the distribution of the School Fund among the several school sections, authorized by the first clause of the 31st section of the Act, I am directed by the Chief Superintendent to submit for the consideration of the County Council, the propriety of adopting this year the new system for the distribution of the School Fund, according to the average attendance of pupils. Some County Councils have already expressed a wish that the former method of distributing the School Fund—according to the school population returns of the previous year—should be continued this year also. In all such cases, the Chief Superintendent has expressed his concurrence in the wishes of the Council.

6. If you have not already done so, you will please notify this department of the decision of the County Council upon this subject at your earliest convenience, so as to enable the Chief Superintendent to issue his instructions to the Local Superintendents, as contemplated in the 31st clause of the School Act.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed,) J. GEORGE HODGINS,
Deputy Superintendent.

EDUCATION OFFICE,
Toronto, 1st of May, 1851.

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(K. K.)
30th July.

APPORTIONMENT of the Legislative School Grant to the several Counties, Townships, Cities, Towns, and Incorporated Villages in Upper Canada, for the year 1851.

GENERAL ABSTRACT of the Apportionment of the Legislative School Grant for the years 1849, 1850, and 1851.

	In 1849.	In 1850.	In 1851.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Apportioned to the Counties	17,253 18 11½	17,394 4 4½	16,952 9 6*
Apportioned to the Cities	837 10 2½	843 3 4½	881 0 6
Apportioned to the Towns....	731 7 4	736 6 2	829 1 0
Apportioned to the Incorporated Villages, &c.....	.....	.....	321 7 6
Special Cases	45 0 0†	35 0 0†	43 3 0‡
Gross total apportioned	18,867 16 6	19,008 13 10½	19,027 1 6

* See second paragraph of the foregoing circular to Clerks of Counties, accompanying this apportionment.

† Apportioned to District Model School and Poor Schools.

‡ To make up a deficiency of apportionment to the township of Uxbridge, in 1849 and 1850.

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APPORTIONMENT of the Legislative School Grant to the several Counties in Upper Canada, for the year 1851.

	£	s.	d.
I. Stormont, Dundas, and Glengarry	1,011	7	6
II. Prescott and Russell	251	2	0
III. Carleton	479	18	6
IV. Leeds and Grenville	1,049	18	6
V. Lanark and Renfrew	617	17	0
VI. Frontenac, Lennox, and Addington ...	939	7	6
VII. Hastings	578	17	0
VIII. Prince Edward	409	14	6
IX. Northumberland and Durham	1,146	6	0
X. Peterborough	530	2	0
XI. York	2,200	16	0
XII. Simcoe	641	18	6
XIII. Wentworth and Halton	1,200	13	6
XIV. Lincoln and Welland	702	19	6
XV. Haldimand	324	7	6
XVI. Norfolk	431	3	6
XVII. Oxford	789	0	0
XVIII. Waterloo	963	7	6
XIX. Middlesex	1,243	8	6
XX. Huron, Perth, and Bruce	555	4	6
XXI. Kent	294	9	0
XXII. Essex and Lambton	560	11	0

Total apportionment to the several Counties of Upper Canada..... £16,952 9 6

I. UNITED COUNTIES OF STORMONT, DUNDAS, AND GLENGARRY.

	£	s.	d.
Cornwall.....	108	3	0
Finch	28	19	0
Osnabruck	94	10	0
Roxborough	50	2	0
Matilda	148	13	0
Mountain	60	7	6
Williamsburgh	108	19	6
Winchester.....	51	18	0
Charlottenburgh	107	14	0
Kenyon	95	17	0
Lancaster	92	6	6
Lochiel	93	18	0

£1041 7 6

II. UNITED COUNTIES OF PRESCOTT AND RUSSELL.

	£	s.	d.
Alfred	8	14	0
Caledonia	24	7	6
Hawkesbury, East	53	11	0
Hawkesbury, West.....	64	13	0
Longueuil	30	15	0
Plantagenet, North	24	6	0
Plantagenet, South	12	3	0
Clarence	7	16	0
Cumberland	16	5	6
Russell	8	11	0

£251 2 0

III. COUNTY OF CARLETON.

	£	s.	d.
Fitzroy	47	3	6
Gloucester	63	7	6
Goulbourn	56	6	6
Gower, North.....	39	9	0
Huntley	50	9	6
March	14	14	0
Marlborough	44	11	0
Napanee	85	8	6
Osgoode	69	12	0
Torbolton	8	17	0

£479 18 6

IV. UNITED COUNTIES OF LEEDS AND GRENVILLE.

	£	s.	d.
Bastard	74	14	6
Burgess, South	6	3	6
Crosby, North	32	3	0
Crosby, South	35	12	0
Elizabethtown	117	18	0
Elmsley, South	35	9	6
Escott	29	12	6
Kitley	97	10	0
Leeds and Lansdowne, Front	71	2	0
Leeds and Lansdowne, Rear	36	9	0
Yonge	84	16	6
Augusta	124	4	0
Edwardsburgh	98	6	6
Gower, South	17	5	0
Oxford	104	17	0
Wolford	83	15	6

£1049 18 6

V. UNITED COUNTIES OF LANARK AND RENFREW.

	£	s.	d.
Bathurst	57	18	0
Beckwith.....	55	10	0
Burgess, North	36	7	6
Dalhousie and Levant	28	2	6
Darling	14	0	6
Drummond	44	0	6
Elmsley, North	37	16	0
Lanark	54	10	6
Montague	71	18	6
Ramsay	72	15	0
Sherbrooke, North.....	12	4	6
Sherbrooke, South.....	5	9	6
Admaston	4	14	4
Bagot	10	7	0
Bromley	13	19	0
Horton	16	14	6
MacNab	24	15	0
Packenham.....	36	18	0
Pembroke	8	12	6
Ross	1	5	6
Westmeath and Stafford	9	18	0

£617 17 0

VI. UNITED COUNTIES OF FRONTENAC, LENNOX, AND ADDINGTON.

	£	s.	d.
Bedford	19	10	0
Kingston.....	116	6	6
Loughborough	44	0	6
Pittsburgh	62	8	0
Portland and Hinchinbrooke	58	10	0
Storvington	54	4	6
Wolfe Island	47	9	6
Adolphustown	13	11	6
Fredericksburgh.....	73	14	6
Richmond	79	10	0
Amherst Island	28	4	0
Camden, East	194	5	0
Ernestown	101	3	6
Sheffield	46	10	0

£939 7 6

VII. COUNTY OF HASTINGS.

	£	s.	d.
Hungerford.....	57	7	6
Huntingdon	45	10	6
Madoc and Elzevir	57	13	6
Marmora	18	15	0
Rawdon	59	12	6
Sidney.....	90	13	6
Thurlow	95	15	6
Tyendinaga	153	9	0

£578 17 0

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VIII. COUNTY OF PRINCE EDWARD.

	£	s.	d.
Ameliasburgh.....	74	2	0
Athol	36	10	6
Hallowell	67	5	6
Hillier	80	14	0
Marysburgh	87	3	0
Sophiasburgh	63	19	6
	£409	14	6

IX. UNITED COUNTIES OF NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

	£	s.	d.
Alnwick	7	19	0
Cramahe.....	112	10	0
Haldimand	90	3	0
Hamilton	98	6	0
Monaghan, South	31	11	6
Percy	55	13	0
Murray	122	6	6
Seymour	52	4	0
Cartwright	32	9	6
Cavan	103	7	0
Clarke.....	139	11	6
Darlington	168	16	6
Hope	96	1	6
Manvers	35	12	6
	£1146	6	0

X. COUNTY OF PETERBOROUGH.

	£	s.	d.
Asphodel	35	14	0
Belmont	5	3	6
Douro	45	3	0
Dummer	36	4	6
Eldon	28	4	0
Emily	79	5	6
Emm-more	12	9	0
Fenelon	7	5	6
Maipost.....	79	1	0
Monaghan, North	19	19	0
Ops	53	14	0
Otonabee	61	14	6
Smith	50	2	0
Verulam	16	2	6
	£530	2	0

XI. COUNTY OF YORK.

	£	s.	d.
Brock	88	10	0
Georgina.....	20	12	6
Gwillimbury, North	25	14	6
Gwillimbury, East.....	61	5	6
Mara	14	9	6
Reich	75	7	6
Scott	14	9	6
Thorah	24	0	0
Uxbridge	37	8	6
Whitehatch	93	6	0
Etobicoke	77	12	6
King	153	1	6
Vaughan	171	6	0
York	197	2	0
Markham	178	14	6
Pickering	160	1	0
Scarborough	81	9	0
Whitby	138	15	0
Albion.....	105	15	0
Caledon	88	4	0
Chinguacousy	163	16	0
Gore of Toronto	53	12	6
Toronto	176	3	6
	£2200	16	0

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XII. COUNTY OF SIMCOE.

	£	s.	d.
Adjala	58	1	0
Collingwood	7	7	0
Essa	36	7	6
Euphrasia	5	0	6
Flos	4	13	0
Gwillimbury, West	105	11	6
Innisfil.....	46	10	0
Medonte	30	0	0
Mono	71	12	6
Mulmur	11	14	0
Nottawasaga	39	18	0
Orillia, North	4	1	0
Orillia, South.....	8	17	0
Oro	45	0	0
St. Vincent.....	12	19	6
Sunnidale	4	1	0
Tay	5	10	0
Tecumseth	91	17	0
Tiny	18	10	6
Tosserontio	9	7	6
Vespra	30	0	0
	£641	18	6

XIII. UNITED COUNTIES OF WENTWORTH AND HALTON.

	£	s.	d.
Ancaster.....	82	19	0
Barton.....	30	4	6
Bubbrook.....	35	8	0
Brantford	144	0	0
Glandford	38	12	6
Onondaga	35	18	6
Saltfleet	59	0	6
Beverly	102	9	0
Dumfries.....	147	13	6
Esquesing	119	17	0
Flamborough, East.....	48	3	0
Flamborough, West	71	11	0
Nassagaweya	53	11	0
Nelson.....	82	5	6
Trafalgar.....	149	0	6
	£1200	13	6

XIV. UNITED COUNTIES OF LINCOLN AND WELLAND.

	£	s.	d.
Caistor	27	7	6
Clinton	51	9	0
Gainsborough.....	55	7	0
Grantham	51	9	0
Grimsbey	51	12	0
Loth	34	17	6
Niagua	50	15	6
Bertie	58	1	0
Crowland	42	12	0
Humberstone	34	13	0
Pelham	52	1	0
Stanford.....	71	2	0
Thorold	53	17	0
Wainfleet	33	19	6
Willoughby.....	33	16	6
	£702	19	6

XV. COUNTY OF HALDIMAND.

	£	s.	d.
Canborough	27	13	6
Cayuga, North	34	13	0
Cayuga, South	20	11	0
Dunn	15	19	6
Moulton and Sherbrooke	42	1	6
Oncida	34	16	0
Rainham	29	11	0
Seneca.....	69	1	6
Walpole	50	0	6
	£324	7	6

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XVI. COUNTY OF NORFOLK.

	£	s.	d.
Charlottetown	60	6	0
Houghton	24	12	0
Middleton	32	18	6
Townsend	181	3	6
Walsingham	53	6	6
Windham	70	2	6
Woodhouse	58	14	6
Total	£431	3	6

XVII. COUNTY OF OXFORD.

	£	s.	d.
Blandford	25	1	0
Blenheim	116	14	6
Burford	86	14	0
Dereham	63	16	6
Nissouri	102	19	6
Norwich	100	5	6
Oakland	17	11	0
Oxford, North	30	6	0
Oxford, East	53	18	6
Oxford, West	48	15	0
Zorra, East	52	5	6
Zorra, West	90	13	6
Total	£789	0	0

XVIII. COUNTY OF WATERLOO.

	£	s.	d.
Amaranth	9	19	6
Arthur	23	14	0
Bentinck and Glenelg	22	11	6
Derby and Sydenham	25	17	6
Egremont	8	17	0
Eramosa	46	11	6
Erin	76	19	0
Garafraxa	29	14	0
Guelph	65	5	0
Holland	18	0	0
Nichol	61	1	0
Normanby	7	7	0
Peel and Mary borough	26	9	6
Puslinch	86	17	0
Sullivan	8	3	6
Waterloo	168	0	0
Wellesley	91	19	0
Wilnot	111	19	6
Woolwich	74	2	0
Total	£963	7	6

XIX. COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.

	£	s.	d.
Adelaide	42	4	6
Aldborough	15	1	6
Bayham	95	12	6
Carradoc	77	5	0
Delaware	24	4	6
Dorchester	75	9	0
Dunwich	40	10	0
Ekfrid	46	2	6
Lobo	106	1	0
London	106	12	0
Malahide	96	6	6
Metcalfe	21	19	6
Mosa	53	5	0
Southwold	99	4	6
Westminster	104	8	0
Williams	38	8	0
Yarmouth	151	14	6
Total	£1243	8	6

XX. UNITED COUNTIES OF HURON, PERTH AND BRUCE.

	£	s.	d.
Ashfield	19	5	6
Biddulph	32	17	0
Colborne	20	12	6
Goderich	56	8	0
Hullett	8	0	6
McGillivray	31	17	6
McKillop	28	5	6
Stanley	32	8	0
Stephen	15	10	6
Tuckersmith	35	2	0
Usborne	11	0	6
Wawanosh	14	11	0
Blanchard	43	4	0
Downie	66	16	6
Easthope, North	51	4	6
Easthope, South	27	15	0
Ellice	16	7	6
Fullarton	17	12	0
Logan	8	2	0
Kincardine	18	4	6
Total	£555	4	6

XXI. COUNTY OF KENT.

	£	s.	d.
Camden and Zone	31	19	0
Chatham	21	10	6
Dover, East and West	16	11	6
Harwich	51	9	9
Howard	60	15	0
Orford	30	19	6
Raleigh	48	3	9
Romney	6	16	6
Tilbury, East	12	16	6
Tilbury, West	13	7	0
Total	£294	9	0

XXII. UNITED COUNTIES OF ESSEX AND LAMBTON.

	£	s.	d.
Auderton	7	8	6
Colchester	44	2	0
Gosfield	45	3	0
Maidstone	25	2	6
Malden	22	11	6
Mersea	40	7	0
Rochester	18	9	0
Sandwich	107	5	0
Bosanquet	32	12	6
Brooke	9	0	0
Dawn	12	4	6
Euphemia	39	4	6
Moore	26	17	0
Plympton	28	19	0
Sarnia	22	13	0
Sombra	35	12	6
Warwick	42	19	6
Total	£560	11	0

No. 11.—CIRCULAR to the Clerks of the several Cities, Towns, and Incorporated Villages in Upper Canada, notifying the Apportionment of the Legislative School Grant for the year 1851.

SIR,—In accordance with the first and second clauses of the 35th section, in connection with the 6th clause of the same section of the Common School Act for Upper Canada, 13th and 14th Victoria, chapter 48, I have the honor to intimate to you, for the information of the Council of which you are Clerk, and of your Board of Common School Trustees, that the sum placed opposite the name of your Municipality has been apportioned to it for the current year out of the Legislative School Grant.

2. By the 42nd section of the School Act, the amount of school money apportioned to each city,

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town, and incorporated village, is payable to the Chamberlain or Treasurer of such Municipality on the first day of July next, at the office of the Honorable the Receiver General, Toronto.

3. Should you not have already notified this department of the name of the Treasurer of your Municipality, you will please do so at your earliest convenience, in order that the warrant may issue to the proper party authorized by law to receive the apportionment. I would, at the same time, direct your attention to the 21st section, in connection with the second proviso of the third clause of the 27th section, and the fifth clause of the same section of the School Act, and I will thank you to favour the Chief Superintendent from time to time with a copy of the proceedings of your Council on school matters

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed) J. GEORGE HODGINS,
Deputy Superintendent.

EDUCATION OFFICE,
Toronto, 1st of May, 1851

APPORTIONMENT of the Legislative School Grant to the several Cities, Towns, and Incorporated Villages in Upper Canada, for the year 1851.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
CITIES.						
Toronto	497	5	0			
Hamilton	187	13	0			
Kingston	196	2	6			
				881	0	6
TOWNS.						
Belleville	54	6	0			
Brantford	67	14	6			
Brockville	58	1	0			
Rytown	96	12	0			
Cobourg	65	14	0			
Cornwall	33	0	0			
Dundas	51	7	6			
Goderich	15	0	0			
London	116	8	0			
Niagara	46	19	0			
Peterborough.....	35	9	6			
Pictou.....	34	7	0			
Port Hope	41	2	0			
Prescott	37	13	0			
St. Catharines	75	7	6			
				829	1	0
INCORPORATED VILLAGES.						
Villages.						
Chippewa	21	1	6			
Galt	40	2	6			
Oshawa	19	5	6			
Paris	31	17	6			
Thorold	24	10	6			
Town Municipalities.						
Amherstburgh	30	0	0			
Chatham	30	19	6			
Guelph	35	9	6			
Perth	33	4	6			
Simcoe	22	14	6			
Woodstock.....	32	2	0			
				321	7	6
Total apportionment to Cities, Towns, and Incorporated Villages...	£2,022	9	0			

No. 12.—CIRCULAR to Local Superintendents of Common Schools in Upper Canada, on the mode of distributing the School Fund among the several School Sections, for the year 1851.

SIR,—I address this circular to you on the subject of distributing the School Fund for the present year among the several school sections placed under your charge. The first clause of the 31st section of the School Act requires each Local Superintendent, "as soon as he shall have received from the County

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Clerk a notification of the amount of money apportioned to the township or townships within the limits of his charge, to apportion the same (unless otherwise instructed by the Chief Superintendent of Schools) among the several school sections entitled to receive it, according to the average attendance of pupils attending each Common School, (the mean attendance of pupils for both winter and summer being taken.) as compared with the whole average number of pupils attending the Common Schools of such township."

It is clear from the clause of the Act thus quoted, that if no instructions be given by the Chief Superintendent of Schools on the apportionment of the school money by Local Superintendents, the average attendance of pupils must be the basis of such apportionment. The power given to the Chief Superintendent as to the basis of apportioning the money to the several school sections under your charge, was designed merely to prevent the introduction of the new principle of apportionment without proper notice and against the wishes of any county. I have no desire or interest on the subject, except that which will be most acceptable to the people at large, and most conducive to the education of their children. The principle of aiding those who help themselves, and in proportion as they do so, appears the most equitable and best calculated to call forth local effort, to keep the schools open both summer and winter, and to secure the largest and most regular attendance of pupils. But at the same time, all parties concerned ought to have a year's notice that the amount of school money to be apportioned to them the following year would depend upon their exertions, and not upon the accidental circumstance of the number of children of school age resident in their section. In order, however, to render the administration of the law on this point more harmonious with the wishes of the people, the several County Councils have been consulted, and I have received replies from most of them. The purport of the greater part of the replies is in favour of apportioning the school money to each section the current year according to the ratio of school population, and not of school attendance; in some of the replies no wish is expressed on the subject; and in one or two instances County Councils have expressed a wish to have the moneys apportioned upon the basis of last year's attendance, as contemplated by the letter of the law.

The following Municipal Councils have expressed a wish that the basis of the distribution of the School Fund for 1851 should be that of school population, as reported for 1850, viz:—

1. The County of Norfolk.
2. The United Counties of Northumberland and Durham.
3. The United Counties of Stormont, Dundas, and Glengarry.
4. The United Counties of Frontenac, Lennox, and Addington.
5. The County of Peterborough.
6. The United Counties of Essex and Lambton.
7. The County of Prince Edward.
8. The County of Carleton.
9. The United Counties of Wentworth and Halton.
10. The County of Oxford.
11. The County of Simcoe.

The following have expressed a wish that the distribution of the School Fund for 1851 be according to the average attendance of pupils, as contemplated in the first clause of the 31st section of the School Act, viz:—

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1. The United Counties of Huron, Perth, and Bruce.
2. The County of Middlesex.
3. The United Counties of Lanark and Renfrew.
4. The County of Kent.

The remaining seven County Municipalities have either expressed no opinion at all, or else have not yet transmitted their opinion on the subject to the Education Office.

With the wishes thus expressed it is my desire to comply. I have therefore to request, that in all cases where your County Council has either expressed no opinion on the subject, or has expressed a desire that the former method of apportioning the school money the current year should be continued, you will apportion the same according to the ratio of children between the ages of five and sixteen years resident in each school section, as compared with the whole number of children of school age in the township. But if your County Council has expressed a wish that practical effect should be given to the new provision of the law on this subject, you will then apportion the money to the several school sections under your charge according to the average attendance of pupils during the last year, "the mean attendance for both winter and summer being taken."

Two questions have been proposed to me by several Local Superintendents, as to the basis of apportioning the school money to the several school sections. The first is, whether a school section in which the school is kept open only six months is entitled to an apportionment equal in amount to another section with the same number of pupils in which the school is kept open nine or twelve months? I answer, that the law having prohibited the payment of school moneys in aid of any section in which a school shall not have been kept open six months during the preceding year by a legally-qualified teacher, the period of six months has been regarded as the minimum of a school year. Yet as the law does not require the Local Superintendent to pay to the orders of the Trustees of a school section in which a school may have been kept open six months *all* that may have been apportioned to such section for the year, there is room to consider the question as to whether two sections equal in school population should receive an equal amount of aid from the School Fund, though in the one the school should be kept open only six months during the year, and in the other twelve. Thus far, each section in which a school has been kept open six months during the year by a qualified teacher, has received the full amount of the apportionment for such year. That course I think should not be departed from the current year. But the question involved may, I think, form a proper topic of remark and consultation at the County School Conventions, which I hope to be able to attend during the ensuing autumn throughout Upper Canada.

The second question which has been proposed by several Local Superintendents, relates to the mode of apportionment where the average attendance of pupils, and not school population, is made the basis of apportionment to the several school sections of a township. To ascertain the average attendance of pupils at a school for a given period, involves no difficulty; but I am asked, how the "mean attendance of winter and summer is to be obtained?" I answer, that in the directions which have accompanied the blank forms of Trustees' reports during the last two or three years, it is stated that "the term *summer* in the report is intended to include the half year commencing in April and ending in September, and the term *winter* the half year commencing in October and ending in March;" or in other words, the *summer* part of the school year commences in the *spring*, and the *winter* part in the *autumn*. Should

the "average winter attendance" of pupils in a school section be fifty, and should there be no school in such section during the summer, the "mean attendance of pupils in winter and summer" in such section would be twenty-five; but should there be a school in such section during the summer, and the average attendance be forty, then the mean attendance of fifty in the winter and forty in the summer, would be forty-five.

These remarks on the modes of apportioning the school moneys will, I hope, be sufficient to guide you in performing this part of your duty the current year. In the contemplated School Conventions next autumn, we will confer on this as well as on other important subjects connected with the working of our school system.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed,)

E. RYERSON.

EDUCATION OFFICE,

Toronto, 28th June, 1851.

No. 13.—CIRCULAR to the Taxable Inhabitants of Cities and Towns, on the subject of the election of Boards of School Trustees.

GENTLEMEN,—I beg to adopt this method of calling your attention to the important duty which devolves upon you of electing Common School Trustees on the first Tuesday of September next. According to the provisions of the new Common School Act for Upper Canada, there is to be but one Board of Trustees for the management of all the Common Schools in each city and town. That Board is to be composed of two persons from each ward of such city or town; which persons are to be elected by all the taxable inhabitants of such ward, at the place of the last municipal election, and in the same manner as the members of the city or town Council are elected. One of the Trustees elected in each ward retires from office the second Wednesday of January in each year, and his place is to be filled by popular election. The Trustees thus elected are the *school representatives of the inhabitants of each city or town*. They have the sole power of employing teachers and of determining the sums which shall be raised and expended for Common School purposes, and how and when such sums shall be raised. They are the Common School Corporation of each city or town.

The character and condition of the Common Schools in each city and town will be determined by the character of the School Corporation elected. According to the 47th section of the Act, the first election takes place on the first Tuesday in next September, pursuant to notice by the Mayor of each city or town. On the School Corporations thus elected will devolve all the obligations which have been incurred by the present Boards of School Trustees for cities and towns.

The election of proper persons as School Trustees in the several wards of each city and town, is therefore a matter of the greatest importance. They should, doubtless, be persons who understand the Common School wants of their fellow-citizens or townsmen, and who will take a deep and lively interest in supplying them. I would, therefore, respectfully submit for your consideration, whether it would not be well to have each Board composed, as near as may be, of an equal number of clergymen and laymen—one clergyman and one layman elected for each ward. Thus nearly, if not quite all the religious persuasions of each city and town would be represented through their Ministers; and the laymen will

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be best able to attend to the financial affairs of the schools, and the clergy will have most leisure and be in the best position to attend to the character and discipline of the schools, and to use the most efficacious means of securing the attendance of all eligible children in each city and town. The union of the representatives of several religious persuasions in each Board will effectually prevent any thing like mere sectarianism in the schools, while they will be invested with a proper moral and Christian character; and in all educational Boards of which I have any knowledge, (and they are common in the neighbouring States,) which consist partly of laymen and partly of clergy of different religious persuasions, the proceedings are characterized by harmony, propriety, and efficiency.

I therefore respectfully suggest for your consideration the importance of trying this plan of constituting your Boards of Common School Trustees. If, on trial, it should not realize your expectations, you can easily adopt another—as one-half of each Board of Trustees retire at the beginning of each year. But, if, on the other hand, it shall be found to work well, (as I am persuaded it will,) the greatest benefit must result from thus securing the intelligence and leisure and influence and zeal of the clergy, in connexion with the laity of the different religious persuasions, in educating the children of the masses of our fellow-citizens and townsmen; and their friendly and efficient co-operation in a work of this kind, will, I am confident, issue in increasing friendly and fraternal feelings in other respects and in other matters. It is under the influence of these convictions, that I have taken the liberty to make the suggestion, in calling your attention to the approaching election required by the new School Act.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) E. RYERSON.

Education Office,
Toronto, 15th August, 1850.

No. 14. —Circular to the Boards of School Trustees in the several Cities and Towns in Upper Canada, on their duties under the Common School Act.

EDUCATION OFFICE.
Toronto, 7th October, 1850.

GENTLEMEN,—Your fellow-citizens and townsmen have elected you to a trust the most important and responsible; and the School Act invests you with ample powers to fulfil that trust, so as to extend the facilities of a sound education to each child in every city and town in Upper Canada. On you will rest the responsibility if any of the schools under your charge is inefficient, whether from the employment of an improper teacher, or from the want of a proper school house, or proper furniture or text-books, or if a single child be unprovided with the means of education, and to you will appertain the satisfaction and honour and gratitude, which shall never die, if each school over which you are placed be a living fountain of knowledge and virtue, and if each child within your jurisdiction have unobstructed access to that fountain. Water and bread and clothing are not more needful for the health and growth and comfort of the body, than are the food and pulsations of knowledge to the vital energy and divine distinction of mind. The uneducated child grows up into a mere animal of bones and sinews, with tastes and sympathies and habits as degraded and pernicious as they might be exalted and useful. The destiny of each child in each city and town—especially of the

more laborious classes—is, in a great measure, in your hands. You are its chosen educational guardians; and as such you have the power of training and sending him forth an intelligent and useful citizen, or of neglecting and turning him out both a victim and instrument of the worst propensities of our nature.

Our cities and towns are the centres and hearts of large sections of country, and radiate influences, for good or for evil, which are felt over the whole areas of the surrounding circles. This is especially the case in Upper Canada, where domestic relations and every variety of social and business intercourse between town and country are so numerous and intimate.

In your new and responsible position, the first subject which will naturally engage your attention is the *nature of the work which lies before you*. It is to provide primary instruction for children from five to eight years of age—intermediate instruction for those from eight to eleven years of age—and higher instruction for youths from eleven to fourteen. The nature and classification of subjects contained in this course of instruction, need not be here enumerated or stated; but they will at once suggest the proper gradation of schools and the several departments in the same school, when established upon a large scale and including several teachers.

The providing proper school houses, furnished with maps, apparatus, and the needful text-books for the pupils, the employment of efficient teachers, the appointment of an able and active Superintendent, and the selection of an intelligent and faithful local Committee for each school or ward, together with the estimate and provision for the support of schools will next engage your earnest attention, and constitute the principal subjects of your future solicitude and labours. A *division of labour* will be one of the most convenient, if not essential, means of accomplishing these purposes with any degree of facility and success; such as the appointment of a Committee on school houses; a Committee on the qualifications, employment and salaries of Teachers; a Committee on text-books and apparatus; a Committee on examinations and discipline; a Committee of Ways and Means, and another on Accounts. In smaller towns and incorporated villages, so minute a division of labour among the members of the Board of Trustees will not be necessary. Most of these Committees should report once a month to the monthly meeting of the Board of Trustees; the Committee on School Examinations should attend the Quarterly Examinations of the schools, and should report the result of examination in each school. The Local Superintendent (who should be a practical teacher, a man of virtue, a lover of youth, and an ardent friend and promoter of knowledge,) should visit each of the schools and report on their state and progress at least once a month; and his report should specially include, among other things, a statement of the manner in which the School Registers are kept, and the character of attendance of pupils, as well as the character of organization, classification, teaching and discipline in each school. He should have Quarterly Meetings of the teachers, to interchange views on various points of instruction and discipline, in order to promote harmony of action, and cause the whole system of schools in each city and town to tend towards a high and uniform standard of excellence.

To enter into a minute detail of all the regulations and proceedings which must be adopted in order to establish and maintain a proper system of schools in each city and town, would entirely exceed the limits of this circular. The importance, objects and peculiar features of this system of schools, I explained, at some length, in a circular addressed to the Heads of City and Town Corporations in January,

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1848, on the introduction of the City and Town School Act, 10th and 11th Victoria, chapter 19, and which will be found in the first volume of the *Journal of Education*, pages 16-24. And the economy and great practical advantages of this system of schools in cities and towns where it exists in the neighbouring States, are shewn in the same volume of the same journal, pages 121-123, and 150-153.

Under these circumstances, it would be superfluous for me to dwell at length upon the subject anew; but to aid you as far as in my power in the great work on which you are now entering, I have purchased, and I hope soon to be able to place into the hands of the Board of School Trustees for each city and town in Upper Canada, Mr. Barnard's unrivalled work on "*School Architecture*—an octavo volume of nearly 400 pages, containing upwards of 300 illustrations, and embracing all the important improvements which have been made in the last few years in the construction of school houses for schools of every grade, from the Infant School to a Normal School, with suitable plans for the construction and arrangement of seats, desks, and for warming and ventilation, for appendages, grounds, &c." I will also endeavour to procure for each Board of School Trustees, whom I am now addressing, a copy of the "*Rules and Regulations for Public Schools*" which have been adopted by the Boards of Education or Trustees in the cities of *Boston* and *Providence* (Rhode Island), and under the operation of which the most complete and efficient system of schools has been matured which, I think, exists in any city or town, either in Europe or America. Our School Law confers upon you all the powers of establishing and maintaining your schools (classical as well as common,—see 12th section, 4th clause,) which are conferred upon the School Corporations of the cities referred to; and my earnest desire and prayer is, that you may be disposed and enabled to exercise these powers with like wisdom, patriotism and success.

It is in the character and facilities of public school education in their cities and towns that our American neighbours far excel us. I think our rural schools, as a whole, are advancing more rapidly than theirs; but in each of their cities and towns they have in efficient operation an uniform and magnificent system of schools, the advancement of which is the highest ambition of their highest citizens, and which offers free education to the poor as well as the rich—to all classes upon equal terms according to property. In all our cities and towns we now have substantially their School Law; and I fervently hope we shall soon have as good, and even better schools. It is with the elective Board of School Trustees in each city and town in Upper Canada to say whether this shall be so or not.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen,

Your most obedient servant and fellow-labourer,

(Signed,)

E. RYERSON.

P. S.—It may be proper for me to make an explanatory remark on the nineteenth section of the School Act, authorizing, under certain circumstances, the establishment of Protestant and Roman Catholic separate Schools. In my late Circular to Township Councils, I have remarked upon this provision of the Act, and shown that it is no new provision, but one which has existed upwards of seven years—since the commencement of our present Common School system. It has clearly been intended from the beginning as a protection of the minority against any oppressive or invidious proceedings on the part of the majority in any school

division, in addition to the ordinary provision of the Act, prohibiting the compulsory attendance of any child upon a religious exercise, or reading a religious book, to which his parents or guardians shall object. The existence of so few separate schools (only about fifty in all Upper Canada, and nearly one-half of them Protestant), shows that the provision for their establishment is rarely acted upon,—as the local school authorities seldom find occasion for it. And as there can be no separate school in a school division, unless the teacher of the mixed school is of a different religious persuasion from the applicants for such separate school, the local Board of Trustees can always, if they think proper to do so, make such a selection of teachers as will prevent the establishment or continuance of separate schools.

(Signed,)

E. R.

No. 15.—NOTICE to the Local Superintendents of Common Schools, and the Trustees of County Grammar Schools throughout Upper Canada.

EDUCATION OFFICE,

Toronto, 8th October, 1850.

By the 28th Section of the School Act, 13th and 14th Victoria, chapter 48, the Board of Trustees of the Grammar School and the Local Superintendents of Schools in each county or union of counties, are constituted a Board of Public Instruction for such county or union of counties; and under the authority given in the 35th section and 3d clause of said Act, I hereby appoint the first meeting of each County Board of Public Instruction to be held on Thursday, the *fourteenth* day of November next, at ten o'clock, A. M. at the place of the last meeting of the Council of such county or union of counties. When once assembled, the law authorizes each County Board to appoint the times and places of its own meetings.

(Signed,)

E. RYERSON,
Chief Superintendent of Schools.

No. 16.—CIRCULAR to the County Boards of Public Instruction in Upper Canada, on their duties under the Common School Act.

EDUCATION OFFICE,

Toronto, 8th October, 1850.

GENTLEMEN,—I transmit you herewith a copy of the Programme of the examination and classification of teachers of Common Schools,* which has been adopted by the Council of Public Instruction, as required by the School Act, 13th and 14th Victoria, chapter 48; and I think it proper, at the same time, to make a few explanatory and practical remarks on the subject.

1. You will observe that the standard of qualifications prescribed for each class of teachers is extremely *low*:—lower indeed than in strict propriety it ought to be—lower than it is for Common School teachers in Ireland—lower than it will doubtless be in Upper Canada in the course of three or four years. The standard here laid down for *first* class teachers will probably soon be applied to *second* class teachers, and that of *second* applied to *third* class teachers, and no persons will be admitted into the public schools as legally qualified teachers whose qualifications will not enable them to secure a *second* class certificate according to the accom-

* See Appendix, No. VII.

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panying programme. But the Council of Public Instruction has had regard to the present circumstances of the county, to the fact that this is the first step which has yet been adopted for establishing an uniform standard and system of examination of teachers throughout Upper Canada. It is painful to think that there should be a necessity in any part of the Province to license persons as teachers with no higher qualifications than those required of *third* class teachers in the accompanying programme: but it is hoped such a necessity will not long exist: and every teacher of this class should be impressed with the consideration, that, if he wishes to be recognized in four years as a legally qualified teacher of Common Schools, he must apply himself diligently to the acquisition of higher qualifications. The profession of school teaching can only be efficient and influential as the qualifications and character of its members are respectable and elevated. The accompanying programme states the *minimum* of qualifications required for each class of certificates.

2. But the first and perhaps most important duty which devolves upon you is that which precedes an examination into the intellectual qualifications of candidates. The law expressly declares that "*no certificate of qualification shall be given to any person as teacher who shall not furnish satisfactory proof of good moral character.*" This is a vital point on which you are called to pass a conscientious and impartial judgment before you admit any candidate to an examination. The law of the land thus makes you the moral guardians of the children and youth of your respective counties, as far as depends upon the moral character of their teachers, the same as the Divine law makes you the guardians of your own children; and you should certainly license no character to teach the former whom you would not permit to teach the latter. Many representations have been made to this Department respecting intemperate and profane and Sabbath-breaking teachers. To what extent these representations are well founded is not for me to say. But when so many parties have been *individually* authorized to license teachers, it were not surprising if isolated *individual* firmness should be overcome by the importunity of a candidate in some instances, backed by requests of inconsiderate Trustees. Now, however, you meet in council; the candidates come before you on common ground; you judge of the "moral character" of each by a common rule; you are less liable to those plaintive appeals and pleas which have so often been pressed upon the feelings of individual Superintendents and Visitors. I cannot but regard it as your special mission to rid the profession of common school teaching of unworthy characters and of wholly incompetent persons, to protect the youth against the poison of a vicious teacher's example, and to lay the foundation for greatly elevating the profession of school teaching, and greatly increasing the efficiency and usefulness of Common Schools. The moral character of teachers involves the deepest interests of our offspring and the widest destinies of our country. No lax expediency or false delicacy should be permitted to endorse a person of irregular habits or doubtful morals as a "*good moral character,*" and let him loose upon society, authorized and certified as a duly qualified teacher of its youth. I am sure you will agree with me that your certificate should state what you believe to be strictly true, and therefore be a guarantee to Trustees of schools and parents of children, in regard to the moral character and intellectual qualifications of every teacher whom you shall license.

3. As to your examination of candidates in the several subjects mentioned in the programme, I had at first intended to have prepared some general ques-

tions on each subject, as hints both to examiners and candidates for certificates of different classes: but on further considerations I found it would occupy too much space, and might probably be better left to the discretion and judgment of examiners themselves. I would only suggest, therefore, as all the candidates present at any meeting of a County Board of Examiners will probably be examined in a single class, the candidates entitled to the lower class certificates may be relieved from remaining (except as mere spectators) at the continuation of the examination of those who are deemed competent to be examined in the subjects prescribed for the higher class certificates; and that as the object of the examination is to ascertain, not only the nature and extent of the attainments of the candidates, but their capacity to teach others what they know themselves, the examination, in each subject of the programme should be specially adapted to elicit this primary qualification of a good teacher, as also his knowledge of school organization, classification, and government.

4. It only remains to me to advert to the mode of calling the first meeting of County Boards of Public Instruction and of holding their future meetings. As the mode of calling the first meeting is left as a matter of instruction from this Department (section 35, clause 3.) I have thought it would be most convenient for the members of each County Board to meet about the middle of November, and have appointed that time accordingly. Each County Board, once assembled, will ever after, according to law, appoint the times and places of its own meetings. It is submitted whether the first meeting of each County Board of Public Instruction would examine teachers at all; whether the members present at such meeting might not consider and determine their mode of proceeding in the admission of candidates to examination, and in the mode of examining them—assigning to one or more members the duty of conducting the examination in each branch or subject prescribed in the programme; and then appointing the time and place, or times and places, for the examination of teachers—giving due publicity of the same. As but three members of the County Board are required to be present at any meeting for the examination and licensing of teachers, they might at a general meeting agree to meet in sections of three or four members each at places most convenient for the examination of teachers for different specified portions of the county—especially if it be large. *As by the 15th section of the Act, the certificates of qualification to teachers, given by Local Superintendents, are valid during the current year, the meetings and proceedings of the County Boards will have reference to 1851 and future years.

5. No branch of a system of public instruction has ever been brought into operation in any country without much anxious toil; and the efficient commencement of this most important and too long neglected department of our school system will require no inconsiderable labour and much patient and earnest purpose to promote the welfare of the rising generation. The more serious and difficult part of the task will soon be accomplished, while the results cannot fail to be extensively beneficial, alike upon the application, the aspirations and improvements of teachers, the character of the schools, and the progress and interests of the pupils.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed.)

E. RYERSON.

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No. 17.—POWERS AND RESPONSIBILITIES of School Trustees in Upper Canada, under the Common School Act.

[From the Journal of Education.]

As considerable correspondence has taken place in the department of Public Instruction respecting authority of School Trustees, especially in cities, towns, and incorporated villages, and as the discussion of the question has been introduced into some of the public papers, we deem it proper to explain the objects and nature of the provisions of the School Act on this important subject.

2. From the correspondence on the subject of the School Law, which was printed by order of the Legislative Assembly last year, it appears that in each of four reports which the Chief Superintendent made to the Governor General, between March, 1846 and May, 1850, he adverted to the radical defects of the School Law in reference to the office of School Trustees, and the necessity of increasing their powers, in order to improve the schools, as well as improve the character of the Trustee Corporations. The provisions of the present Act were, therefore, intended to remedy the evils thus repeatedly pointed out and very generally felt.

3. The evils were two-fold;—the powerlessness of Trustees when elected, and deficiency in the qualifications of persons elected—the latter being, to a great extent, the consequence of the former. Trustees could not establish or maintain a good school without employing a good teacher; and they could not procure such a teacher without securing to him a fair salary. This they could not do, as they had not power to secure the payment of such salary. They depended upon two uncertain resources for means to meet their engagements. The one was a rate-bill, the amount of which was as uncertain as the varying feelings of the persons having children to send to the school. If that resource failed, or was insufficient, as was very commonly the case, the only remaining resource (except voluntary subscription) was to petition the Municipal Council to impose a tax to make up the deficiencies; and one or two persons in a school section opposed to such tax could, by their representations to the Council, almost invariably defeat the Trustees. The effect was loss to the teacher, mortification, defeat and contumely to the Trustees.

4. Such was the case in numbers of school sections where the Trustees were intelligent, active and public spirited. In those sections where the Trustees themselves were indifferent to their duties and obligations, the state of things was still worse in respect both to children and the teachers, especially as teachers had no remedy against the Trustees personally.

5. The consequence of all this was, that the office of School Trustee was burdensome and vexatious; and being powerless, it fell into contempt. Intelligent and active Trustees frequently became discouraged and disgusted, and refused to serve, as did other competent persons, and incompetent persons were elected. Thus the office of School Trustee was regarded, to a great extent, if not generally, as one of the least respectable and most undesirable of all the elective offices in the gift of the people.

6. Now, the objects contemplated by the provisions of the present School Act were, as far as possible, to remedy this accumulation of evils by rendering the office of School Trustee one of the most powerful for good, and therefore one of the most honorable in

town or country; and thus to induce the utmost care and vigilance on the part of the electors to choose proper persons for that office, and to induce such persons to accept it and become candidates for it, as they do in regard to other responsible and honorable offices, the occupancy of which depends upon popular election.

7. The principle on which these provisions of the School Act are founded, is in harmony with that which lies at the foundation of our general system of government. It is that of representation. In our representative system of government, a town or township tax is imposed by the elected representatives of that town or township. So a county or provincial tax is imposed by the elected representatives of the people in a County Council or in the Provincial Legislature. Those representatives possess the largest discretionary powers to raise moneys to erect public buildings, and make or authorize contracts and provide for their fulfilment. No surprise or doubt is expressed or entertained in regard to such representative powers, because they are familiar to all, and known by all to be necessary for the interests and improvements of the country, however objectionable or unwisely they may be exercised in particular cases. On the same principle are based the enlarged powers of School Trustees, whose numbers are much larger in proportion to the respective constituencies they represent than members of township or County Councils, or of the Provincial Legislature.

8. The principle of the School Act therefore is, that the Trustees, or elected School Representatives, of each school division, whether section, village, town or city, shall determine the amount of every description of school expenditure, of contracts, appointments and management in all school matters, in such section, village, town or city, and have the power to give effect to their estimates, engagements and plans of proceeding. These powers and duties appertain to all Trustee Corporations, whether in town or country. It is not the office of a public meeting, in the country any more than in town, to determine what sum or sums shall be raised and expended for school purposes; that is, in all cases, the right and duty of the Trustees, as may be seen by referring to the 12th section of the School Act, 4th and 5th clauses, and the 3rd, 4th and 6th clauses of the 24th section.

9. In the country, a public meeting called in each school section decides upon the *manner* in which such sum or sums shall be raised, but nothing as to the *amount*; and if the means thus provided are insufficient to defray the expenses estimated and incurred by the Trustees, they are authorized by the 12th section, latter part of the 7th clause of the Act, to assess and cause to be collected, any additional rate on the property of the school section that may be necessary to pay the balance of such expenses. By the 9th clause of the same section, Trustees can exercise their own discretion and convenience, either to assess and collect all their school rates themselves or by their Collector, or apply to the Township Council to do so; and the Council is required to give effect to their application, relating as it does to the constituents of whom they are the school representatives, the same as the members of the Council are the municipal representatives of the township. In such case, the Council has not to consider the *amount* required; (that is with the Trustees to determine) nor any representations which may be made by any parties for or against such amount required; but simply the *manner* in which an annual meeting, or other public meeting called for the purpose, in the school section concerned, has agreed to defray the

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expenses of the school. Should the Trustees determine not to apply to the Township Council, but collect by their own authority all moneys they require for school purposes, the 2nd, 5th and 9th clauses of the 12th section of the Act give them all the necessary powers to do so.

10. The object of leaving the *manner* of providing for all school expenses to the decision, in the first instance, of a public meeting in each school section, was not to limit the Trustees as to the *amount* of such expenses, or to cripple them as to the means of raising such amount, since they are especially empowered to do so by rate, if the means agreed upon at the public meeting are insufficient for that purpose; but the object was to make the question of provision for the education of youth a subject of public discussion and decision annually in each school section, and thus to diffuse useful knowledge and make the people acquainted with and alive to their own interests and duties—to enable them to provide for the support of their school in their own way, either by voluntary subscription or by self-imposed tax—and above all, to decide whether their school should be a *free* or a *rate-bill* school.

11. But while the Trustees of each school section are clothed with enlarged powers for the fulfilment of their important trust, they are also subject to additional responsibilities. They are required to account to their constituents at each annual meeting, by presenting "a full and detailed account of the receipts and expenditures of all school moneys received and expended in behalf of the school for any purpose whatsoever, during the year then terminating;" and if the amount is not satisfactory to the majority of the meeting, arbitrators are chosen by each party to decide, and are invested with power to make each of the Trustees or any other person account for and pay all the money due by him to the school section. This is a responsibility to which members of the Legislature, and of county, city, town or township councils are not subject, and affords to the rate payers in each school section ample security for the faithful expenditure of moneys.

12. In cities, towns and incorporated villages, these Boards of Trustees, varying from six to sixteen members in each, are invested with larger powers than the Trustees of school sections. Each Board has the charge of all the Common Schools in the municipality, determines their number and kind, whether primary, intermediate, or high schools, whether classical or English, whether denominational or mixed, whether many or few, the amount and manner of their support. Each Board appoints its own Local Superintendent of Schools, and a Local Committee for the immediate oversight of the schools under its charge. The Board of Trustees in each city, town or incorporated village, is not required, as in rural school sections, to call a public meeting to consider the manner of supporting one or more of the schools in such municipality; in most cases this would be impossible; in no case is it required. The only public meetings which Boards of Trustees in cities, towns, and incorporated villages are required to call, are for the *election of Trustees*. If they choose, they can call meetings for any school purpose whatever, like the Mayor of a city, or the Reeve of a town or village; and in any case of their thinking it advisable to call a school meeting, the Act provides for enabling them to do so, and directs their mode of proceeding, so that it may be done under the authority and protection of law. In some instances, objections have been made to the lawfulness of the proceedings of Boards of Trustees, because public meetings had not been convened to consider the school estimates and plans of such Boards. As well might the law-

fulness of any financial proceedings of the Municipal Council of a county, town, township, or village, be objected to upon the same ground.

13. The Municipal Council of each city, town or incorporated village, is required to levy and collect whatever sum or sums of money may be required by the Board of Trustees for school purposes. The Board of Trustees (elected by all the tax payers,) and not the Municipal Council, represents such city, town, or incorporated village in all school matters; but as the Council has assessment rolls and employs Collectors for other purposes, it is more economical and convenient to have the school rates levied and collected by the Council than for the Board of Trustees to employ a separate class of officers for that purpose. In the city of New York, and various towns in the neighbouring States, Trustees are elected in each ward of the city or town, as in Canada, and constitute collectively a Board of Education or School Trustees for such city or town; and the Municipal Council of the city or town is required to levy and collect whatever sum or sums are required from time to time by the Board of Education or School Trustees.

14. The members of the Board of School Trustees in our cities, towns, and incorporated villages, are not personally responsible for school moneys, because the law is so constructed that all school moneys, even the rate-bills of each city, town, or village, must be paid into the hands of the Treasurer. But each Board of Trustees must prepare and publish annually, an account of the receipts and expenditure of all school moneys subject to their order.

15. Objections have been made in some instances to the erection of large central school houses in cities, towns and villages; and the authority of the Boards of Trustees has been called in question, because exception has been taken to their proceedings. The Government itself may err in its proceedings, but that is no disproof of its authority. The Boards of Trustees in cities, towns and villages, and the Trustees in many country places, are but commencing the greatest work connected with the welfare of their country; and they must expect opposition from mistaken ignorance, sectional selfishness and wealthy meanness. There are some unpopular duties connected with all public situations—duties from which selfish sycophancy shrinks, but which honest patriotism performs—duties which often commence under the opposition and abuse of many, but issue in the satisfaction of success and amid the gratitude and applause of all. In regard to large central school houses in cities, towns and villages, after the noble examples of the Boards of Trustees in Hamilton, London, Brantford, Brockville and Chatham, &c., it is remarked in the last Annual School Report for the State of Massachusetts:—"In small cities and towns it may often be found more economical to bring all grades of schools into one building than to be at the expense of purchasing several sites and erecting as many houses."

16. The remarks of some persons convey the idea that School Trustees are despots, trampling upon the rights and sacrificing the interests of the communities in which they live. Such remarks are as foolish as their imputations are unjust. The interests and burdens of Trustees are identical with those of their neighbours. The fact of their having even elected Trustees, is an avowal by their constituents that they are the most proper persons to be entrusted with their educational interests. If Trustees in any instance neglect or betray those interests, they can be superseded, on the expiration of their term of office, like all other unfaithful representatives of the

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people; and while in office, they have a right to the forbearance and support which the importance and difficulties of the office demand. Unlike most other public officers, Trustees work without pay; they may sometimes err; and who does not? But if there is any class of public officers entitled to more respect, more confidence and support than others, it is Trustees of Public Schools,—the elected guardians of the youth of the land, the responsible depositaries of their most vital interests. And if there is any one class of public officers in the selection of whom the people should be more careful than in the selection of others, it is School Trustees. The welfare of youth, and the future progress and greatness of Canada require that the best, the most intelligent, the most enterprising, public spirited, progressive men in the land should be elected School Trustees.

VII.—PROGRAMME of the Examination and Classification of Teachers of Common Schools, prescribed by the Council of Public Instruction for Upper Canada.

TO BE IN FORCE UNTIL REPEALED OR REVISED BY SAID COUNCIL.

N. B.—Candidates shall not be eligible to be admitted to examination, until they shall have furnished the Examiners with satisfactory evidence of their strictly temperate habits and good moral character.

I. QUALIFICATIONS OF THIRD CLASS TEACHERS.

Candidates for certificates as Third Class Teachers, are required:

1. To be able to read intelligibly and correctly any passage from any common reading book.
2. To be able to spell correctly the words of an ordinary sentence dictated by the Examiners.
3. To be able to write a plain hand.
4. To be able to work readily questions in the simple and compound rules of Arithmetic, and in Reduction and Proportion, and be familiar with the principles on which these rules depend.
5. To know the elements of English Grammar, and be able to parse any easy sentence in prose.
6. To be acquainted with the elements of Geography, and the general outlines of the Globe.
7. To have some knowledge of school organization and the classification of pupils.
8. In regard to the teachers of French or German, a knowledge of French or German grammar may be substituted for a knowledge of English grammar; and the certificates to the teacher expressly limited accordingly.

II. QUALIFICATIONS OF SECOND CLASS TEACHERS.

Candidates for certificates as Second Class Teachers, in addition to what is required of candidates for third class certificates, are required:

1. To be able to read with ease, intelligence, and expression, and to be familiar with the principles of reading and pronunciation.
2. To write a bold free hand, and to be acquainted with the rules of teaching writing.
3. To know Fractions, Involution, Evolution, and commercial and mental Arithmetic.

[Female candidates for this class of certificates will only be examined in Practice, and mental Arithmetic.]

4. To be acquainted with the elements of Book-keeping.
5. To know the common rules of Orthography, and be able to parse any sentence in prose or poetry which may be submitted; to write grammatically,

with correct spelling and punctuation, the substance of any passages which may be read, or any topics which may be suggested.

6. To be familiar with the elements of Mathematical, Physical, and Civil or Political Geography, as contained in any School Geography.

III. QUALIFICATIONS OF FIRST CLASS TEACHERS.

Candidates for certificates as First Class Teachers, in addition to what is required of candidates for third and second class certificates, are required:

1. To be acquainted with the rules for the Mensuration of Superficies and Solids, and the elements of Land Surveying.
2. To be familiar with the simple rules of Algebra, and be able to solve problems in Simple and Quadratic Equations.
3. To know the first four books of Euclid.
4. To be familiar with the elements and outlines of general History.
5. To have some acquaintance with the elements of Vegetable and Animal Physiology and Natural Philosophy, as far as taught in the fifth book of the National Readers.
6. To understand the proper organization and management of schools and the improved methods of teaching.

N. B.—Female candidates for first class certificates will not be examined in the subjects mentioned in the first three paragraphs under this head.

By order of the Council of Public Instruction for Upper Canada.

(Signed,) J. GEORGE HODGINS,
Recording Clerk, C. P. I.

EDUCATION OFFICE, TORONTO,
Adopted the 3rd day of October, 1850.

VIII.—GENERAL FORM of Certificate of Qualification for Common School Teachers in Upper Canada, to be granted by County Boards of Public Instruction, in accordance with the Programme of Examination prescribed by the Council of Public Instruction.

This is to certify that _____ of the _____ faith, having applied to the Board of Public Instruction for the [County School Circuit or United Counties] of _____ for a Certificate of Qualification to teach a Common School, and having produced "satisfactory proof of good moral character," the Board has carefully examined him [or her] in the several branches of study enumerated in the "Qualifications of [third, second, or first, as the case may be] class Teachers," contained in the "Programme of the Examination and Classification of Teachers of Common Schools, prescribed by the Council of Public Instruction for Upper Canada," adopted the 3rd day of October, 1850; and having found the said _____ well qualified to teach the several branches therein named, the Board, as authorized by the 29th section of the Act, 13th and 14th Victoria, chapter 48, hereby licenses him [or her] to teach any Common School in the _____ [If a first class certificate, here insert the name of the county, school circuit, united counties, or city; if a second class certificate, the name of the township; and if a third class certificate, the name of the school section in which the candidate is authorized to teach,—to be determined, at the discretion of the Board.]

This Certificate of Qualification to remain in force [for one year from the date hereof, or until annulled

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Ques. 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?

Ans. 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 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 show) 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 shows), 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 principles 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 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 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 neighboring 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:—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 books, stationery or repairs about the premises. If it be 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 orders 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 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 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

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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 Educational 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 labor 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.

Ques. 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?—*Ans.* I cannot—having made it my study and ambition to do as much as possible at as little expense as possible.

Ques. Are the clerks employed in the Education Office in any way occupied in the printing, publishing, or getting up of the "Journal of Education."—*Ans.* I write the Editorial articles and make the selections myself; the senior clerk collects and prepares the *Educational, Literary, and Scientific Intelligence,*

and 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 connexion 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 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 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.

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No. 2.—EXPLANATORY Letter to the Chairman of the
Committee.EDUCATION OFFICE,
Toronto, July 29th, 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 22d inst.

As there were last year 1800 Common Schools in Lower Canada, while there were 2800 in Upper Canada, and as the total expense of management in Lower Canada was £1678, while that in Upper Canada was £391, the Superintendent of Education in Lower Canada accounts in part for the excess of expenditure in his department over mine, by reference 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 labour, to supply 2800 schools than 1800. 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), 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 of each to 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 that 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:

"EDUCATION OFFICE,
Toronto, January 9th, 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 fourth section of the present School Act requiring 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, 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. Something 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 Honorable 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 above mentioned, 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 reference 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 propose, 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 honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

(Signed,) E. RYERSON.

JOHN WILSON, Esquire, M. P. P.,
Chairman of the Finance Committee,
Legislative Assembly.

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XI.—BLANK FORM OF ANNUAL REPORT furnished to each Corporation of Common School Trustees in Upper Canada, for the year 1850.

Annual Report of the Trustees or School Section No. _____ in the Township of _____ to the Local Superintendent of Common Schools for the Township of _____ for the Year ending 31st December, 1850.

Table with columns for SCHOOL MONIES, PUPILS, and SCHOOL SECTION. Includes sub-sections for Amount received from County Assessment, Amount received from Legislative School Grant, and Average attendance in Summer and Winter.

REPORT—CONTINUED.

Table with columns for BOOKS USED, APPARATUS, and NUMBER OF PUPILS IN OTHER BRANCHES OF INSTRUCTION. Includes rows for Arithmetic, Reading Classes, and various subjects like Grammar, History, and Geography.

REPORT—CONTINUED.

Table with columns for MODES OF INSTRUCTION, CONDITION OF THE SCHOOL HOUSE, and SCHOOL VISITS. Includes rows for Individual or teaching one by one, and various school visit categories like By Clergymen and By Municipal Councillors.

The Undersigned declare that the above Report contains a true and full account of all the Moneys received by us for the use of the said School Section during the current year, and of the expenditure thereof and of all other matters stated in said report.

Dated this thirty-first day of December, 1850.

Trustees.

DIRECTIONS AND REMARKS.

—10—

- 1. The Report should be transmitted to the Local Superintendent not later than the fifteenth day of January, and on the second Wednesday in January—the day of holding the Annual School Meeting, the Trustees are required to read it for the information of their constituents. See School Act, section 12, clauses 18th and 19th.
2. In the Religious faith of Teachers, let C. E. be inserted for Church of England; R. C. for Roman Catholic; P. for Presbyterian; M. for Methodist; B. for Baptist; C. for Congregationalist; L. for Lutheran; and Q. for Quaker, &c.
3. The term Summer in the Report is intended to include the half-year commencing in April and ending in September; and the term Winter, the half-year commencing in October and ending in March.
4. The headings of this blank Form are made so plain that no further directions appear necessary; but as the Report of the Trustees must furnish the principal data for the reports of the Local Superintendents and the Annual Report of the Chief Superintendent, it is of the utmost importance that the accompanying blank Form be filled up with the greatest care, and that no column be neglected.
5. The Local Superintendent is required not to give a cheque for the last instalment of the School Fund on the order of the Trustees, until they shall have transmitted to him their Annual Report; neither is their Section entitled to the next year's apportionment of the School Fund, unless their Report is satisfactory to the Local Superintendent. See School Act, section 31, clause 2.
6. Any exaggeration of the number of children of School age in a Section, is not only a flagrant disregard of truth, but subjects any Trustee or Teacher guilty of it to a fine of Five Pounds, and may be prosecuted before any Justice of the Peace, by any person whatever. See the 12th section of the School Act.
7. Explanatory Remarks may be written on the back of the Report.

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XIII.—PROGRAMME of the Annual Examination of the Normal and Model Schools for Upper Canada, at the close of the sixth session, 1850-1.

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Friday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday,
23rd, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, and 31st of May,

NORMAL SCHOOL.

Friday, 23rd of May.—Private Examination for His Excellency the Governor General's Prizes in Agricultural Chemistry, &c.

Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday; 26th, 27th, and 28th of May.—Private General Examination, with written Answers.

DAYS.	FROM 9 TO 10½, A.M.	FROM 10½ TO 12, M.	FROM 12 TO 2, P.M.	FROM 2 TO 5, P.M.
MONDAY, 26th May	Composition, including Spelling, Punctuation, &c.	Book-keeping.	Intermission.	Grammar—Science of Education—Art of Teaching—School Organization.
TUESDAY, 27th May	History—General, English and Canadian.		Intermission.	Arithmetic and Algebra.
WEDNESDAY, 28th May	Geography—Mathematical, Physical, and Political—General and Canadian.		Intermission.	Geometry, Mensuration and Mechanics.

Thursday, 29th May.—PUBLIC EXAMINATION.

Hours—10 to 11—Grammar and the Principles of Teaching.
11 to 12—Principles of Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Mensuration and Mechanics.
12 to 12½—Hullah's System of Vocal Music.
12½ to 1—Writing.

INTERMISSION.

Hours—2½ to 3¼—Natural Philosophy and Agricultural Chemistry.
3¼ to 4 —History and Geography.
4 —Distribution of Prizes given by His Excellency the Governor General

MODEL SCHOOL.

Friday, 30th May.

SCHOOL ROOM.—SENIOR DIVISION.

Hours—10 to 10½—Elements of Natural Philosophy.
10½ to 12 —Practical Arithmetic, Geometry and Book-keeping.
12 to 12½—Writing.

INTERMISSION.

Hours—2 to 2½—Natural History.
2½ to 4 —History of England.

GALLERY.—JUNIOR DIVISION.

Hours—10 to 12½—Object Lessons—(2nd Division.)

INTERMISSION.

Hours—2 to 2½—Geography—(1st Division.)
2½ to 4 —Arithmetic—(2nd Division.)

Saturday, 31st May.

SCHOOL ROOM.

Hours—10 to 10½—Grammar.
10½ to 12 —Geography.

INTERMISSION.

Hours—2 to 3½—Arithmetic, Mental and Theoretical.
3½ to 4 —Hullah's System of Vocal Music.

GALLERY.

Hours—10 to 10½—Object Lessons—(1st Division.)
10½ to 12 —Grammar—(2nd Division.)

INTERMISSION.

Hours—2 to 3½—Geography—(2nd Division.)
3½ to 4 —Reading, Spelling, and Explanation.

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XIV.—GENERAL REGULATIONS for conducting the Examinations for the Governor General's two Prizes in Agricultural Chemistry, in the Normal School for Upper Canada, adopted by the Board of Education for Upper Canada, on the 20th of February, 1849; and approved of by His Excellency, the 12th of March, 1849; confirmed by the Council of Public Instruction for Upper Canada, as modified on the 25th day of April, 1851.

Value of the First Prize, £5; of the Second Prize, £3.—Both to be awarded in Books.

The following persons are annually appointed by the Council of Public Instruction to act as Examiners, *ex officio*, viz: The Masters of the Normal School; the Professor of Chemistry in the University of Toronto; the President and First Vice-President of the Agricultural Society of the County of York; and the Secretary to the Agricultural Association of Upper Canada.

REGULATION I.—*Ordered*.—That all teachers-in-training, who, at the end of the Normal School session then closing, are acknowledged students in that institution, and who may have been such for a period of not less than one session, be entitled to compete for the prizes.

II.—That the examination take place on a day preceding the general examination of the classes, in one of the lecture rooms of the Normal School.

III.—That the subjects of examination be—the Science of Agriculture; comprehending Agricultural Chemistry, the Chemistry of Vegetables and Animals, and Practical Farming, in such manner as shall exhibit the greatest proficiency in this department of study, and the greatest aptitude in imparting to the young the knowledge which the students have acquired.

IV.—That the examination be conducted by means of printed questions, previously prepared for the purpose, being placed before each candidate; and that answers in writing to such questions be given by the respective candidates, who shall, moreover, be subjected to such oral examination as shall test their aptitude for practical teaching.

V.—That a period of not more than three hours be allowed each candidate for answering the printed questions proposed.

VI.—That the questions proposed be prepared by Examiners to be annually appointed by the Council of Public Instruction for Upper Canada.

VII.—That a number of marks be determined upon by the Examiners, previous to the examination, as the value of a full and complete answer to each question.

VIII.—That the candidate for the Prizes, who may have the greatest number of such marks, be considered as having successfully competed for the First Prize.

IX.—That the Candidate who shall have the next greatest number of marks, be considered as having successfully competed for the Second Prize.

X.—That the teachers-in-training who are desirous of becoming candidates for the Prizes, shall state their intention in writing to the Chief Superintendent of Schools two weeks before the day fixed

for the examination—which Superintendent shall furnish the Examiners, appointed by the Council, with the names of the parties desirous of competing for the Prizes.

XI.—That the Examiners send in their Report of the respective merits of the parties examined, to the Council of Public Instruction, on the day following the examination for the Prizes; and that on the last day of the Public Examination of the institution, the distribution of the Prizes awarded, be made by His Excellency, the Governor General, in person, or, in case of his absence, by some person to be selected on his behalf.

By order of the Council of Public Instruction for Upper Canada,

(Signed,) J. GEORGE HODGINS,
Recording Clerk.

EDUCATION OFFICE,
Toronto, 1st May, 1851.

XV.—NORMAL SCHOOL Examination Papers, at the close of the sixth session, May, 1851.

CONTENTS.

1. Agricultural Chemistry (for the Governor General's Prizes.)
2. Themes for Composition.
3. Book-keeping.
4. Grammar, Education, and Art of Teaching.
5. History—General, English, and Canadian.
6. Practical Arithmetic.
7. Algebra—Three Divisions.
8. Geography—General and Canadian.
9. Geometry.
10. Mensuration and Mechanics.

No. 1.—AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY (for the Governor General's Prizes).

TIME: THREE HOURS.

1. State the composition of the atmosphere, and some of its most important properties.
2. Describe good natural surface or agricultural soil, and the mode in which it originates.
3. Name the varieties of subsoil which are of frequent occurrence in Canada. What are their geological characters? State the period of their formation in relation to other fossiliferous strata.
4. On what rocks does the subsoil repose in Canada West? State the geological periods to which those rocks belong, and furnish a list of other fossiliferous strata, of more recent date, in the order of their deposition.
5. Name the aids to Agriculture which occur in the rocks upon which the drift formation in Canada reposes, and the localities in which they approach the surface.
6. Describe the general structure of a plant, also the functions of its roots and leaves.
7. Of what substances does the organic food of plants consist, and in what forms does it exist in the atmosphere and soil?

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8. State the names and composition of those substances into which plants convert organic food.

9. How do plants appropriate food? Name some manures which might be advantageously employed for the purpose of furnishing plants with inorganic nutriment, and give illustrations.

10. Enumerate some of the most important properties of water.

11. What objections can you urge against the prevailing farming practice of Canada West?

12. State the reasons why a judicious rotation of crops is necessary. Instance some rotations applicable to Canada. Distinguish between species of cultivated vegetables which exhaust the soil of particular mineral ingredients.

13. What are the effects of draining, ploughing and fallowing?

14. Describe the different forms of manure applicable to this country; state their effects, and the best mode of preserving and applying those which are liable to waste.

15. Explain the formation of dew; account for its deposition on different substances in different quantities. Why are the clearest nights of summer the coldest?

16. Why is a light covering of snow beneficial to fall wheat? What method would you adopt in order to preserve wheat from the effects of alterations in temperature during the early spring months?

17. Explain the production of animal heat. Why is it uniform throughout the body, and why should cattle be provided with warm sheds in winter?

18. Trace the course of the food in ruminating animals.

19. Describe the purposes served by food in herbivorous animals.

20. Name the most common diseases occasioned in cultivated vegetables by microscopic fungi; state the conditions under which they are developed, and suggest means for checking their ravages.

NOTE.—The aggregate value of the answers to the foregoing questions was fixed at 209. The following are the names of the successful competitors:

1. Royal W. Hermon obtained 141 marks, and received the first Prize in Books—value, £5.
2. William Crewson obtained 139 marks, and received the second Prize in Books—value, £3.
3. James Gray, who attended two sessions obtained 133 marks.

No. 2.—THEMES for Composition.

TIME: ONE HOUR AND THIRTY MINUTES.

I. Sketch of the History of England under the Tudors.

II. Account of a Voyage from Constantinople to Montè Video.

III. Effects of the great physical features of a country on the character of its inhabitants.

No. 3.—BOOK-KEEPING.

TIME: ONE HOUR AND THIRTY MINUTES.

1. What is Book-keeping? State the various methods of Book-keeping now in use and by whom adopted.

2. What are the chief objects to be attained by learning Book-keeping?

3. Explain the terms Dr. and Cr.

4. Mention the books kept by single entry, what they contain, and how the accounts are entered in them.

5. If you receive a sum of money from Wm. Alston, where would you enter it? And why?

6. If you allow discount to any person, where would you enter an account of it? And why?

7. How are personal accounts opened in the ledger, and what do they contain?

8. What does the balance account contain, and how will you know by the balance account whether you have gained by your transactions in trade?

9. Explain the manner in which the books are posted?

10. Define the term stock, and state what the stock account contains.

11. What is meant by double entry?

12. Mention the books generally used in double entry, besides those used in single entry. What does the journal contain?

13. How is the inventory of a person's effects and debts journalized?

14. If you received 100 brls. flour from R. Stanley, how would you journalize the account, and where would it be entered in the ledger?

15. What does an account of goods, in the ledger, contain?

16. If you sold 25 casks pot-ashes for cash, how should it be journalized and posted?

17. What does the profit and loss account contain, and where would you transfer the difference of the sides?

18. What is a bill? Mention the parties generally concerned in a bill.

19. What do the accounts of bills receivable and payable contain?

20. How would you prove the posting of the books to be correct? If an error should be made, how would you detect it?

No. 4.—GRAMMAR, EDUCATION, AND ART OF TEACHING.

TIME: THREE HOURS.

1. What is Grammar?

2. What are words?

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3. What are the four great divisions of English Grammar?

4. What do you mean by the term—"Parts of Speech?"

5. State the two great classes into which words may be divided.

6. State to which of these the noun, verb, and preposition belong.

7. Which is the principal of the parts of speech? Why?

8. What do you call a combination of words expressing an opinion or judgment?

9. Of what parts does it consist?

10. What do you call a phrase or word added to another to complete the sense?

11. How do you analyze a sentence? How do you analyze a proposition? How do you analyze one of its parts or complements?

12. How many kinds of propositions are there? And how are they distinguished?

13. Define a verb, preposition and adverb.

14. State the different circumstances under which the nominative case is found.

15. Why are there only three cases in English?

16. What kinds of verbs take the same case after them as before them? Why?

17. How many simple tenses are there?

18. How many different forms are there of the English verb to express mood?

19. What is a participle?

20. What part of speech is the infinitive mood in reality, under all circumstances?

21. State the rule in spelling, regarding the letters Y and I.

22. State the rule in spelling, regarding the doubling of the final consonant.

23. How many kinds of verbs are there, as regards the nature of the action expressed?

24. When is the verb said to be in the active voice?

25. When is the verb said to be in the passive voice?

26. In what does the distinction of voice consist?

27. Analyze the following sentence, and parse separately the words in italics:—

"Those placed in authority have sent *about* one hundred and fifty men *about* the country to look for them."

28. Make the simple changes in construction in the following sentence:—

"It has often been asserted by authors, that all persons using reasonable exertions, can obtain the objects of their wishes."

29. Divide the following sentence into propositions, and parse the word "as:"—

"The items are as follow."

30. What is education?

31. Is it a science or an art?

32. What is the difference between education and instruction?

33. Into what parts may it be divided as regards the mode in which it is imparted?

34. Which of these, considered in its fullest acceptation, is general, and why?

35. As regards its nature, into how many parts may education be divided?

36. Describe each.

37. What is the principle which should regulate every arrangement of school discipline?

38. How does this principle affect the question of rewards and punishments?

39. What is meant by organizing a school?

40. What is first to be done in classifying a school?

41. What is the first school habit that should be acquired by children?

42. Give a general description of a system of mechanical training suitable for a school.

43. State the two great points in which such a system would be specially useful.

44. What is the best mode of ensuring the attention of a class of children?

45. What great difference exists between suitable and unsuitable punishments, even where both are equally effective in enforcing the required obedience?

46. Give an instance how a teacher, by a particular demeanour, may introduce some special habit, which he thinks necessary.

47. In any branch of instruction, what means should be adopted, whenever possible to introduce the subject familiarly to the senses of the learners?

48. Is the teacher educating only while he is instructing? State the reason of your answer.

49. What general rule of conduct may be drawn from the previous circumstance for the teacher's guidance?

50. Describe what you conceive to be a sufficient course for Common School or National Education.

51. What particular branch of education is most generally neglected in schools?

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No. 5.—HISTORY—General, English, and Canadian.

TIME: THREE HOURS.

1. What is History?
2. What is Chronology?
3. State the two great divisions of History.
4. State the date of the Creation of the World.
5. State the date of the Flood.
6. What may probably have been the state of the world before the Flood, as regards political divisions?
7. What was the earliest form of Government?
8. What was the next form of Government?
9. Name three of the most ancient powerful kingdoms treated of in History.
10. Name the most remarkable States that come into Historic notice previously to the birth of our Saviour.
11. Name some event in Scripture History, dividing in two nearly equal parts the period between the Creation and the birth of Christ.
12. What race of monarchs probably occupied the throne of Egypt in the time of Abraham?
13. State the date of the sale of Joseph into Egypt.
14. Give the name and date of the foundation of some very ancient city of Europe.
15. Name some historical events in Europe nearly contemporary with the birth of Moses.
16. Name the four great empires of antiquity, specially treated of in the prophecies of Holy Writ.
17. Give the date of the subversion of each.
18. State the condition of the Jews as regards independence from the death of Alexander the Great until the birth of Christ.
19. Name the most remarkable events contemporary with the foundation of Rome.
20. Describe the political condition of the most remarkable Provinces of the Western Roman Empire, after its dissolution in the 5th century.
21. When did Britain become a Roman Province?
22. When was Christianity introduced into Britain?
23. What event tended to restore idolatry therein?
24. State the name of some remarkable British Historian during the Heptarchy, and the date of his birth.
25. Give the names of all the English Monarchs from the Norman conquest, particularizing the family to which each belonged, and the date of accession of each.
26. What dynasty occupied the throne of France during the reign of Edward III, of England?

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27. What benefit did England probably derive from the ultimate failure of her Sovereigns in their attempts to obtain the Crown of France?
28. Describe the claim of Mary of Scotland to the Crown of England.
29. State a remarkable event in the history of Central Europe, towards the end of the reign of Charles the Second of England, and the name of a celebrated European Monarch about the same time.
30. What monarchs occupied the throne of England during the reign of Louis the Fourteenth of France?
31. Who was on the throne of England when the northern shores of America were first visited?
32. State the name of the first navigator, and the date of his voyage to these shores.
33. What nation afterwards directed their attention chiefly to the settling of the countries about the St. Lawrence?
34. State the name of the first navigator, who brought back a detailed account of the country, and the dates of his voyages.
35. When, and through whose instrumentality were the first permanent settlements effected in Canada?
36. Name the most celebrated individual connected with the early settlement of Canada, and give the dates of some of his most remarkable voyages.
37. What source of wealth did Canada offer to commercial speculators?
38. What wars were chiefly injurious to the progress of the colony?
39. When was Quebec first taken by the English?
40. Name one of the most celebrated of the French Governors of Canada?
41. What nations occupied the country watered by the St. Lawrence, during the progress of the French settlements?
42. What stations and for what purpose were there above Montreal, previously to the last quarter of the eighteenth century?
43. When did Canada finally come into the possession of the British? Who was the British Commander? And who was on the throne of England?
44. What was the next very remarkable event in the history of Canada?
45. What effect had this event on Upper Canada?
46. When was Canada divided into two Provinces?
47. Name some remarkable event in the history of Canada occurring a few years afterwards.
48. State the names of three French kings having special connexion with the history of Canada.

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No. 6.—PRACTICAL ARITHMETIC.

TIME: ONE HOUR AND THIRTY MINUTES.

1. Multiply .0041 by 8.01.
2. Divide 31.26 by .0069.
3. Add $\frac{2}{3}$, $\frac{7}{8}$, $\frac{5}{6}$, and $\frac{1}{2}$.
4. Divide $\frac{3}{4}$ of $\frac{1}{2}$ of $\frac{5}{6}$, by $\frac{2}{3}$ of $\frac{7}{8}$.
5. From the one-half of thirteen twenty-sevenths subtract one-eighth of two-thirds of five-sevenths.
6. What is the duty on 227 lbs. of tea at £6 6s. 8d. per cwt?
7. Find the value of .025 feet of timber at .34 of a shilling per foot.
8. Deduct 7 per cent. from eight feet.
9. What is the value of 79 lbs. of tea at .00163£ per ounce?
10. If eight men in 24 days, working 10 hours each day, can dig a trench 160 yards long, 3 yards broad, and 4 feet deep, how many men will be required to dig a trench 288 yards long, 10 feet broad, and eight feet deep, in 27 days, working 14 hours each day.
11. If beer which is brewed with 3 bushels of malt to the barrel cost 1s. 3d. per gallon, when malt is ten shillings a bushel, how much will that cost per gallon, which is brewed with 5 bushels of malt to the barrel, when malt costs 8 shillings a bushel?
12. If 3 men, in $2\frac{1}{2}$ days, working 12 hours a day, can cradle a field of wheat containing 20 acres, in how many days can 8 men, working 10 hours a day, cradle a field of wheat containing 35 acres?
13. If (m) pounds of coffee cost (n) shillings, how many pounds of coffee can be purchased for (r m) shillings, when m, n and r are integers?
14. At what rate, simple interest, will £240 produce £324 in 5 years?
15. In what time will £1,336 amount to £1,924 at £3 per cent. simple interest?
16. In what time will £1,817 16s. 3d. quadruple itself at £6 per cent. simple interest?
17. What are the fundamental formulæ from which the rules for simple interest are derived?
18. What are the fundamental formulæ from which the rules for compound interest are derived?
19. A miller has flour at \$3, \$4 $\frac{1}{2}$, \$5, and \$6 $\frac{1}{2}$ a barrel, how many barrels of each will form a mixture worth \$5 $\frac{1}{2}$ a barrel?
20. A ship worth £10,000 founders at sea; $\frac{1}{3}$ belongs to X, $\frac{1}{4}$ to Y, and the remainder to Z; the ship is insured for £4,500; how much ought each to receive?
21. X, Y and Z enter into partnership, X contributes £3,200 for two years, Y £1,500 for six months, and Z £900 for two years and six months; they gain £1,800; what is each person's share?

22. The first term of an arithmetical progression is 10; the number of terms is 30; the common difference is 3; what is the last term?

23. Sum the arithmetical series whose first term is 2, last term 468, and number of terms 80.

24. Sum up the following series:—

1. $1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{16} + \dots$, ad infinitum.

2. $1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{8} + \dots$, ad infinitum.

25. Extract the square root of 614,656 and 0.01364.

26. Extract the cube root of 5,735,339.

27. The logarithm of 2169 is 3.30260; what are the logarithms of 21,690,000, 2.1669 and (.2169) $\frac{1}{2}$.

28. What is the present worth of an estate bringing in £325 per annum, interest being allowed at the rate of £6 per cent.?

29. What is the formulæ for discovering the present worth of an annuity of £160 per annum, which commences after six years, and continues for 24 years, £5 per cent. compound interest being allowed.

No. 7.—ALGEBRA—Three divisions.

TIME: ONE HOUR AND THIRTY MINUTES.

Third Division.

1. Multiply $a + 2b + c$ by $a - 2b$.

2. Divide $x^4 - 2x^3y + 2x^2y^2 - y^3$ by $x - y$.

3. Solve the equations:—

1. $\frac{x}{2} - x = \frac{x}{2} - 4$

2. $\frac{2x-1}{x} - 1 = \frac{4}{x}$

3. $\begin{cases} 2x - y = 3 \\ 4x - 3y = 51 \end{cases}$

4. $\begin{cases} x - y - 2z = 18 \\ 3x - y - z = 8 \\ 4x - 2y - 4z = 24 \end{cases}$

5. $\frac{x^3}{2} + \frac{x}{8} = 33$

6. $x^2 - 9x + 20 = 0$

7. $\begin{cases} x : y = 3 : 4 \\ 4x + 2y = 40 \end{cases}$

4. What is the last term of that geometrical progression whose first term is 20, common ratio 2, and number of terms 7?

5. If 7 be added to the numerator of a certain fraction, the value of the fraction will be increased by $\frac{1}{2}$, but if 7 be added to its denominator, the value of the fraction will be decreased by $\frac{1}{2}$, what is the fraction?

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33. What territory do you enter along the coast N. E. of Cape Colony?

34. What is the dominant religion in Northern Africa, and when was it introduced?

35. Name the States of South America, marking their positions with regard to each other.

36. Describe the great natural divisions of South America.

37. Describe its condition as regards civilization, when first visited by Europeans.

38. When did the Revolutionary Wars commence, and when and how did they terminate?

39. State the great physical divisions of North America.

40. State the political divisions.

41. State the boundaries of Canada.

42. State the Counties of Upper Canada, with their relative positions and chief towns.

43. Describe the chief water system of each County.

44. State the position and general direction of the high land in Upper Canada.

No. 9.—GEOMETRY.

TIME: ONE HOUR AND THIRTY MINUTES.

1. Triangles upon the same base, and between the same parallels, are equal to one another.

2. If through any point in either diagonal of a parallelogram, straight lines be drawn parallel to the sides; of the four parallelograms thus formed, those through which the diagonal does not pass, and which are called the complements of the other two, are equal.

3. If a straight line be bisected, and be produced to any point, the rectangle contained by the whole line thus produced, and the part of it produced, together with the square of half the line bisected, is equal to the square of the straight line which is made up of the half and the part produced.

4. Angles in the same segment of a circle are equal to one another.

5. From a given circle it is required to cut off a segment, which shall contain an angle equal to a given angle.

6. It is required to describe a circle about a given triangle.

7. Similar triangles are to one another in the duplicate ratio of their homologous sides.

8. Draw the figures required in the demonstrations of the 29th, 39th, 44th, and 48th propositions of the 1st Book of Euclid; also the 8th and 10th of the 2nd Book, and the 20th, 21st, 31st, 35th, and 37th of the 3rd Book.

9. The angle at the centre of a circle is $= 72^\circ$, what is the value of the angle at the circumference? Name your authority.

10. The angles at the base of an isosceles triangle, formed by two radii and a chord joining their extremities, are each equal to 25° ; what are the

values of the angles of those isosceles triangles which can be constructed on the same base, and having their vertices terminating in the circumference of the circle.

11. A chord in a circle is cut by a diameter, and the rectangle under the segments of the chord is equal to 20; the length of the shorter segment of the diameter is 2; what is the radius of the circle?

12. A tangent is drawn to a circle, from a point without it; the square of the tangent is 81; the radius of the circle is 10; what is the distance of the point from the circumference of the circle?

13. Describe the construction of the figures to the following problems:—

1. Through a given point draw a line that shall be equally inclined to two given lines.

2. Find a point in a given line, such, that lines drawn from it to two given points will make equal angles with the given line.

3. Find a line whose square shall be equal to the sum of the squares of any number of lines.

4. Through two given points describe a circle touching a given circle.

5. Draw a tangent to a given circle, so that it shall be parallel to a given line.

No. 10.—MENSURATION AND MECHANICS.

TIME: ONE HOUR AND THIRTY MINUTES.

First and Second Divisions.

1. What is the area of a triangular field whose sides are 60, 70 and 120 yards?

2. What is the area of a circle whose diameter is 80 feet?

3. The chord of a segment is 40, and the radius 30; what is the area of the segment?

4. The height of a cone is 25, the radius of the base is 10; what is the solidity of the cone?

5. The radius of a sphere is 4 feet, what is its convex surface?

6. The diameter of a sphere is 2000 miles, what is its solidity?

7. What is the value of the angle which subtends an arc equal in length to one-fifth of the radius?

8. A conduit pipe is filled with water, the internal diameter of the pipe is 10 inches, its length is 400 feet; what is the weight of the water it contains?

9. What is the weight of the air in a room whose length is 40 feet, breadth 30 feet, and height 10 feet?

10. Two towers, one of which is 40 feet higher than the other, are 50 feet asunder; and, it is observed, that when the extremities of their shadows coincide, the shadow of the less is 100 feet long; what are the heights of the towers?

11. Three forces (A), (B) and (C) act upon a point at right angles to one another; what is the value of their resultant?

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12. Six moveable pullies hang by separate strings, the power acting by means of them is 36, what weight will it sustain? Friction being supposed to be equal to 0.

13. In the wheel and axle, the radius of the wheel is 12 feet, the radius of the axle is 6 inches, the weight being 2000 lbs.; what power is required to raise it?

14. The distance between the threads of a screw is one inch, the arm of the lever applied to turn the screw is 4 feet in length; with what force will the screw press upwards or downwards, when a force of 150 lbs. is applied to the extremity of the lever?

15. Two planets revolve about their common centre of gravity, the distance between their centres is 240,000 miles, the ratio of their volumes is as 49 to 1; what is the distance of the point round which they revolve from the centre of the larger planet?

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XVI.—BLANK FORM OF CERTIFICATE, given at the close of the sixth session of the Normal School for Upper Canada, to Students then in attendance and deemed worthy of it.

Certificate of the general qualifications and conduct of _____ according to standing in the class of Students attending the Normal School for Upper Canada, during the Session ending the 31st day of May, 1851.

[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, ETC.	FIRST CLASS.	SECOND CLASS.	REMARKS.
Spelling	
Reading	
Grammar	
Composition	
Geography	
Arithmetic	
Algebra	
Geometry	
Mensuration	
History	
Book-keeping	
Natural Philosophy	
Agricultural Chemistry	
Writing	
Aptitude to Teach	
General Conduct, with reference to Punctuality	
" " " Order	
" " " Arrangement	
" " " Attention to Studies	

XVII.—REVISED TERMS OF ADMISSION into the Normal School for Upper Canada, adopted by the Council of Public Instruction, on the 23rd day of July, 1851.

The Council of Public Instruction, 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 the next Session of the Normal School commence on the 19th day of August next, and terminate on the 15th day of April, 1852; and that hereafter the Semi-annual Sessions of the Normal School shall commence on the 15th day of May, and the 15th day of November, of each year, [and if those fall upon Sunday, the day following.] and continue for a period of five months each—to be concluded by a Public Examination, and followed by a vacation of one month.

II. That no male student shall be admitted under eighteen years of age, nor a female student under the age of sixteen years. [2]—Those admitted must

produce a certificate of good moral character, signed by the clergyman or minister of the religious persuasion with which they are connected; [3]—they must be able to read and write intelligibly, and be acquainted with the simple rules of Arithmetic, and with the elements of Geography and English Grammar; [4]—must sign a declaration of their intention to devote themselves to the profession of school-teaching, and that their object in coming to the Normal School is to qualify themselves better for the important duties of that profession.

III. That upon these conditions, candidates for school-teaching shall be admitted to the advantages of the Institution without any charge, either for tuition, the use of the Library, or for the books which they may be required to use in the School. Other professional students to be admitted upon paying £1 5s. for attendance at an entire course of lectures during one Session.

IV. That the Teachers-in-training shall board and lodge in the city, in such houses and under such regulations as are approved of by the Council of Public Instruction.

V. That a sum not exceeding five shillings per week, towards defraying the expenses of board and lodging, shall be allowed, for the present, to Teachers-in-training requiring assistance, on condition that they will engage to remain for a period of not less than one Session in attendance at the Normal School.

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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; and their continuance in the school is conditional upon their diligence, progress and observance of the General Regulations prescribed by this Council.

VII. That all communications be addressed to the Reverend Dr. RYERSON, Chief Superintendent of Schools, Toronto.

By order of the Council of Public Instruction
for Upper Canada,

(Signed,) J. GEORGE HODGINS,
Recording Clerk.

EDUCATION OFFICE,

Toronto, 23rd July, 1851.

XVIII.—PROCEEDINGS at the Ceremony of Laying the Chief Corner Stone of the Normal and Model Schools and Education Offices for Upper Canada; with an Introductory Sketch of the System of Public Elementary Instruction in Upper Canada, by the Chief Superintendent of Schools. Also, a description of the Buildings, with Engravings.

No. 1.—INTRODUCTORY SKETCH of the System of Public Elementary Instruction in Upper Canada, by the Chief Superintendent of Schools.

The description and illustrations of the buildings for the Normal and Model Schools for Upper Canada, given in the following pages, together with the account of the imposing ceremony of laying the chief corner stone, suggest the propriety of presenting a brief outline of that system of public elementary instruction, with which those schools are now so essentially connected.

The origin of the Common School system of Upper Canada, as now established, is as follows:—Annual parliamentary grants were made in aid of Common Schools for more than thirty years, but expended without system, and with but little advantage to the country. In 1841, the first law was passed (introduced and conducted through the Legislative Assembly by the Hon. S. B. Harrison, then Secretary of the Province) embodying the great principle of granting money to each county, upon the condition of such county raising an equal amount by local assessment. Considerable opposition was made at first in many parts of the Province to the principle of that Act; and it is said that when the Hon. R. Baldwin was engaged, in 1841, in an election contest in the County of Hastings, and was informed of the opposition against him, even among many of his own friends, on account of his supporting such a principle of school taxation, he answered in effect that he would rather lose his election than give up that principle. The machinery of that law requiring modification, the Hon. F. Hincks brought in another Bill in 1843, which became a law, and which very much simplified and improved the details of the Act of 1841. By that law, the Secretary of the Province was ex-officio Chief Superintendent of Schools, with two assistants. In 1844, the office of assistant superintendent of Upper Canada was offered to the present incumbent; and after having received the sanction of the authorities of his Church, he accepted it in the autumn of that year, upon the understanding that the administration of the school system should constitute a distinct non-political department, and that he should be permitted to provide for the performance

of his duties for a year by a deputy, and have a year's leave of absence to visit and examine the educational systems of other countries, both in Europe and America, before attempting to lay the foundations of a system in Upper Canada. The whole of 1845 was employed in these preliminary enquiries, and the results were embodied, in March 1846, in a "Report on a System of Public Elementary Instruction for Upper Canada," and a draft of Bill which was introduced into the Legislative Assembly by the Hon. W. H. Draper, (then Attorney General,) and became a law in June, 1846.* In a few months afterwards, a draft of Bill was prepared for establishing a system of schools in cities and incorporated towns, which was introduced into the Legislative Assembly by the Hon. J. H. Cameron, (then Solicitor General,) and became a law in June, 1847.† These two Acts, with the modifications and improvements which experience has suggested and the progress of the system required, have been incorporated into one Act, which was introduced into the Legislative Assembly by the Hon. F. Hincks, (Inspector General,) and became a law in 1850—the first Act to which His Excellency the Earl of Elgin gave the royal assent after the removal of the seat of Government to Upper Canada.

Our system of public elementary instruction is eclectic, and is to a considerable extent derived from four sources. The conclusions at which the present Head of the Department arrived during his observations and investigations of 1845, were, 1. That the machinery or law part of the system in the State of New York was the best, upon the whole—appearing, however, defective in the intricacy of some of its details, in the absence of an efficient provision for the visitation and inspection of schools, the examination of teachers, religious instruction, and uniform text-books for the schools. 2. That the principle of supporting schools in the State of Massachusetts was the best—supporting them all according to property, and opening them to all without distinction; but that the application of this principle should not be made by the requirements of state or provincial statute, but at the discretion and by the action, from year to year, of the inhabitants in each school municipality—thus avoiding the objection which might be made against an uniform coercive law on this point, and the possible indifference which might in some instances be induced by the provisions of such a law—independent of local choice and action. 3. That the series of elementary text-books, prepared by experienced teachers, and revised and published under the sanction of the National Board of Education in Ireland, were, as a whole, the best adapted to schools in Upper Canada—having long been tested, having been translated into several languages of the continent of Europe, and having been introduced more extensively than any other series of text-books into the schools of England and Scotland. 4. That the system of Normal School training of teachers, and the principles and modes of teaching which were found to exist in Germany, and which have been largely introduced into other countries, were incomparably the best—the system which makes school-teaching a profession, which, at every stage, and in every branch of knowledge, teaches things and not merely words, which unfolds and illustrates the principles of rules, rather than assuming and resting upon their verbal authority, which develops all the mental faculties instead of only cultivating and loading the memory—a system which is solid rather than showy, practical rather than ostentatious, which prompts to independent thinking and action rather than servile imitation.

*See correspondence on the school law, printed by order of the House of Assembly, June, 1850, pp. 20-24.

†Ibid, pp. 25-29.

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Such are the sources from which the principal features of the school system in Upper Canada have been derived, though the application of each of them has been modified by the local circumstances of our country. There is another feature, or rather cardinal principle of it, which is rather indigenous than exotic, which is wanting in the educational systems of some countries, and which is made the occasion and instrument of invidious distinctions and unnatural proscriptions in other countries—we mean the principle of not only making Christianity the basis of the system, and the pervading element of all its parts, but of recognizing and combining, in their official character, all the clergy of the land with their people in its practical operations—maintaining absolute parental supremacy in the religious instruction of their children, and upon this principle providing for it according to the circumstances, and under the auspices of the elected Trustee-representatives of each school municipality. The clergy of the country have access to each of its schools; and we know of no instance in which the school has been made the place of religious discord, but many instances, especially on occasions of quarterly public examinations, in which the school has witnessed the assemblage and friendly intercourse of clergy of various religious persuasions, and thus become the radiating centre of a spirit of Christian charity and potent co-operation in the primary work of a people's civilization and happiness.

The system of public instruction is engrafted upon the municipal institutions of the country. We have municipal councils of counties, of townships, of cities, of towns, and of incorporated villages. The members of county councils are elected by the councils of townships and towns—one or two for each. The members of township, city, town, and village councils are elected by the resident freeholders and householders of each municipality.

The municipal council of each township divides such township into school sections of a suitable extent for one school in each, or for both a male and female school. The affairs of each school section are managed by three Trustees, who hold their offices for three years, and one of whom is elected annually by the freeholders and householders of such section. The powers of Trustees are ample to enable them to do all that the interests of a good school require—they are the legal representatives and guardians of their section in school matters. They determine whatever sum or sums are necessary for the furnishing, &c., of their school and the salaries of teachers, but account for its expenditure annually to their constituents, and report fully to the Local Superintendent by filling up blank forms of annual reports which are furnished to them by the Chief Superintendent of Schools from year to year. The township council imposes assessments for the erection of school houses, or for any other school purpose desired by the inhabitants of school sections through their Trustees. The inhabitants of each school section decide as to the manner in which they will support their school according to the estimates and engagements made by the Trustees, whether by voluntary subscription, by rate-bills on parents sending children to the schools, or by rates on the property of all according to its assessed value, and opening the school to the children of all without exception. The latter mode is likely to supersede both the others; but its existence and operation, in connexion with each school, depend upon the annual decision of the inhabitants of each school section at a public meeting called for that purpose.

The duties of teachers are prescribed by law, and their rights are effectually protected. No teacher

is entitled to any part of the school fund who does not conduct his school according to law, and who has not a legal certificate of qualifications from a county Board of Public Instruction; nor is any school section entitled to receive any aid from the school fund in which a school is not kept open six months during each year by a teacher thus recognized as to both moral character and attainments. The law also requires a public quarterly examination to be held in each school.

The inspection of the schools is made by Local Superintendents, who are appointed by the county councils, and who may be appointed one for each county, or one for one or more townships, at the pleasure of each county council. Each Local Superintendent is entitled to at least one pound (four dollars) per annum for each school under his charge. He is often allowed more. He is required to visit each school at least once a quarter, and to deliver a public lecture on education in each school section once a year, besides apportioning the school moneys to the several school sections within his jurisdiction, giving cheques, on the orders of Trustees, to qualified teachers upon the county treasurer or sub-treasurer, aiding in the examination of teachers, deciding various questions of dispute and reference, corresponding on school matters, and reporting annually to the Chief Superintendent according to the forms prepared and furnished by him.

Besides the Local Superintendents, all clergymen recognized by law, judges, members of the Legislature, magistrates, members of county councils, and aldermen, are school visitors, to visit all the schools, as far as practicable, within their respective charges and municipalities. Their visits are voluntary; they are desired "especially to attend the quarterly examination of schools, and at the time of such visits to examine the progress of the pupils, and the state and management of the schools, and to give such advice to teachers and pupils, and any others present, as they may think advisable, in accordance with the regulations and instructions which shall be provided in regard to school Visitors according to law." The law also authorizes the holding of general meetings of school Visitors in any municipality, on the appointment of any two Visitors, "to devise such means as they may deem expedient for the efficient visitation of the schools, and to promote the establishment of libraries and the diffusion of useful knowledge." The school visits of the clergy in Upper Canada amounted last year to 2,566; the number of visits by the other school Visitors was 9,970; and 5,852 visits were made by Local Superintendents, being an increase of 2,879, over those of the preceding year.

There is a Board of Public Instruction in each county, consisting of Local Superintendents and the Trustees of the grammar schools in such county. These county boards consist largely of the clergy of different religious persuasions, associated with some of the most intelligent lay gentlemen in each county; so that the country has the best guarantee that its circumstances will admit for the moral character and intellectual qualifications of teachers. The teachers are examined, and arranged into three classes, according to a Programme of Examination prepared and prescribed by the Council of Public Instruction for Upper Canada.*

The Municipal Council of each county is responsible for raising at least an equal sum for salaries of teachers in the several townships within its jurisdiction with that which is annually apportioned to them out of the parliamentary appropriation by the Chief

*See Appendix to this Report, No. VII.

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Superintendent of Schools. The county councils also appoint the local treasurers of the school fund, and the Local Superintendents of Schools, and provide for their salaries. Special provision is also made for the security of the school fund, against the diversion of any part of it, and for the prompt payment of it to teachers at the times specified by law. Both the county and township councils have authority to raise any sums they shall think proper for public school libraries under general regulations prescribed according to law. A parliamentary appropriation has been made for the establishment of school libraries, to be expended on the same conditions with the appropriation for the support of schools.

The law also provides a system adapted to the circumstances of cities, towns, and incorporated villages. In each city and town there is one board of Trustees for the management of all the schools in such city or town—two Trustees elected for each ward, and holding office for two years—one retiring annually. In each incorporated village not divided into wards, there is a board of six Trustees elected—two retiring from office and two elected, each year. These boards of Trustees, thus constituted, appoint the Local Superintendent, and determine upon the number and kinds of schools, the employment of teachers, and all the expenses necessary for the schools in each such city, town, or incorporated village; and the municipal council is required in each case to raise the sum or sums estimated by the board of Trustees for all their school purposes, and in the manner that they shall desire. There is also the same provision for the establishment of libraries in each city, town and village, as exists in respect to their establishment in each township and county.

At the head of the whole system we have a Council of Public Instruction and a Chief Superintendent of Schools, both appointed by the Crown. The Council has the entire management of the Provincial Normal and Model Schools, recommends the textbooks for the schools and books for the school libraries, and makes the regulations for the organizations, government and discipline of common schools, the examination and classification of teachers, and the establishment and care of school libraries throughout Upper Canada.

The Chief Superintendent, who is *ex-officio* member of the Council of Public Instruction, and provides accommodations for its meetings; apportions the school fund to the several municipalities throughout Upper Canada, prepares the general school regulations and submits them, as well as the text and library books, to the consideration of the Council; prepares the forms of reports and modes of all school proceedings under the Act, and gives instructions for conducting them, as well as for holding Teachers' Institutes; decides questions of dispute submitted to him; takes the general superintendence of the Normal School; provides facilities for procuring text and library books, and provides and recommends plans of school houses; prepares annual reports; corresponds with local school authorities throughout Upper Canada, and employs all means in his power for the promotion of education and the diffusion of useful knowledge. He is responsible for his official conduct and for all moneys that pass through his Department.

Such is an epitome of the system of public elementary instruction in Upper Canada. The foundation may be considered as fairly laid, and something has been done towards rearing the superstructure. In 1846, provision was made for the establishment of a Normal School, and the sum of £1,500 a year was granted towards its support. The school was opened in the autumn of 1847, and, since then, 618 teachers have been trained, a longer or shorter time by able masters, including practice in teaching in a Model School established for that purpose. Last

year, a grant of £1,000 per annum was made to facilitate the attendance of teachers-in-training at the Normal School, and £15,000 for the erection of buildings—for particulars respecting which the reader is referred to the engravings which accompany these pages, to the Address to the Governor General, and His Excellency's Reply. The number of schools in Upper Canada, under the care of the Department is 3,059; the amount of money available during the year for the salaries of teachers, besides all other expenses connected with the schools, was £88,429; the number of pupils in schools reported, was 151,891.

There has been an annual increase in the statistical returns of each branch of the common school system during the last five years. The system is to a great extent voluntary. Each municipality exercises its discretion as to whether it will or will not accept the parliamentary appropriation upon the conditions specified; and each school section does the same in regard to the terms on which aid is offered in support of its school. The general regulations and oversight are such as merely to secure a fulfilment, in each locality, of conditions which are required by the Legislature—the collective wisdom and voice of the country—and to maintain a standard of teaching that will prevent funds provided for the promotion of knowledge, from being prostituted upon ignorance and vice. The working of the common school system is a great social development—yet in its infancy, but instinct with life and energy, and fraught with results which can be more easily conceived than described.

No. 2.—PROCEEDINGS at the ceremony of laying the Chief Corner Stone of the Normal and Model Schools and Education Offices for Upper Canada, 2nd day of July, 1851.

The ceremony of laying the Chief Corner Stone of the New Normal and Model Schools for Upper Canada, took place on Wednesday, 2nd July, in the presence of a very large body of spectators. A capacious enclosure had been constructed, having at its west end a covered platform, decorated with flags, for the reception of His Excellency the Governor General. At the opposite end, seats were provided for the accommodation of ladies, of whom there was a large gathering; on the south side, were members of the Provincial Legislature and of the Corporation of Toronto, with the Clergy and other professional gentlemen; while the mass of spectators occupied the vacant space on the north side. A guard of honour of the 71st Highland Light Infantry was on the ground with the Band of that Regiment.

At half-past 12 o'clock, His Excellency the Governor General arrived, accompanied by the Countess of Elgin, Lady Eliza Bruce, and Col. and Mrs. Bruce. Their Excellencies and suite were received by the Council of Public Instruction for Upper Canada, and conducted to the platform; the Band meanwhile playing the National Anthem. Around their Excellencies on the platform, besides the Members of the Council of Public Instruction, were the Hon. J. Bourret, President of the Executive Council; Hon. R. Baldwin, M.P.P., Attorney General, West; Hon. E. Hincks, M.P.P., Inspector General; Hon. J. Leslie, Provincial Secretary; Hon. J. H. Price, M.P.P., Commissioner of Crown Lands; Hon. J. Morris, Postmaster General; Hon. R. E. Caron, Speaker of the Legislative Council; Hon. A. N. Morin, M.P.P., Speaker of the Legislative Assembly; Hon. Chief Justice Robinson; Hon. Judge Burns; Hon. Vice-Chancellor Spragge; Hon. P. B. deBlacquiére, Chancellor of the University of Toronto; Sir Allan N. MacNab, M.P.P.; Hon. W. Badgley, M.P.P.; Hon. H. J. Boulton, M.P.P.; Hon. H. Sherwood, M.P.P.,

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Hon. W. Robinson, M.P.P.; J. S. MacDonald, Esq.; M.P.P., Solicitor General, West; L. T. Drummond, Esq., M.P.P., Solicitor General, East; His Worship the Mayor of Toronto; Sir Hew Dalrymple, Bart., and other members of His Excellency's Staff.

The members of the Council of Public Instruction were severally introduced to the Governor General by the Rev. Dr. Ryerson, as follows, viz.:—

The Right Reverend A. F. M. de Charbonnel, D. D.; the Reverend H. J. Grasett, A. M.; Joseph C. Morrison, Esq., M. P. P.; Hugh Scobie, Esq.; James S. Howard, Esq., and the Reverend John Jennings.

Also the Architects, Frederic W. Cumberland, Esq., and Thos. G. Ridout jr., Esq.; and Mr. J. Metcalfe, of the firm of Metcalfe, Wilson and Forbes, the Contractors.

The following appropriate prayer was offered up by the Reverend H. J. Grasett, A. M., a member of the Council:—

O Lord God, infinitely wise and good, who teachest man knowledge and givest both the skill and power to accomplish our purposes, look down, we beseech Thee in Thy infinite goodness, upon the work which we are about to commence.

We beg Thy blessing upon our undertaking. Prevent us, O Lord, in all our doings with Thy most gracious favour, and further us with Thy continual help; that in this, and in all our works begun, continued, and ended, in Thee, we may glorify Thy holy name, and finally by Thy mercy, obtain everlasting life.

Grant, O most merciful Father, that the School we are about to erect may ever acknowledge Thee as its great Builder, our blessed Saviour himself being the chief corner stone. On Thy holy Word we lay the foundation, in full trust that so long as it is established upon this rock, it shall stand for ever the monument of Thy goodness and loving kindness.

Mercifully vouchsafe to it a bountiful measure of Thy richest grace, and grant, O Lord, grant that it ever may prove a blessing to the land, training up teachers who shall have not only the qualifications necessary to their important calling, but a due sense of the motives from which they should act, and the ends which they ought to seek, in the whole course of their life. Grant also, that the children who shall here be taught, may not only be instructed in sound and useful learning, but also be trained up in the way in which they should go, and when they are old not depart from it, so that they may live in the true faith and fear of God, in dutiful allegiance to the Queen, and in brotherly love and christian charity.

We pray that Thy blessed Word may ever be the standard and the guide in all our plans for this end, and the sure foundation of all our instruction; that we may seek first the Kingdom of God, and Thy righteousness; and then expect every other good.

May the children of many generations, within the walls about to rise, be taught that knowledge which alone can make them wise unto salvation—the knowledge of Thee, whom to know is life eternal.

Look down upon us, O God, we beseech thee, and establish thou the work of our hands; yea the work of our hands establish thou it, through Jesus Christ, our Lord. Amen.

The Reverend Dr. Ryerson, Chief Superintendent of Schools for Upper Canada, then delivered the following Address to His Excellency the Governor General:—

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

The Normal and Model Schools for Upper Canada have been established for the instruction and training of school teachers. The special education of teachers is an essential element in the systems of public in-

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struction of all countries in which the general education of the people is regarded as a matter of national importance. Experience has shown the necessity and advantage of a preparatory course of instruction and practice for the profession of teaching, as well as for the other professions and trades which are demanded by the necessities of every civilized community. Acting under a conviction so strongly and generally established, our Legislature provided, in 1846, for the establishment of a Normal and Model School for Upper Canada. This was done, not by making a new or special grant out of the public revenue, but by appropriating for that purpose a small part of the Upper Canadian portion of the legislative grant for the support of Common Schools. The success of the experiment has rendered indispensable the erection of the structure, the corner stone of which is about to be laid by your Excellency.

This Institution is designed to accommodate 200 teachers-in-training, and 600 pupils in the Model School;—a school intended not merely as a pattern, according to which Common Schools generally should be conducted, but a school in which the teachers-in-training will practice in teaching the subjects of the instructions and lectures given in the Normal School. In addition to this, accommodation has been provided for the offices of the Department of Public Instruction: a depository for maps, apparatus, text and library books for schools throughout Upper Canada; a library and museum; rooms for a school of art and design, in which it is proposed, by the aid of the legislative grant of about £500 per annum, to give a special course of instruction adapted to the interests and progress of the mechanical arts and manufactures.

The land on which these buildings are in the course of erection, is an entire square, consisting of nearly eight acres, two of which are to be devoted to a botanical garden, three to agricultural experiments, and the remainder to the buildings of the Institution and grounds for the gymnastic exercises of students and pupils. It is thus intended, that the valuable course of lectures given in the Normal School in vegetable physiology and agricultural chemistry, shall be practically illustrated on the adjoining grounds, in the culture of which the students will take a part during a portion of their hours of recreation.

The system of instruction and discipline adopted in this Institution, is founded upon Christian principles, and, I hope, pervaded to a great extent by a Christian spirit; and though free from the slightest tinge of sectarianism in its management, the provision made for watching over the moral interests of the students and their religious instruction, has been found, during the last three years, to be more effective than that of any other public educational institutions with which I am acquainted.

The principles on which the Normal School is established and conducted, form the basis of our whole system of public elementary instruction for Upper Canada,—a system which recognizes Christianity as an essential part of education, and unites the clergy with their people in providing for it, and in imparting it,—a system in support of the teachers of which alone, the people of Upper Canada have, during the last year, (according to returns which are prepared, and which will shortly be laid before Parliament,) paid, by self-imposed taxation, the sum of £88,429, besides £14,189 for the erection of school houses, and which includes in its 3,059 schools, 151,891 children.

The Institution, the corner stone of which your Excellency has graciously consented this day to lay, is erected by a public grant of £15,000—an enlightened liberality for this object on the part of our Legislature, in advance of that of any other Legisla-

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ture on the American continent—a liberality which, I trust, will be more than justified by the practical and simple, but comprehensive operations of the system of which it is the mainspring and the exponent.

In furtherance of the same great object, arrangements have recently been made, and will be carried into effect in the course of a few months, by which maps, school books, and every description of school apparatus, will be provided for and rendered accessible upon the same terms to all the public schools of Upper Canada; also, books for libraries, including a large selection of the books best adapted for popular reading, that issue from both the British and American press. By the arrangements which have been entered into, and which have been effected in England by the aid of the Imperial Government, through the cordial and active exertions of Earl Grey, these facilities for school improvement and general knowledge will be rendered accessible to the municipal and school authorities throughout Upper Canada at an average expense of more than twenty-five per cent. less than they could have otherwise been procured, if procured at all;—facilities which obstacles hitherto insuperable, have prevented any Educational Department in the neighbouring States from providing for the advancement of popular education and the diffusion of useful knowledge.

It is my gratifying duty to add, that this Normal School has been established; that these buildings are in the course of erection; that general regulations for schools are adopted, and books selected by the aid and under the direction of a Council of Public Instruction, whose proceedings have been harmoniously conducted from the commencement, and the members of which, with one exception, receive no other remuneration than the gratitude of their country and the pleasing consciousness of promoting its educational interests in every way in their power.

Among the influences which have contributed to the gratifying spectacle of this day, not the least is the deep interest which your Excellency has always manifested in the education of the Canadian people; and I doubt not, that in all time to come, the recollection of the educational progress of Canada under the fostering auspices of your government, will be a source of real pleasure to your Excellency. There are four circumstances which encourage the most sanguine anticipations in every patriotic heart in regard to our educational future: The first is, the avowed and entire absence of all party spirit in the school affairs of our country, from the Provincial Legislature down to the smallest municipality. The second is, the precedence which our Legislature has taken of all others on the western side of the Atlantic, in providing for Normal School instruction, and in aiding teachers to avail themselves of its advantages. The third is, that the people of Upper Canada have, during the last year, voluntarily taxed themselves for the salaries of teachers in a larger sum, in proportion to their numbers, and have kept open their schools, on an average, more months, than the neighboring citizens of the old and great State of New York. The fourth is, that the essential requisite of a series of suitable and excellent text-books has been introduced into our schools, and adopted almost by general acclamation, and that the facilities of furnishing all our schools with the necessary books, maps and apparatus, will soon be in advance of those of any other country. I confidently hope, therefore, by the Divine blessing, that many assembled on the present important occasion, will live to see Canada compare as advantageously with other portions of America, in the Christian education and general intelligence of her people as she now does in the specimens of her latent resources and productive industry and enterprise at the World's Exhibition in London.

Dr. Ryerson's Address having been handed to the Governor General, His Excellency replied as follows:—

Reverend Dr. Ryerson, I thank you, Sir, for the very courteous reference to my attendance upon this occasion, which you have introduced into the address which you have just now read. I come here, sir, to-day, in the discharge of what is to me a most agreeable duty, and I beg, sir, to say that the gratification which I experience in the discharge of that duty is greatly enhanced by the very gratifying and interesting account of the progress and prospects of Common School Education in Upper Canada which you have had in it your power to furnish.

I certainly think that no government, which is conscious of its own responsibilities, can possibly feel indifferent to an Institution such as that of which we are now about to lay the foundation stone; an Institution which promises, under God's blessing, to exercise so material an influence in the formation of the mind and character of the rising generation of the Province, and, through that powerful instrumentality, upon its destinies and its future; an Institution, too, allow me to remark, which we must not regard as a novelty or an experiment, but one which has already—and on this point I may speak in some measure from my own experience, for I have had opportunities of observing the skill of the masters and the proficiency of the pupils in the Normal School—established its claims to the confidence of the people of the Province. Although, therefore, sir, I am of opinion that there are limits—and pretty narrow limits, too—beyond which the interference of government in matters of education cannot be carried without hazard to those great interests which it is its desire to foster and to protect, I think that an Institution such as this has special claims upon its countenance and support, and that I am, therefore, not transcending those limits, but on the contrary, that I am confining myself strictly within them, when I consent to take the prominent part in the ceremonial of this day which has been assigned to me.

Sir, I observe that in the early part of this address you remark that, "the special education of teachers is an essential element in the systems of public instruction of all countries in which the general education of the people is regarded as a matter of national importance; and that experience has shown the necessity and advantage of a preparatory course of instruction and practice for the profession of teaching, as well as for the other professions and trades which are demanded by the necessities of every civilized community." Sir, nothing can be more unquestionably true than these sentiments. But perhaps I may be permitted to observe that their truth has not been at all times recognized. It has often appeared to me that within the whole range of human experience, it would be difficult to point out a more flagrant—a more instructive—instance of the error of putting the effect before the cause, than was exhibited in the course pursued by the friends of education in England and other countries, who, for a series of years, busied themselves in building schools, and endeavoring to induce children to attend those schools, without ever inquiring whether competent persons to conduct them could be procured, and without taking any efficient and vigorous steps to supply the admitted want of competent teachers. Sir, it appears to me in this instance, as in many others—this young country has had the advantage of profiting by the experience of older countries—by their failures and disappointments, as well as by their successes; and that experience, improved by your diligent exertions and excellent judgment, (for I should neither satisfy my own feelings nor the claims of justice, if I were not on this occasion to

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express my high sense of the ability and the zeal with which you have conducted the important department which has been committed to your care; I say, that experience, so improved and fortified by the support of the Council of Education, the Government and the Parliament of the Province, has enabled Upper Canada to place itself (as you justly observed in your address,) in the van among the nations in the great and important work of providing an efficient system of general education for the whole community. And now let me ask this intelligent audience, who have so kindly listened to me up to this moment—let me ask them to consider in all seriousness and earnestness what that great work really is. I do not think that I shall be chargeable with exaggeration when I affirm that it is *the* work of our day and generation—that it is *the* problem in our modern society which is most difficult of solution—that it is the ground upon which earnest and zealous men unhappily too often, and in many countries meet, not to co-operate but to wrangle; while the poor and the ignorant multitudes around them are starving and perishing for lack of knowledge. Well, then, how has Upper Canada addressed herself to the execution of this great work? How has she sought to solve this problem—to overcome this difficulty? Sir, I understand from your statements—and I come to the same conclusion from my own investigation and observation—that it is the principle of our Common School Educational system, that its foundation is laid deep in the firm rock of our common Christianity. I understand, sir, that while the varying views and opinions of a mixed religious society are scrupulously respected—while every semblance of dictation is carefully avoided—it is desired, it is earnestly recommended, it is confidently expected and hoped, that every child who attends our Common Schools, shall learn there that he is a being who has an interest in eternity as well as in time—that he has a Father, towards whom he stands in a closer and more affecting, and more endearing relationship than to any earthly father, and that that Father is in Heaven; that he has a hope, far transcending every earthly hope—a hope full of immortality—the hope, namely, that that Father's kingdom may come; that he has a duty which, like the sun in our celestial system, stands in the centre of his moral obligations, shedding upon them a hallowing light which they in their turn reflect and absorb,—the duty of striving to prove by his life and conversation the sincerity of his prayer, that that Father's will may be done upon earth as it is done in Heaven.—I understand, sir, that upon the broad and solid platform which is raised upon that good foundation, we invite the ministers of religion, of all denominations—the *de facto* spiritual guides of the people of the country—to take their stand along with us. That, so far from hampering or impeding them in the exercise of their sacred functions, we ask and we beg them to take the children—the lambs of the flock which are committed to their care—aside, and to lead them to those pastures and streams where they will find, as they believe it, the food of life and the waters of consolation.

Ladies and Gentlemen, this is not the fitting or proper time to enter into details. Indeed, I have not voice or strength to enter now at any length into the details of the excellent system of secular education which is provided in our Common Schools. When, however, you tell us, sir, that an increasing supply is going forth, from year to year, from this Normal School, of well qualified teachers—that you have procured in abundance, excellent, well selected, and cheap text-books—that libraries in connection with the Common Schools, are being multiplied all over the country—and, above all, that the zeal of the people themselves in the cause of education, is evinced by the augmented taxation, self-imposed for the promotion of that great object; when you tell us all

this, I feel that little is wanting to fulfil the desires of the most ardent philanthropist and lover of education; I feel that if these influences are left to operate freely—if no untoward causes arise to disturb them—they must eventually leaven the whole mass of our society. Permit me, then, without detaining you any further from what is the special business of the day—permit me in conclusion, to say, both as an humble Christian man, and as the head of the Civil Government of the Province, that it gives me unfeigned pleasure to perceive that the youth of this country, of all denominations, who are destined in their maturer years to meet in the discharge of the duties of civil life upon terms of perfect civil and religious equality—I say it gives me pleasure to hear and to know that they are receiving an education which is fitted so well to qualify them for the discharge of those important duties, and that while their hearts are yet tender, and their affections green and young, they are associated under conditions which are likely to promote among them the growth of those truly Christian graces—mutual respect, forbearance and charity.

At the close of His Excellency's remarks, the Right Reverend Dr. de Charbonnel presented to the Governor General, on behalf of the Council of Public Instruction, a Silver Trowel, addressing His Excellency as follows:—

MONSIEUR, — Je suis très heureux et très honoré d'avoir été choisi par le Conseil de l'Instruction Publique, dont sont Excellence a daigné me faire membre, pour lui présenter cette truelle d'argent, aux industrieuses emblèmes du blazon des Brucés.

L'établissement dont votre Excellence va poser la pierre angulaire, Monsieur, sera un des plus glorieux monuments de tout ce que son libéral Gouvernement aura fait pour la prospérité de ce pays: ad edificandem.

The Trowel was beautifully carved, having on the blade the armorial bearings of the Earl of Elgin. It also bears the following inscription in ornamental letters:

THE CHIEF CORNER STONE
OF
THE NORMAL AND MODEL SCHOOLS FOR
UPPER CANADA,
WAS LAID ON
Wednesday, the Second day of July, 1851,
IN THE FIFTEENTH YEAR OF THE REIGN
OF
HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY, QUEEN
VICTORIA,
BY
THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE EARL OF
ELGIN AND KINCARDINE, K. T.,
GOVERNOR GENERAL OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.
On the reverse was:—
PRESENTED
TO
THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE EARL OF
ELGIN AND KINCARDINE, K. T.,
BY
THE COUNCIL OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION
FOR
UPPER CANADA.
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The edges near the centre of the blade were ornamented with frosted leaves, in the midst of which, on each side, was a spider set in gold,—emblematical of the ancient tradition of the family of the Bruces.

The handle was of burnished silver, ornamented with a frosted wreath, consisting of the rose, shamrock, thistle and maple leaf; the whole being set in a socket of frosted silver leaves. On the extreme end of the handle rested a richly ornamented coronet, beautifully wrought in silver and gold; and at the base a wreath of frosted silver, around which entwined the rose, shamrock, thistle and maple leaf.

His Excellency and the Council of Public Instruction then descended to the stone, where the inscription on the plate was read by Joseph C. Morrison, Esq., M. P. P., as follows:—

THIS
THE CHIEF CORNER STONE
OF
THE NORMAL AND MODEL SCHOOLS FOR
UPPER CANADA,
WAS LAID ON
Wednesday, the Second day of July, 1851,
IN THE FIFTEENTH YEAR OF THE REIGN
OF
HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY, QUEEN
VICTORIA,
BY
THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE EARL OF
ELGIN AND KINCARDINE, K. T.,
GOVERNOR GENERAL OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA, &c. &c.,
IN THE PRESENCE OF
THE PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL,
THE SPEAKER AND MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL,
THE SPEAKER AND MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY,
THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL OF PUBLIC
INSTRUCTION,
THE MAYOR, MUNICIPAL COUNCIL AND CITIZENS OF THE CITY
OF TORONTO.

THIS INSTITUTION,
ERECTED BY THE ENLIGHTENED LIBERALITY OF PARLIAMENT,
IS DESIGNED FOR THE
INSTRUCTION AND TRAINING OF SCHOOL TEACHERS
UPON CHRISTIAN PRINCIPLES.

The Council of Public Instruction, for Upper Canada:

The Reverend EGERTON RYERSON, D.D., Chief Superintendent of Schools,

The Honorable SAMUEL BEALY HARRISON, Q. C.,
Chairman.

The Right Reverend A. E. M. DE CHARBONNEL, D.D.,
Roman Catholic Bishop of Toronto.

The Reverend HENRY JAMES GRASSETT, A.M.

JOSEPH CURRAN MORRISON, Esquire, M.P.P.

HUGH SCOBIE, Esquire.

JAMES SCOTT HOWARD, Esquire.

The Reverend JOHN JENNINGS.

The Reverend ADAM LILLIE.

JOHN GEORGE HODGINS, Esquire, Recording Clerk.

FREDERIC W. CUMBERLAND and THOMAS RIBOUT, Es-
quires, Architects.

Messrs. METCALFE, WILSON & FORBES, Contractors.

A Bottle containing the following:—

1. Report on a system of Public Elementary Instruction for
Upper Canada, 1846.

2. Journal of Education for August, 1849, containing the
Annual Report of the Normal, Model and Common Schools in

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Upper Canada, for 1847, containing an account of the opening
of the Normal School in November, 1847.

3. Common School Act, 7th Victoria, chapter 29.

4. Common School Act, 9th Victoria, chapter 20.

5. Common School Act, 10th and 11th Victoria, chapter 19.

6. Common School Act, 13th and 14th Victoria, chapter
48, with Forms, Regulations, Instructions, and Circulars.

7. Parchment copy of the Inscription on the Plate deposited
in the cavity of the Corner Stone.

8. Journal of Education for May, 1848, containing an
account of the first Examination of the Normal School.

9. Programme of the last Examination of the Normal and
Model Schools, ending 31st May, 1851.

10. Journal of Education for May, 1851, containing an
account of the last Examination.

11. Scobie's Almanac for 1851.

12. Programme of the ceremony observed at laying the Chief
Corner Stone of the Normal School, and Engraving of Building.

13. Sundry silver and copper coins.

14. Different denominations of Canadian postage stamps,

was handed by Hugh Scobie, Esq., to His Excellency, who deposited it in the cavity of the stone prepared for it; the Inscription Plate was placed; and His Excellency having spread the mortar with his trowel, the stone was then formally lowered to its bed—His Excellency saying, "I declare this Stone to be the Chief Corner Stone of the Normal and Model Schools for Upper Canada." Mr. Cumberland, the Architect, then handed His Excellency the Square and Mallet, which he applied to the stone in the usual way on such occasions.

Cheers were given for the Queen, for the Governor General, and for the Council of Public Instruction; in the midst of which His Excellency and the Countess of Elgin, accompanied by the Council of Public Instruction, retired, followed by the principal visitors.

No. 3.—DESCRIPTION of the Buildings, with Engravings.

The Normal and Model Schools and Education Offices for Upper Canada—now in progress of erection—are situated upon the centre of an open square, bounded on the north by Gerrard Street, on the east by Church Street, on the south by Gould Street, and on the west by Victoria Street, in the City of Toronto. The distance from the bay is about three quarters of a mile. The situation is a very beautiful one, being considerably elevated above the business parts of the city, and commanding a fine view of the bay, peninsula, and lake. The square, which contains seven acres and a half of ground, was purchased in August, 1850, from the Hon. Peter McGill, of Montreal, by the Council of Public Instruction, for £4,500, in cash. The estimated value of the property is about £1,000 per acre. The amount of the Legislative Grant for the purchase of the site and the erection of the buildings, was £15,000. The amount of the contract for the erection and completion of the building, is £8,700, exclusive of extras, architects' commission, warming, &c. It is estimated that the furniture, &c., for the building, will cost about £1,000 or £1,200.

In a building of so great an extent, it appeared to be neither desirable or expedient to adopt a rich or highly finished style of embellishment. The whole has been designed with a view rather to utility than for effect, care being taken however to maintain that fitness of decoration by which the purpose and importance of the institution may be characterized and upheld.

The principal Normal School building, as seen in the perspective, fig. 1, will be 184 feet 4 inches frontage, by a depth on the flanks, east and west, of 85 feet 4 inches.

The front will be in the Roman Doric order of Palladian character, having for its centre four pilasters of the full height of the building, with pediment, surrounded by an open Doric cupola, of the extreme

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Fig. 1.—NORMAL AND MODEL SCHOOLS AND EDUCATION OFFICES FOR UPPER CANADA.

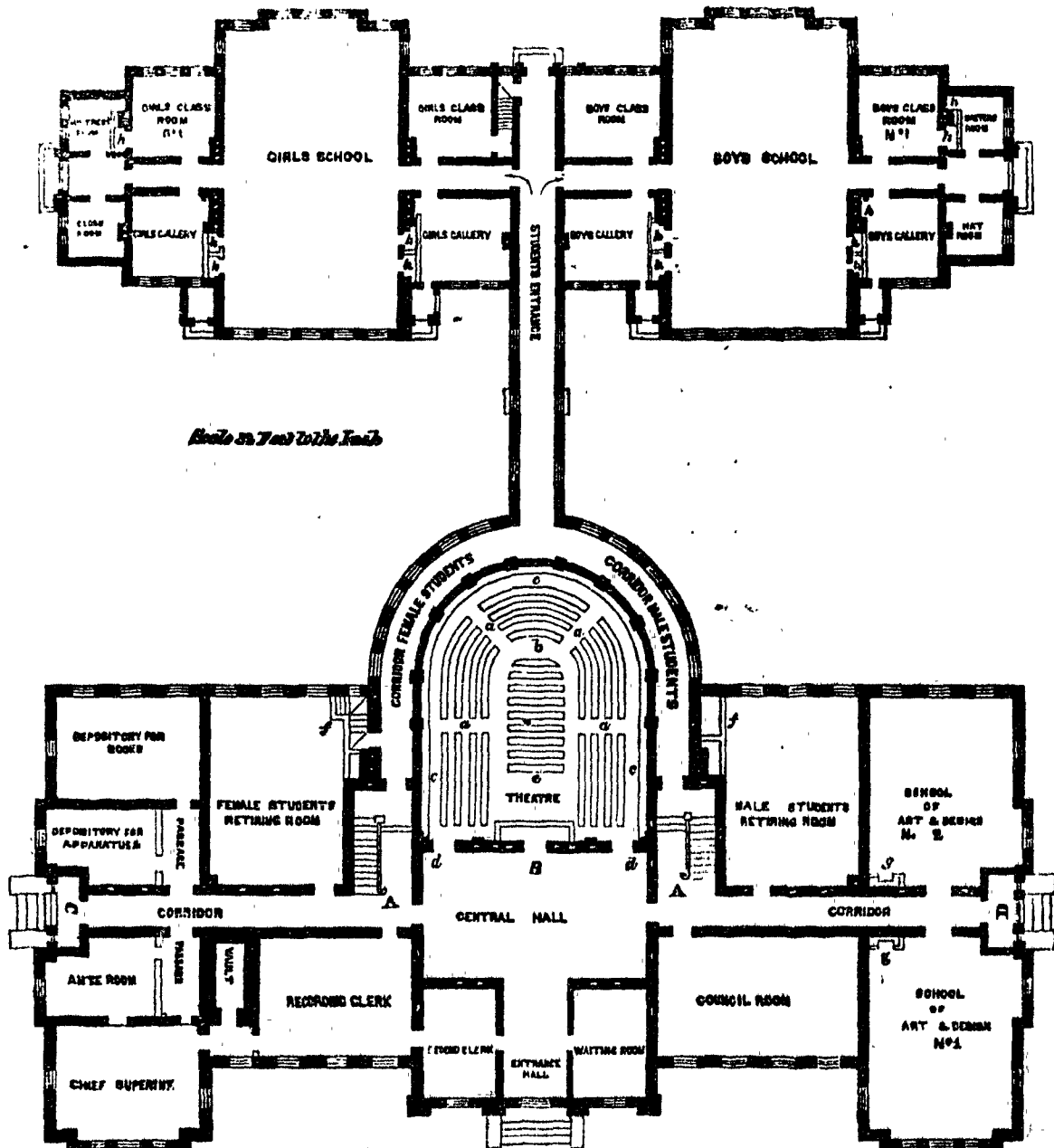


Fig. 2.—GROUND PLAN, NORMAL AND MODEL SCHOOLS AND EDUCATION OFFICES.

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height of 95 feet. The principal entrance (to the offices of the Educational Department, &c.) will be in this front; those for the male and female students being placed on the east and west sides respectively, C and D. In the centre of the building will be a large central hall (open to the roof, and lighted by a lantern), with a gallery around it, at the level of the upper floor, at B, in fig. 3, approached on each floor by three corridors—south, east, and west—and opening on the north to the theatre, or examination hall.

On the East side, the accommodation on the ground floor will be as follows:—

School of Art and Design, No. 1...	36'	0" x 28'	0'
School of Art and Design, No. 2...	36'	5" x 28'	0'
Male Students' Retiring Room ...	36'	0" x 30'	0'
Council Room	39'	0" x 22'	0'
Male Students' Staircase A.....	17'	6" x 11'	0'
Waiting Room.....	22'	8" x 14'	8"

On the West side:—

Ante-Room	22'	0" x 14'	3"
Chief Superintendent's Office.....	28'	0" x 21'	0'
Depository for Books, Maps, &c. ...	28'	0" x 21'	0'
Depository for Apparatus, &c. ...	22'	8" x 14'	8"
Female Students' Retiring Room, ...	36'	0" x 26'	10"
Recording Clerk's Office, with fire proof vault.....	37'	11" x 22'	0'
Second Clerk's Office	22'	0" x 14'	3"
Female Students' Staircase A.....	17'	6" x 11'	0'

North of the central hall is the theatre, with Lecturer's entrance in the centre, and side entrances east and west, *d, d*, for male and female students respectively. Here the aisles are marked *a, b*, and *c*, with seats arranged between them; the Lecturer's platform being placed between *B* and *e*. This portion of the theatre is designed to accommodate 470 persons, and including the galleries, 620. Around the theatre, and beneath its gallery, are east and west corridors, by which the students will reach the Model School.

By this arrangement it will be seen that, except when actually in the presence of the masters, the male and female students will be entirely separated.

Passing (by the corridors last named) to the Model School, which is 175 feet 6 inches, by 59 feet 6 inches, the students enter the boys' and girls' schools by doors to the east and west, each of which has a large school room at its centre, 56 feet 6 inches x 33 feet, capable of accommodating 300 children, with four smaller class rooms adjoining it, about 17 feet x 15 feet 6 inches each. The boys' and girls' entrances (like those of the students of the Normal School already described) are at the east and west ends of the building—such entrances having each a hat and cloak room and master's (or mistress') room on either side. These schools therefore will together accommodate 600 children.

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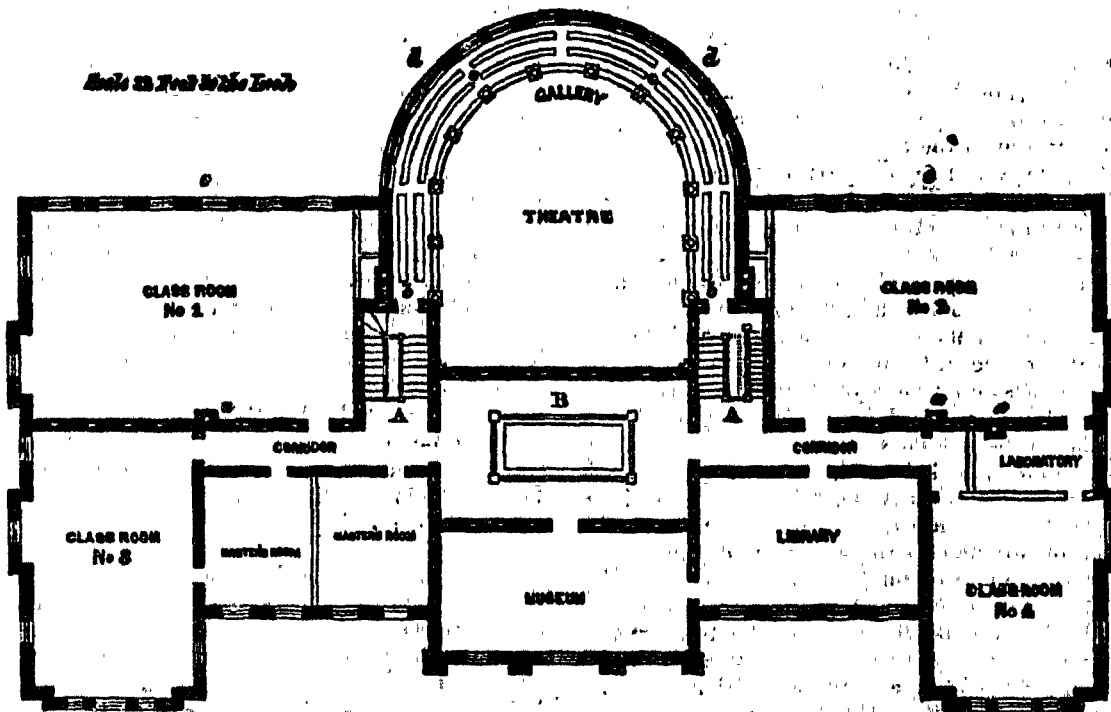


Fig. 3.—SECOND FLOOR, NORMAL SCHOOL.

Returning to the Normal School, and passing to the upper floor, on the landing of the staircases A, A, are entrances to the gallery of the theatre, which is designed to accommodate 150 persons.

On the upper floor is the central hall, with its gallery B, connecting the east and west corridors, communicating with the following rooms:—

Class Room, No. 1	56'	0" x 36'	0"
Class Room, No. 2	56'	0" x 36'	0"
Class Room, No. 3	45'	2" x 28'	0"
Class Room, No. 4	32'	8" x 28'	0"
1st Master's Room	22'	0" x 19'	5"
2nd Master's Room	22'	0" x 19'	5"
Museum	42'	0" x 22'	0"
Library.....	39'	5" x 22'	0"
Laboratory	21'	6" x 12'	0"

In addition to the accommodation thus enumerated, there are, in the basement, rooms for the residence

of the Janitor, together with furnace rooms, from whence warm air will be served to the whole building. Great attention has been bestowed upon the efficiency of the warming and ventilating, and it is confidently anticipated that the system adopted will be highly successful.

Appendix No. VI.—Continued.

No. 18.—RIGHTS, POWERS AND DUTIES of School Trustees and Municipal Councils in Townships.

In the Appendix to this Report, No. VI., the powers and duties of School Trustees, especially in reference to cities, towns, and villages, were explained at some length. Since then several questions

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have arisen, and inquiries have been made, relative to the powers and duties of Trustees in country school sections, and their relations to Township Councils.

1. In some instances, it has been maintained that Trustees have no right to levy a rate upon the taxable property of the householders and landholders of their section, without the consent of their Township Council; whereas the Trustees have authority to act without the consent of any Council or other body, high or low, in levying and collecting whatever may be necessary to provide for all the expenses of their School. One leading feature and primary object of the school law is, to make each section a school municipality, with power to provide for the furnishing and support of its school, in every respect, in its own way, and to settle all its differences and difficulties by local arbitration. It is not, therefore, for the Chief Superintendent of Schools, or for any Council whatever, to decide in what manner, or in what amount, moneys shall be raised for school purposes in any School Section. The elected Trustees in each School Section are alone authorized by law to consider and determine from time to time the sums required for their school purposes; and a majority of electors at an annual School Section meeting, or special meeting, decide upon the *manner* (not the amount) in which such sums shall be provided.

2. Again, in some instances, Township Councils have refused to levy the sums applied for according to law by School Trustees. In all such cases the Councils concerned have violated the law; and they might be compelled to do their duty by a mandamus from the Court of Queen's Bench, should the Trustees concerned think proper to procure one. The object of this provision of the School Act (section 18, clause 1.) is to relieve Trustees of part of the burthens imposed upon them by their office, and to save expense and time in the collection of school rates, which can in general be levied and collected more cheaply under the authority of the Township Council than under that of School Trustees: for the Council has a collector and Rolls already provided; and the collector must collect rates on all the taxable property within his jurisdiction each year for other than school purposes. For him, therefore, to have the school rates, in any or all the school sections, within the limits of his collectorship, added to the other rates, and collect them at the same time, will involve but little additional trouble and expense; and the rates on the property of absentees can be collected in the same manner as other rates on the same property. But when Trustees themselves levy school rates on property, they must appoint a special collector, and pay him a higher per centage for such special service than would be paid to an ordinary collector: must procure an extract from the Assessment Roll, and sue each defaulting non-resident. Nor do Trustees receive any pecuniary remuneration for their much trouble and loss of time in the performance of their duties,—which is otherwise with Township Councilors. It was therefore thought just and economical, (as provided in the 9th clause of the 12th section of the School Act,) that Trustees should have the option of levying and collecting school rates on property themselves, or transfer, by request, the duty of doing so to the Township Council, the members of which are paid for their time and services. And to prevent any unnecessary discussion or loss of time in doing their duty, the Council is not authorized to judge of or vary the amount required to be assessed, but simply to give legal effect to the will of a portion of the school electors of the township in respect to their own school municipality, as decided by them at a public meeting, and as communicated and attested by their chosen Trustees. In some cases, Township Councils have assumed the right which belongs ex-

clusively to Trustees, of judging as to the amount and even propriety of such assessments of school sections—a right which does not appertain to any Council, either in city or country, but is in all cases confided to School Trustees, who are specially elected for such purposes. The High Sheriff of a county is the executor, not the judge, of the law in the matters placed in his hands; so, in this case, the duty of a Township Council is simply to execute the wish of certain school sections in regard to taxing themselves for their own purposes. There will, of course, always be individuals in such sections opposed to rates for any school purposes; but with such individuals a Township Council has nothing to do—the Trustees, or a majority of them, being the elected and responsible exponents of the wants of their own school municipality.

3. Another question has then arisen, as to what Trustees should do in the event of a Township Council refusing to levy a school rate, as authorized and required by the 1st clause of the 18th section of the School Act. In every such case, the Trustees of a School Section can,—as have the Trustees of one or two towns and villages,—apply to the Court of Queen's Bench for a mandamus, and compel an anti-school Council to do its duty, and the opposing members of such Council would be justly responsible for the expenses and consequences of such a proceeding. Trustees, though unpaid for their services, are liable to a penalty if they refuse or neglect to do their duty, after having accepted office; and it would be only equal if Township Councilors, who are paid for their services, should be made responsible for refusing or neglecting to do their duty in school matters. But thus far, in such cases, Trustees have been recommended to exercise their own corporate powers to levy and collect the amount of rates required for their school purposes. Where Trustees provide for the salary of their teacher by rate-bills on parents sending children to the school, and not rate on property, of course they alone can impose and collect such rate-bills. It is, however, gratifying to know that, in the very great majority of instances, the Township Councils sympathise with Trustees in their efforts to improve and furnish school houses, and to establish Free Schools—the cases to which we have referred being exceptions to the general rule. In some instances, Township Councilors would be glad to provide forthwith for making all the schools free within their municipalities.

4. Inquiry has also been made, as to what property in a School Section is liable to be taxed for school purposes? The terms employed by the Act are "taxable property, as expressed in the Assessor or Collector's Roll," and "the freeholders and householders of such section." It will therefore be observed, that all descriptions of "freeholders and householders," are included, whether resident or non-resident,—there being no exception. All "taxable property" is also included, whether wild lands, or cultivated lands, or personal property; or whether the property of absentees or residents—all is made tributary to the great interests of education. In collecting school rates from resident freeholders and householders making default of payment, the 2nd, 8th and 9th clauses of the 12th Section of the School Act authorize Trustees to proceed by *warrant*; but the 11th clause of the same section authorizes them "to sue for and recover, by their name of office, the amounts of school-rates or subscriptions due from persons residing without the limits of their Section, and making default of payment."

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XIX.—DEPOSITORY OF MAPS, SCHOOL BOOKS, APPARATUS, &c., for Public Schools, in connexion with the Education Office, Toronto.

the amount which may be required to pay for the quantity ordered—and also to give directions as to the mode of transmission to the parties sending the order. It will be observed that the prices of the maps, &c., are much lower than they have ever been procured in this country, owing to the satisfactory arrangements which the Chief Superintendent of Schools has been enabled to make in England. The sole object of the department is to provide facilities for supplying the public schools of Upper Canada with approved books, maps, and apparatus, at cost:—

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SCHEDULE of the net prices for cash at which the following maps and school requisites may be obtained by Public Schools from the depository connected with the Education Office for Upper Canada. In transmitting an order for any of the following articles, care must be taken to accompany it with

TITLE OF MAPS.	SIZE OF MAP.	DESCRIPTION.	NET CASH PRICE.	EXPLANATORY REMARKS.
I. IRISH NATIONAL MAPS.				<p>(a) These Maps are on a scale sufficiently large to show, with a peculiar boldness, the boundaries of the different countries. The courses of the rivers and the mountain ranges are so prominently marked, that at one view the attention of the pupil is directed to this important branch of the study; the introduction of only such names as are of importance, gives to the Maps a distinctness which cannot fail to be appreciated. The size of the Map of the British Isles, the largest ever published, cannot fail, from its imposing appearance, to impress the mind of the pupil.</p> <p>Orbis Veteribus Notus, contains the Map of the World as known to the ancients, with Plans of Rome, Athens, Syracuse, the World, according to Ptolemy, and the environs of Rome.</p>
<i>(a)</i>				
Map of the World on a Globular Projection	6 : 8 by 3 : 6	Canvas, rollers, and colored.	£ 0 17 6	
“ England,	4 : 4 by 5 : 8	“	0 15 0	
“ Scotland,	ditto	“	0 15 0	
“ Ireland,	ditto	“	0 15 0	
“ British Isles,	7 : 0 by 8 : 0	“	1 5 0	
“ Palestine comprising Canaan, Land of Promise, the Holy Land, and Plan of Jerusalem,	4 : 4 by 5 : 8	“	0 15 0	
“ Ancient, or Scripture World,	5 : 8 by 4 : 4	“	0 15 0	
“ Europe,	ditto	“	0 15 0	
“ Asia,	ditto	“	0 15 0	
“ Africa,	4 : 4 by 5 : 8	“	0 15 0	
“ America,	ditto	“	0 15 0	
“ Pacific Ocean and Australia,	5 : 8 by 4 : 4	“	0 15 0	
“ Orbis Veteribus Notus,	ditto	“	0 15 0	
“ Italia Antiqua, with Plan of Rome,	ditto	“	0 15 0	
“ Græcia Antiqua, with Plan of Athens,	ditto	“	0 15 0	
“ Asia Minor, or Antiqua,	4 : 4 by 2 : 10	“	0 8 9	
“ Terra Sancta, combining the Old and New Testaments,	2 : 10 by 4 : 4	“	0 8 9	
II. VARTY'S MAPS. (b)				
1. SCHOOL ROOM MAPS.				
Map of the World (Mercator's)	4 : 2 by 2 : 8	“	0 12 6	
“ “ Globular, ...	ditto	“	0 11 3	
“ England,	2 : 2 by 2 : 8	“	0 6 3	
“ British Isles,	3 : 4 by 4 : 3	“	0 15 0	
“ Scotland,	2 : 2 by 2 : 8	“	0 6 3	
“ Ireland,	ditto	“	0 6 3	
“ Europe,	2 : 8 by 2 : 2	“	0 6 3	
“ Asia,	ditto	“	0 6 3	
“ Africa,	2 : 2 by 2 : 8	“	0 6 3	
“ America,	ditto	“	0 6 3	
“ Australia and New Zealand,	ditto	“	0 6 3	
“ Palestine, (Palmer's)...	2 : 2 by 3 : 3	“	0 12 6	
“ “ Old Testament	2 : 2 by 2 : 8	“	0 6 3	
“ “ do. do., ...	1 : 8 by 2 : 2	“	0 5 0	
“ “ New Testament	2 : 2 by 2 : 8	“	0 6 3	
“ “ do. do., ...	1 : 8 by 2 : 2	“	0 5 0	
“ “ prior to Conquest by the Israelites	2 : 2 by 2 : 8	“	0 6 3	
Plan of Jerusalem,	ditto	“	0 6 3	
Map of the Journeyings of the Children of Israel, ...	ditto	“	0 6 3	
“ Voyages and Travels of the Apostle Paul, ...	2 : 8 by 2 : 2	“	0 6 3	
2. LARGE OUTLINE MAPS. (c)				
<i>Corresponding with the above.</i>				
Map of the World (Globular), ...	4 : 3 by 2 : 3	“	0 8 9	
“ Europe,	2 : 2 by 2 : 10	“	0 5 0	
“ Asia,	ditto	“	0 5 0	
“ Africa,	ditto	“	0 5 0	
“ America,	ditto	“	0 5 0	
“ England,	ditto	“	0 5 0	
<p>(b) These Maps are constructed with bold outlines, to fix permanently in the minds of learners the physical form of each portion of the earth; the names of places are not numerous, confusion is avoided; and these advantages are combined with portability and cheapness.</p> <p>(c) The advantages offered by these outlines are two-fold, since they may be used as a preparatory exercise, and as successors to the other maps.</p>				

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Depository of Maps, School Books, Apparatus, &c.—Continued.

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TITLE OF MAPS.	SIZE OF MAP.	DESCRIPTION.	NET CASH PRICE.	EXPLANATORY REMARKS.
	<i>Width. Depth.</i>		£ s. d.	
Map of Scotland,	2: 2 by 2: 10	Canvas, rollers, and colored.	0 5 0	
" Ireland,	ditto	"	0 5 0	
" Land of Promise,	ditto	"	0 5 0	
" Palestine,	ditto	"	0 5 0	
3. COMBINATION MAPS. (d)				<p>(d) This Series combines at one view the full and the outline map, affording great advantages to the teacher, by enabling him to instruct both analytically and synthetically, and also facilitates more correct conceptions of the varied physical forms of countries and of localities.</p>
(2 each, Full and Outline, on one Mounting.)				
Map of the World, Mercator, with Outline Hemispheres,	4: 2 by 5: 4	"	0 17 6	
Map of the World Hemispheres, full and Outline,	ditto	"	0 16 3	
Map of Europe,	4: 2 by 2: 8	"	0 10 0	
" Asia,	ditto	"	0 10 0	
" Africa,	ditto	"	0 10 0	
" America,	ditto	"	0 10 0	
" England,	ditto	"	0 10 0	
" Scotland,	ditto	"	0 10 0	
" Ireland,	ditto	"	0 10 0	
" Land of Promise,	3: 3 by 2: 4	"	0 10 0	
" Roman Palestine,	ditto	"	0 10 0	
4. FULL MAPS. (e)				<p>(e) I. A large Physical Map of the World, Stereographic projection. 1. Showing its various features and phenomena; with the regions of its more useful productions, and the zones. 2. The Terrestrial, or Northern Hemisphere; the Oceanic, or Southern Hemisphere. 3. The Currents of the Atlantic, Indian, and Great, or Pacific Oceans. 4. The Heights of Mountains to scale in America, Asia and Europe. 5. The Glaciers and Mountains of the Alps. 6. Geological Figure of the Earth, and a Theoretical figure of a segment of the Mineral Crust of the Globe, equal to one-sixtieth part of the radius. 7. The heights of mountains shewn in their respective latitudes.</p> <p>In this beautiful Map is boldly defined the general features of the Globe, viz. The Mountain Ranges, their form and aspect.—The Upland Plains, or Table Lands.—The Lowland Plains.—The Steppes.—The Savannas, or Prairies.—The Deserts and the Valleys.—The Oceans, Seas, Lakes and Rivers, marking clearly the Continents, Islands, &c. Together with other highly useful information.</p> <p>II. A large Political Map of the World, Stereographic Projection, showing its Political Divisions—Mountain Ranges, boldly defined—and other useful information.</p> <p>III. Map of the Earth, in Hemispheres, without the lines of latitude and longitude, or any names of places. This novel and beautiful representation of the Globe is very striking, exhibiting its various physical features, the Mountain Ranges, Plains, Steppes, Prairies, Deserts, Valleys, Oceans, Seas, Lakes, Rivers, Continents, Islands, &c. &c., clearly showing the distribution of Land and Water.</p> <p>IV. A large Physical Map of Europe, exhibiting its physical features, comprehending its Mountain Ranges, Table Lands, Plains, Steppes, and Valleys, Seas, Rivers, &c.: also, Lines denoting the polar limit of the growth of the principal Vegetable productions, &c.</p>
Map of the Roman Empire,	2: 8 by 2: 2	"	0 7 6	
" India,	2: 3 by 2: 9	"	0 6 3	
Political Map of the World,	4: 4 by 3: 3	"	0 16 3	
Physical Map of the World, showing its various features and phenomena,	5: 6 by 5: 0	"	1 1 3	
Physical Map of Europe, exhibiting its physical features,	5: 0 by 4: 4	"	0 18 9	
Physical Map of the Earth, without names	5: 4 by 2: 10	"	1 1 3	
5. SCRIPTURE GEOGRAPHICAL MAPS.				
Palmer's Palestine,	2: 2 by 3: 3	"	0 12 6	
Ven. Arch. Wigram's Map of Palestine,	1: 7 by 2: 2	"	0 5 0	
Minpriss' Chart of our Lord's Life and Ministry, 1 sheet,		"	0 2 6	
The Journeyings of Israel,	2: 2 by 2: 8	"	0 6 3	
The Land of Canaan prior to its Conquest,	ditto	"	0 6 3	
The Land of Promise divided amongst the Twelve Tribes,	ditto	"	0 6 3	
Palestine, or Holy Land, in the time of our Saviour,	ditto	"	0 6 3	
St. Paul's Voyages and Travels, Jerusalem, or the City of the Lord,	2: 8 by 2: 2	"	0 6 3	
Initiatory Chart of the Acts of the Apostles,	2: 6 by 2: 2	"	0 8 9	
Baker's Chart of Bible Chronology, on calico		"	0 6 3	
" Tabular View of the Old Testament,		"	0 15 0	
6. MAP PROJECTIONS. (f)				<p>(f) These projections give the Lines of latitude and longitude only.</p>
<i>1st Series.</i>				
Eastern Hemisphere,	1: 9 by 1: 3	Sheets.	0 0 6½	
Map of Europe,	"	"	0 0 6½	
" Asia,	"	"	0 0 6½	
" Africa,	"	"	0 0 6½	
" America,	"	"	0 0 6½	
" British Isles,	"	"	0 0 6½	
" Palestine,	"	"	0 0 6½	
Per set of eight,		"	0 4 0	
MAP PROJECTIONS. (g)				<p>(g) These projections give the principal Mountain Ranges of the World, and the courses of the Rivers.</p>
<i>2nd Series.</i>				
Eastern Hemisphere,	1: 9 by 1: 3	"	0 0 6½	
Western do.,	"	"	0 0 6½	

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TITLE OF MAPS.	SIZE OF MAP.	DESCRIPTION.	NET CASH PRICE.	EXPLANATORY REMARKS.
	<i>Width. Depth.</i>		£ s. d.	
Map of Europe,	1: 9 by 1: 3	Sheets.	0 0 6½	
" Asia,	"	"	0 0 6½	
" Africa,	"	"	0 0 6½	
" America,	"	"	0 0 6½	
" England and Wales, ...	"	"	0 0 6½	
" Palestine,	"	"	0 0 6½	
Per set of eight,		"	0 4 0	
7. VIGNETTE SERIES OF OUTLINE MAPS. (h)				(h) These outlines are minutely and distinctly marked.
Map of World on Mercator's Projection,	1: 7½ by 1: 3	"	0 0 6½	
" Europe,	1: 3 by 1: 7½	"	0 0 6½	
" Asia,	ditto	"	0 0 6½	
" Africa,	1: 7½ by 1: 3	"	0 0 6½	
" America,	1: 3 by 1: 7½	"	0 0 6½	
" England and Wales, ...	ditto	"	0 0 6½	
Per set of six,		"	0 3 0	
8. OUTLINE MAPS. (i)				(i) These outlines show the comparative heights of the Mountains, lengths of the Rivers and sizes of Islands and Lakes.
World on Mercator's Projection plain,	2: 0 by 1: 7½	"	0 1 0	
Do. do. Colored,	ditto	"	0 1 6	
III. CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE SOCIETY'S MAPS.				
Map of the World,	6: 6 by 3: 4	Canvas, rollers, colored, and varnished	0 17 6	
Map of the World (<i>outline</i>),			0 8 9	
" England and Wales, ...	3: 10 by 2: 9	"	0 7 6	
" Scotland,	ditto	"	0 7 6	
" Ireland,	3: 7 by 2: 9	"	0 7 6	
" British Isles,	2: 2 by 1: 9	"	0 3 9	
" Palestine,	2: 4 by 1: 11	"	0 3 9	
" Countries mentioned in the Old Testament,	4: 0 by 2: 4	"	0 10 0	
" Countries mentioned in the New Testament,	ditto	"	0 10 0	
" Europe,	5: 3 by 2: 4	"	0 15 0	
" Asia,	ditto	"	0 15 0	
" Africa,	ditto	"	0 15 0	
" North America,	3: 9 by 3: 2	"	0 10 0	
" South America,	ditto	"	0 10 0	
British Isles,	2: 2 by 1: 9	Colored, on sheets, Sheets.	0 0 7½	
Do. do. (<i>outline</i>),	ditto	"	0 0 4	
Do. do. Physical Features,	ditto	"	0 1 3	
The Two Hemispheres, plain,		"	0 0 3	
Do. do. (<i>outline</i>),		"	0 0 4	
IV. JOHNSTON'S MAPS.				
1. LARGE SCHOOL ROOM MAPS. (k)				(k) These Maps are beautifully clear and distinct in their divisions and outlines.
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" America,	ditto	"	0 11 3	
" Canaan and Palestine, ...	ditto	"	0 11 3	
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" Western Hemisphere, ...	ditto	"	0 6 3	
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Depository of Maps, School Books, Apparatus, &c.—Continued.

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TITLE OF MAPS.	SIZE OF MAP.	DESCRIPTION.	NET CASH PRICE.	EXPLANATORY REMARKS.
	Width. Depth.		£ s. d.	
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Illustrations of Geographical Terms,	ditto	Cloth and rollers.	0 6 3	
Illustrations of Geographical Terms,	ditto	Cloth, rollers, and varnished.	0 7 6	
3. OTHER MAPS. (l)				(l) The Physical Chart of the World shows the great mountain ranges, currents of the air and ocean, with isothermal lines, (or the lines of equal heat and cold.)
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“ France,	ditto	“	0 11 3	
“ Italy,	ditto	“	0 11 3	
“ India,	ditto	“	0 11 3	
“ Spain and Portugal,	ditto	“	0 11 3	
“ the World,	4 : 2 by 3 : 6	“	0 11 3	
“ “	2 : 9 by 2 : 3	“	0 6 3	
Physical Chart of the World,	4 : 2 by 3 : 6	“	0 11 3	
Orbis Veteribus Notus,	ditto	“	0 11 3	
Græcia Antiqua,	ditto	“	0 11 3	
Italia Antiqua,	ditto	“	0 11 3	
Asia Minor Antiqua,	ditto	“	0 11 3	
V. CHAMBERS' MAPS. (m)				(m) The initial letter of the names on these maps is much larger than those of the word itself, in order that the eye of the pupil may catch it more easily.
Map of the World,	5 : 2½ by 4 : 5½	“	0 17 6	
“ England,	5 : 2½ by 4 : 5½	“	0 15 0	
“ Scotland,	5 : 2 by 4 : 5½	“	0 15 0	
“ Ireland,	5 : 2 by 4 : 5½	“	0 15 0	
“ Palestine,	5 : 2½ by 4 : 6	“	0 15 0	
“ Europe,	5 : 3 by 4 : 6	“	0 15 0	
“ Asia,	5 : 2½ by 4 : 6	“	0 15 0	
“ Africa,	5 : 3 by 4 : 3½	“	0 15 0	
“ North America,	5 : 3 by 4 : 5½	“	0 15 0	
“ South America,	5 : 2 by 4 : 5½	“	0 15 0	
VI. WHYTE'S MAPS. (n)				(n) Chart of the World is not limited to giving the pupil a general view of the World, but is so constructed that the general geography of Asia, Africa, North America, and South America, may be taught from this Map in the fullest detail given in any text-book. The map of Central and Southern Europe exhibits the special geography of France, Spain, Portugal, Switzerland, Italy, Belgium, Holland, Denmark, Prussia, Austria, Germany, Turkey and Greece, serving the purpose of 10 separate maps. But great as this advantage may be, its usefulness is not limited to this,—it is so constructed, that from it alone may be fully taught the particular geography of the following countries, viz :—Arabia, Indo-Chinese States, China, Thibet, Chinese Tartary, Turkestan, Siberia, East India Islands, Japan, and Polynesia ; Barbary, and other districts of Africa ; British America, Mexico, Guatimala, &c. ; Colombia, Peru, Bolivia, Chili, LaPlata, Brazil, and every other district of South America. But neither does its usefulness end here ; by means of five supplementary maps, given at the bottom of the chart, the geography of Turkey in Asia, Persia, Affghanistan, Egypt, West India Islands, Negroland, and Western Africa, may be fully taught. It thus forms in itself an important assemblage of maps, and with the other numbers of the series, now finished, will furnish to the public a complete School-room Atlas, at about one-half the price usually paid for an ordinary series, by which the geography of only a few particular countries can be taught.
<i>(Scottish School Book Association.)</i>				
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“ United States,	ditto	“	0 7 6	
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“ Eastern do.	ditto	“	1 0 0	
“ two Hemispheres, with Key,	“	“	2 0 0	
“ North America,	6 : 0 by 6 : 2	“	0 15 0	
“ United States,	6 : 0 by 6 : 10	“	0 15 0	
“ Europe,	ditto	“	0 15 0	
“ Asia,	6 : 0 by 6 : 8	“	0 15 0	
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The entire Series, with a Key,	“	“	5 0 0	
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“ North America,	ditto	“	1 10 0	
“ Switzerland	2 : 2 by 1 : 8	“	2 5 0	

Depository of Maps, School Books, Apparatus, &c.—Continued.

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IX. ATLASES.

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List of Forest Trees.

- | | |
|--------------------|------------------|
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4. Finding of Moses.
5. God appearing to Moses.
6. The Passage through the Red Sea.
7. Moses striking the Rock.
8. The Molten Calf.
9. Delivery of the Law.

Appendix
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30th July.

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List of Subjects.

OLD TESTAMENT.

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2. The Sacrifice of Cain and Abel.
3. The Murder of Abel.
4. The Flood.
5. Building the Tower of Babel.
6. Abraham Offering up his Son Isaac.
7. Jacob's Reconciliation with his Brother Esau.
8. Joseph cast into the Pit by his Brethren.
9. Joseph receiving the Homage of his Brethren.
10. Joseph's Forgiveness of his Brethren.
11. Moses Saved by Pharaoh's Daughter.
12. The Passage of the Red Sea.
13. Moses praying against the Amalekites.
14. The Brazen Serpent.
15. Ruth in the Field of Boaz.
16. David and Goliath.
17. The Death of Absalom.
18. Little Children mocking Elisha.
19. The Maid that waited on Nuaman's Wife.
20. Daniel in the Lions' Den.
21. Noah's Sacrifice.
22. Samuel and Eli.
23. Elijah and the Widow of Zarahaph.
24. Elisha and Gehazi.
25. Christ and the Women of Samaria.
26. Christ and the Widow of Nain.

NEW TESTAMENT.

27. The Birth of Christ.
28. Christ announced to the Jewish Shepherds.
29. The Worship and Offerings of the Wise Men.
30. Christ with the Doctors in the Temple.
31. Jesus Returning with his Parents to Nazareth.
32. John Preaching in the Wilderness.
33. The Sick of the Palsy brought to Christ.
34. Christ Feedeth the Multitude.
35. Christ Healing the Multitude.
36. Jesus gives Sight to one born Blind.
37. Christ's Triumphal Entry into Jerusalem.
38. Christ Cleanses the Temple.
39. The Tribute Money.
40. The Widow's Mite.
41. Judas Betrays his Master.
42. The Roman Soldiers Mocking Christ as a King.
43. The Crucifixion.
44. Peter and John at the Sepulchre.
45. The Death of Ananias.
46. Timothy being taught the Scriptures.
47. The Compassionate Samaritan.
48. The Prodigal Son.
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Depository of Maps, School Books, Apparatus, &c.—Continued.

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3. The Anglo Saxons.	23. Henry VII.		
4. The Danes.	24. Henry VIII.		
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7. William Rufus.	27. Elizabeth.		
8. Henry I.	28. James I.		
9. Stephen.	29. Charles I.		
10. Henry II.	30. Commonwealth.		
<i>Part III.</i>		<i>Part VII.</i>	
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6. Solomon and the Queen of Sheba.
7. Daniel in the Lions' Den.
8. Birth of Christ.
9. Angels appearing to Shepherds.
10. Simeon and Anna prophesying of Christ.
11. Holy Family returning from Egypt.
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13. John Baptizing Christ.
14. Sermon on the Mount.
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17. Christ walking on the Sea.
18. The Rich Man who set up greater Barns.
19. The Rich Man and Lazarus.
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24. Christ's Agony in the Garden.
25. The Crucifixion.
26. Resurrection of Christ.
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28. Christ and the Two Disciples at Emmaus.
29. Zaccheus the Publican.
30. Peter delivered out of Prison.
31. Flight into Egypt.
32. Martha and Mary.
33. Christ raising Jairus' Daughter to Life.
34. Christ Restoring a Blind Man to Sight.
35. Christ and the Women of Samaria.
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(K. K.)

30th July.

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